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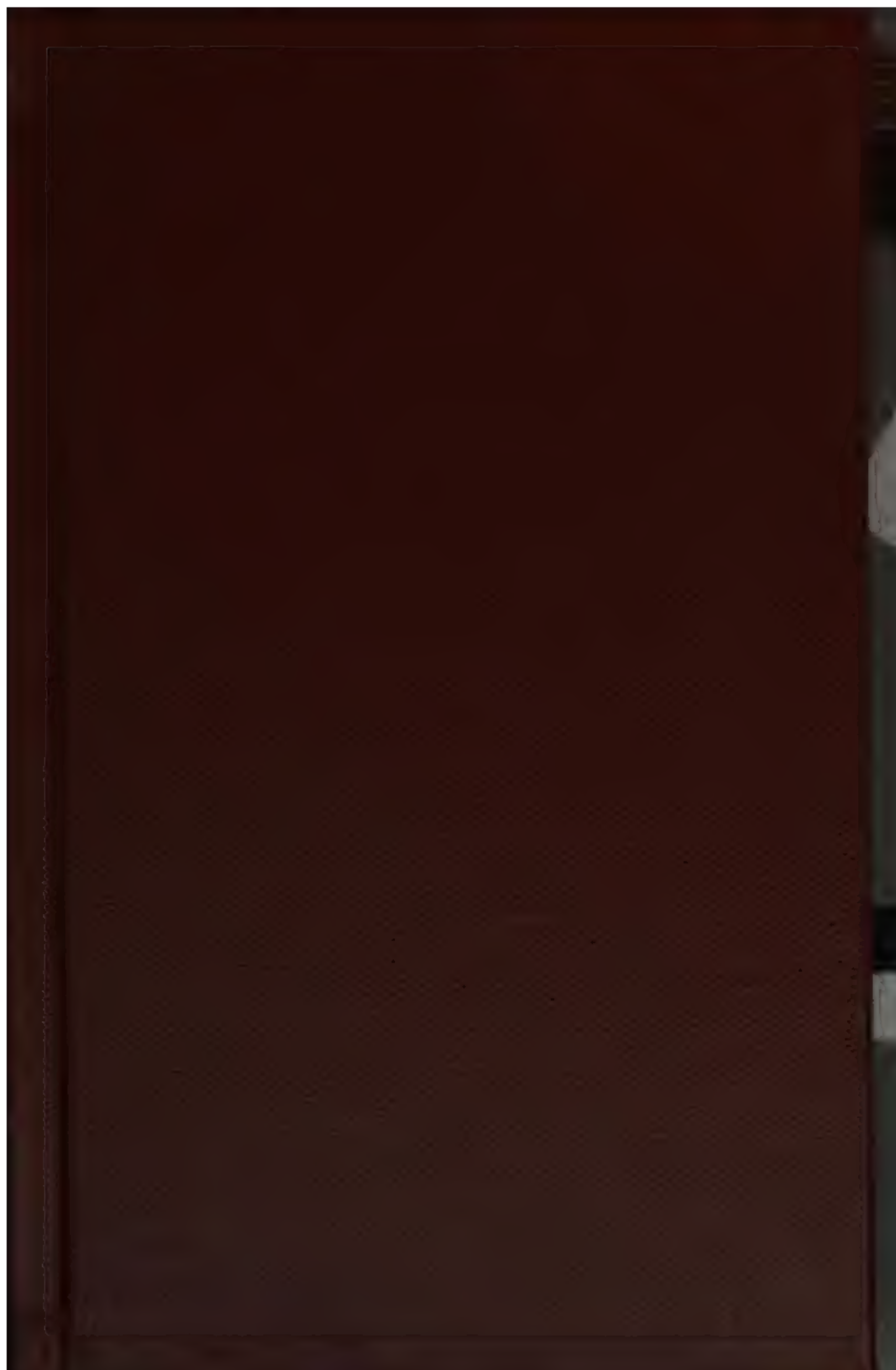
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,

For the YEARS 1784 and 1785.

SECOND EDITION.

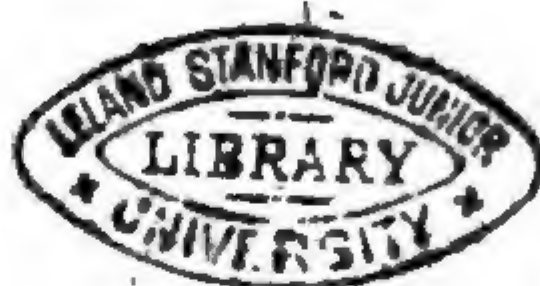


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P R E F A C E.

THE backwardness, with respect to publication, which the heavy business of the late extensive and its succeeding consequences, occasioned, excused us to make a vigorous, and, as we hoped, decisive, for the recovery of our former situation in point of time. This was no less than to throw the whole business of two succeeding years into one volume; paying no regard to our own trouble, when put in competition with our engagements to the Public, the spirit of the undertaking, and the utility of the performance.

This experiment (for it was no more, and is not to be repeated) has by no means answered our expectation with respect to the saving or gaining of time. We have found our public work exceedingly heavy; and the business in point of time went far beyond our calculation. The circumstances, the extraordinary claims, and the rapid change in connections and policy, which appeared, within that period to be taking place in Europe, presented an aspect not a little ominous to its repose; necessarily rendered our foreign history an object of peculiar care, consideration, enquiry, and research. And even our important foreign affairs were, our domestic concerns were not less so; and were still more interesting to the Englishmen.

Within the period of which we treat, one parliament was suddenly dissolved, a new one speedily called, and

P R E F A C E.

and we had the history of three sessions, filled with the most interesting matter, to recount. In that time besides the change of one administration, and the appointment of another (measures which in both cases were attended with new and extraordinary circumstances) an unexpected and signal revolution took place in the feelings of parties, interests, and public opinions, throughout the kingdom. In this course of things, some new and many great constitutional questions were agitated.

The complex and intricate state of East India, and the long course of enquiry which they proposed, were not the least difficult or arduous parts of our task. In treating this subject, we were pledged, and were necessarily bound, to take a retrospective view of the proceedings in parliament relative to the Company, from the time that the Secret and the Select Indian Committees were appointed by the House of Commons in the year 1781, to the period which comes properly in the line of our narrative.

Whatever other effect our new experiment may produce, it will at least afford a proof of our disinterestedness, and a testimony of the high sense which we entertain of our obligations to the Public: Our publisher having liberally sacrificed his own emolument in the double volume without any additional expense, we having, no less cheerfully, bestowed our labour and time for the same purpose.

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THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEARS, 1784 and 5.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Summary view of the general affairs of Europe for the year 1780.
Great schemes of reform and regulation. Some general observations on them. Decree for extending the liberty of the press. Decree for curbing the nobles. Ordinances striking at the authority of the courts. Remarkable causes, and political motives, for the Emperor's war with the Low Countries in the year 1781. All consequences of the war in which Holland was engaged, and of the new political system adopted by that Republic. Resumption of the Dutch Barrier among the principal objects of the Emperor's policy. Observations on that measure, and the fortresses dismantled. Alarm occasioned thereby to England. Great benefits derived by the Austrian Netherlands, from the opening of the medium of British Commerce, in consequence of the war between the maritime powers. Sudden rise of Ostend to commercial importance through the same cause. Great favours conferred by the Emperor on the city and people of Ostend. He leaves the port free; orders a casemate to be erected, grants ground for building to foreign settlers, and places the city under the protection of the Protestant. Emperor examines the objections to the negotiation of the Scheldt, and rejects Holland. Returns to Vienna, and issues royal and humane regulations adapted to the cause of the year 1781. 1782. Enlargement of religious liberty to the Protestants—of civil rights to the peasants of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austrian Poland. Taxes are all, excepted from the ancient privilege to the nobles, of exemption of their vassals, such other advantages, granted by the Elector of Saxony.

Saxony to the Roman Catholics in his dominions. Inquisition abolished in the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Universities reformed by the Emperor. Allots schools for the education of soldiers children. Measures for rendering the city of Trieste a great commercial Emporium. Emperor bestows four millions of florins to the merchants of that city. Suppression of religious houses in the Austrian dominions. Ecclesiastics in the Austrian Netherlands discharged from all foreign jurisdiction. Imperial rescript, disclaiming all subordination, in secular affairs, to the Holy See. Suppression of religious houses in the Duchy of Milan. Alarm at Rome. Correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor. Journey of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius the Sixth, from Rome to Vienna. Received with great honours by the Emperor and Court; but fails in the objects of his journey. Returns to Rome. Reformation of the religious orders continued; and extended to the Hierarchy, and secular Clergy, as well as to the Regulars. Commission for administering sequestered estates; the produce destined to public purposes. Observations and strictures of foreigners on some of these transactions.

WHILE the four great maritime powers of Europe were exhausting their strength and sacrificing their subjects in that war, to which the revolt of the British colonies in America gave rise, and which in its progress spread such desolation through both the Old and the New world, the emperor of Germany was more happily employed, in cultivating the arts of peace, in the improvement of his widely extended dominions, and in establishing upon sure and permanent foundations the power, and consequently the security, of his empire.

In the laudable pursuit of these objects, he was not contented with adhering to the beaten tracks marked out by others, or of waiting the distant effect of slow and progressive schemes of improvement. The fertile and active mind of this prince, embracing at once a multitude of objects, would carry every thing directly to that ultimate point of perfection which it held constantly in view: as if ruminating on the shortness of human life, he had determined to establish his de-

signs so speedily, as not only, before he should himself be cut off, to place them out of the reach of future contingencies, but to obtain a probability, if he lived, of participating in the benefits he intended for his country. He was accordingly incessantly occupied in framing, adopting, examining or carrying into execution, numberless projects of regulation and improvement, of less or greater importance, but including some of such magnitude as went to the essential reform of the first departments of the state and government, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military. This task, sufficiently arduous in itself, was rendered still more difficult by the nature of his dominions, composed of many of them, as they are of separate kingdoms, and a number of distinct provinces, obtained by different means, and subject to the same laws at different periods, subject to their own peculiar forms of government, and still retaining many of the original rights and institutions.

It would have been contrary to human experience, and consequently to human nature itself, (of which experience is our only evidence) if such

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HISTORY OF EUROPE.

and so many schemes of reform, militating with popular opinions, national practices, and tending directly to overthrow establishments now venerable by their antiquity, and which has been considered as sacred in their institution, could have been carried into effect, without at least exciting much dissatisfaction and complaint, and without winging the shafts of censure, and giving energy to them, if not to more dangerous weapons. All these effects, except the last, the pursuit of these measures indeed produced: nor were the terrors of punishment, the dangers of which were multiplied by the great rewards held out for the discovery of offenders, sufficient to prevent the bitterest libels upon the emperor from being circulated even in his capital. But the mischief went no farther; and this prince proceeded in the establishment of his new regulations, with unexampled facility and success.

Nor indeed was observation confined to the harsher part of criticism. Foreigners, being under no restraint, have been equally free in both respects; but it may be supposed, that religious and political prejudices have had some share in dictating both their praises and their strictures: for who, in the great European republic, can be totally unconcerned in these subjects?

It has been urged, on one side, that the spirit of reform is too violent in this prince: and that, though in some instances it might have been directed to proper objects, yet, that in general it seemed rather to degenerate into a passion for innovation, than to be the cool result of a comprehensive knowledge and due consideration of things, guided by prudent and practicable views

of improvement. They said, that he set out too rapidly to be able to maintain his career. That his hasty, indigested schemes, involved in their formation the principles of dissolution; that they militated with each other; were in many respects contrary to natural justice, and highly oppressive; that some of them warred so directly against the opinions and feelings of mankind, that they were already of necessity abandoned. Nor did even the measures which he pursued in the regulation and conduct of his vast armies, and on which he was supposed particularly to rest his fame, escape the censure of military critics, either at home or abroad.

It is, however, to be remembered, that the Herculean task of reformation requires very peculiar properties and qualities. That the degrees of fervour, zeal, and fertility of design, essentially necessary to constitute a reformer, frequently lead him to overshoot his objects; but that without these, and other corresponding dispositions and propensities, he seldom or ever could reach them. That nearly all successful reformers have accordingly erred in the same manner, and fallen into a similar excess. And with respect to military affairs, it is to be observed, that it is of the very nature of discipline, to produce a tenacious adherence to forms, and of course an animosity to innovation. To which it may be added, that the dissatisfactions inevitable in all armies, and more particularly in such vast hosts, from the great variety of tempers and characters they include, must throw many impediments in the way of reformation.

Upon the whole it may be supposed.

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pected, that the too hasty adoption of his projects, the multiplicity of them, and the endeavour to carry them at once into execution, were among the principal errors of this prince. But it must at the same time be acknowledged, even supposing the justness of these and other objections admitted, that the emperor has, within the small number of years that have elapsed since he arrived at undivided power by the death of his mother, made wonderful advances towards the improvement of various parts of his dominions; that he has done great and praise-worthy things for the benefit, security, and happiness of his subjects in general, as well as of particular classes and orders; and that he has made great and essential reforms in several departments of the state and government, however the utility of some of his regulations may yet be thought questionable.

A liberal disposition with respect to religious toleration was early to be expected, from the character and general conduct of this prince; and little doubt was accordingly entertained but that it would be freely displayed, whenever the power was lodged solely in his own hands. Other parts of his disposition and policy, particularly with respect to ecclesiastical matters, continued yet unknown and unsuspected, even for some time after the demise of the empress queen. But the years 1781 and 1782 removed the veil that covered his designs in this respect; and it soon became apparent, that the reducing the exorbitant power of the clergy within his own dominions; the severing and emancipating them from all dependence on the court of

Rome; with the suppression of the religious orders, and the appropriation of their property among the great and detested objects of the emperor's policy. A liberal extension to the use of the press, which had been much circumscribed in the Austrian dominions, seemed in a degree an opening to such events, and might be considered as throwing some light upon those which were not otherwise so obvious. The order or decree for this was also written by the emperor's own hand, and was published in the year 1781. By one of its articles he allowed a free publication, without examination or licence, to all those literary productions of various publications, within Germany, from the number of states, of its public schools and universities, and the great liberality with respect to religious and political principles or opinions, more particularly abounds than in any other country. Even the suppression of ecclesiastical history is left to the discretion of this article. By another, he permits that all strictures upon the conduct of the throne itself may be published with full liberty, providing only, that they do not descend to the character of personalities or absolute libels. On this subject he expresses himself with a noble magnanimity, "there be any thing just in what is said" (he says) we shall profit by it; "if not, we shall disregard it."—He likewise permits the publication of all political news and pamphlets without examination, and the discussion even of religious subjects is admitted, with the reservation, that such persons should not attack, in any

mental principles, the three
 hed religious of the empire,
 the Roman Catholic, the
 an, and the Calvinist.

ugh this last clause, which
 o the protection of the two
 ed religions as well as the
 c, might seem virtually to
 : a toleration to the protes-
 within the emperor's own
 lar dominions, yet the de-
 r that purpose did not ap-
 until about the close of the

Jewish nation or people,
 ough a long course of cen-
 had so often been doomed
 ent the caprices or rapacity
 archs, and to become vic-
 o the revolutions of states,
 low among the first to expe-
 the benefit of living under
 rument, where the prince has
 nt comprehension to dis-
 that his own interests are,
 eis or greater degree, inse-
 y connected with the secu-
 nd prosperity of every class
 der of his subjects. Among
 immunities and privileges
 granted by the emperor to
 eople, they were particularly
 ed to the right of exercising
 ds of arts and trades, of
 ng themselves to agriculture.
 the invaluable privilege of
 pursuing their studies in the
 ities, without any impedi-
 whatever on the score of re-
 : so that, upon the whole,
 em now to possess in general
 me advantages with other
 is.

i decree in favour of the
 was soon followed by two
 ed ordinances, which strik-
 edly at the power and au-
 of the court of Rome, af-

forded a most alarming presage of
 what it had farther to apprehend.
 By the first of these, all the reli-
 gious orders within the royal and
 Imperial dominions (but confined,
 we apprehend, to Germany and
 Hungary) were strictly prohibited
 from holding any correspondence,
 on spiritual or temporal subjects,
 with their respective chiefs, while
 these were resident in any foreign
 parts; and farther prescribing, that
 under such circumstances, they
 should be governed entirely by
 their provincial superiors; who
 were however, to be at all times
 subject to the controul and autho-
 rity of the episcopal power in the
 respective dioceses, and even to
 the temporal governors of pro-
 vinces. By the other ordinance it
 was enacted, that no bull, brief,
 or other instrument, issued by the
 apostolic see, should be received,
 or have any effect whatever within
 the imperial dominions, until it was
 rendered valid by the sanction of the
 sovereign.

These decrees were issued at Vi-
 enna, in the latter end of March,
 1781; and it may be easily seen,
 that the court of Rome could
 scarcely have received a greater
 shock. For the residence of the
 generals or chiefs of the principal
 religious orders at Rome, was the
 link, which immediately united
 their respective communities, how-
 ever widely dispersed, to the papal
 chair, and which afforded the
 means of maintaining a subordi-
 nation and discipline unexampled
 in its nature and extent; while
 that edict, by cutting off the in-
 tercourse, must, in its effect, if
 not entirely dissolve the connection,
 at least render it useless with respect
 to its destined purposes.

Other great political objects, together with a long journey, in consequence of them, which the emperor was then upon the point of undertaking, and in the course of which he visited the Low Countries, Holland, and France, served to draw off his farther immediate attention to ecclesiastical affairs, and afforded time for the court of Rome to recover from its first astonishment : and to deliberate upon and pursue such measures as might possibly mitigate the effects of the late unexpected blow, or at least ward off such evils as were farther to be apprehended.

He had sufficient ostensible motives, if any such were wanting, for undertaking this journey. He had to take personal possession of the Austrian Netherlands; to be installed in his dukedom of Brabant; to regulate the public affairs at Brussels, preparatory to the arrival of his sister the archduchess, and her husband, the duke Albert, of Saxe-Telchen, on whom the government of these provinces was bestowed on the death of prince Charles, of Lorraine, and who were now far advanced in their way thither; to all which may be added, the natural desire of wishing to see his new subjects, and being seen by them; besides the opportunity which this tour would present, of visiting his sister the queen of France, and of seeing parts of that country on his return, which he had not hitherto had an opportunity of observing.

But there were other matters, of much greater political moment, which operated upon this prince in undertaking the journey. The ruinous and unfortunate war, into which the prevalence of the French

and republican faction in had precipitated that court its old and natural ally, a other irreparable ill consequence was the means of unveiling the nakedness of the republic, a astonishment of all Europe presented such a view of dissimulation and imbecility in the government of radical weakness in the had not before been suspected by its nearest and keenest neighbours. The impressions by this discovery were continually increasing, as almost everywhere the war was marked with new circumstances of misfortune and disgrace. While they were exposed to danger from within, the state and the public were rent and torn to pieces by intestine dissensions, the seeds of which were so numerous, and so deeply seated, scarcely admitted the hope of an effective remedy. The distance between the prince stadtholder and the states were multiplying and increasing so much in number and virulence, as to indicate a most alarming crisis; violence and animosity between the French and Orange factions included between them the whole body of the people, and all the departments of government, civil or military, by sea or land seemed destined to harrow up the very foundations of the public. Upon the whole, it was clear to all observers, that the dissolution of the republic, in consequence, to its former prosperity and splendor, was a circumstance which would not admit of a moment's speculation; and that so considerable a revolution was necessary to preserve the union of it. It could not be expected

oundation of political know-
and experience, that the un-
ed disclosure of such a scene,
he magnitude of the objects
it exhibited, and the pro-
of advantage is held out,
not attract the views, and
the ambition, of a powerful,
and neighbouring sovereign,
enterprising disposition, tho'
a good deal restrained, had
er been apparent in other in-

resumption of the Dutch bar-
s among the first advantages
posed to draw from the pre-
rorn state of their affairs.
e ignorant that the principal
es of the Austrian Nether-
including several of their
nsiderable cities, had, ever
e conclusion of the succes-
ar, been deposited in the
of the Dutch, for the mutual
and security of the court of
and themselves; for, at the
ne that they formed a pow-
rier to cover the territories
ates, they were to be gar-
and defended by them; and
ved to obviate the dangers
nded by both from the
nd ambition of France.

ing the long succeeding de-
of the house of Austria, the
ges of this arrangement
eatedly and fully experi-
nd occasions offered which
evident, that nothing less
ive prevented the Nether-
m being long since wrested
eir hands. But in the ex-
ry degree of power and
to which that house has,
he memory of men, risen,
e usual vicissitude of things,
d before been understood
as a substantial benefit,

came at length to be considered as
a stigma, and a grievance. The pre-
sent emperor felt his own power to
be fully competent to the protection
and defence of his dominions. With
the great armies he possessed, he
could not conceive that he wanted
the cover of fortresses to prevent
the progress of an enemy. He con-
sidered, that it was exceedingly ex-
pensive to keep them in repair; that
being accordingly neglected in sea-
sons of peace and security, they ge-
nerally fell, with little trouble, into
the hands of an invader at the com-
mencement of hostilities; when,
besides the loss of their garrisons,
and the great present advantages
which they afforded to the enemy,
their recovery frequently became
among the most difficult and ardu-
ous tasks of the war.

He, besides, thought it deroga-
tory to his own honour, as well as to
the dignity and power of the empire,
that a number of his principal ci-
ties and fortresses should be garri-
soned, and at his own expence too,
by foreigners. He considered it as
no less than paying a shameful and
ignominious tribute for protection
and defence; and that it would be
in the last degree personally shame-
ful and degrading to himself, if
now, when the occasion so oppor-
tunely offered, he should suffer such
a standing monument of past weak-
ness, dependence, or even obliga-
tion, any longer to continue

Nor were several colourable ar-
guments wanting, to justify to the
Dutch, and to the world at large,
the intended measure of taking the
barrier into his own hands, and of
dismantling the fortresses. It was
stated, that the revenues drawn
from these cities and their districts
were misapplied; that the fortifi-
cations

cations were falling to decay, and the garrisons defective; and that the shameful manner in which they were lost by the Dutch, in the war of 1741, was a sufficient evidence of their incapacity to maintain and defend the barrier. But that, independent of all complaints with respect to the discharge of their trust, the circumstances of things, and the state of affairs on all sides, were now so entirely altered, that none of the causes or motives, which originally operated to the establishment of the barrier, were any longer in existence. That France, instead of being the common enemy, as then, was now the common friend of both parties; that her ambition was no longer dangerous, and if it were, was directed to other objects; that the emperor and she were mutually bound, in the strictest and dearest ties of alliance, friendship, and blood; and, even admitting the possibility of any change in this state of connections, his territories would at all times be an effectual barrier to Holland, and would afford much greater security to them by being in his hands than in their own.

Much was, however, to be said on the other side. The immense expence, in blood and in treasure, which Holland, through a long course of successive wars, had endured, for the attainment, the establishment, and the preservation of this very barrier, was known to all the world. Nor was it to be forgotten, that the emperor owed to the extraordinary exertions of Great Britain and Holland his now holding any territory or possession whatever in the Low Countries. That they had the principal share, through long war, and a series of the most glorious successes, in wresting by

piece-meal from the house of Bourbon, these provinces, thick sown with fortresses in the world, and defended by those numerous and veteran armies which had so long been the terror of Europe. That as they were the great leaders in the war, they compelled France and Spain by the peace, to submit to the transfer of the Netherlands to the German line of the house of Austria; and had since been the means of securing and preserving them to that family. That the settlement of the barrier was the only return which Holland for all these services, and for the immense expences she had been at, not only in that part of the war, but in her arduous endeavours to place the ancestor of the present emperor upon the throne of Spain. That the proposed measure, being a direct breach of treaty and violation of faith, would be a shameful dereliction of every promise of past service and obligation; that the season chosen for its accomplishment, under the present embarrassed and depressed state of the republic, would render it more disgraceful.

Much more might have been said; but arguments are of little avail, and treaties weak obligations, any longer than the strength, or mutual convenience of the parties, shall give weight to one, or validity to the other. Great Britain, the guardian of the barrier, was now (unfortunately for both) an enemy to Holland.

As an opening to this design, the emperor had, in the beginning of the year 1781, and some months before he set out on his tour, remptorily demanded from the States General precise accounts of the revenue

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revenues which they had drawn from the barrier, and of the sums which they had expended in the repair or improvement of their fortresses. This sudden and capricious demand, of coming to a settlement upon such old, intricate, and long-neglected accounts, and made at so very peculiar a season, seemed to suggest very different dispositions from those of friendship or goodwill to the states; and probably inspired them with other apprehensions besides those which related to the barrier. Circumstanced, indeed, as they were, it may well be supposed, that this demand contributed not a little to facilitate their subsequent compliance with the cession of an object, so long held dear by them, and which involved in it the immediate security of their country. However that was, the business was soon decided; and it seems probable that many words were not used in its process, for the negotiation was scarcely heard of, when, towards the close of the year, the Dutch garrisons and artillery were almost silently withdrawn from the barrier, and the emperor's order for dismantling the fortresses, and selling the materials, seems to have been the first public announcement of the event.

Never was a measure of so much importance, and on which so much depended, carried into effect more smoothly; but notwithstanding this facility, it was easily seen, that the states were fully aware of its dangerous tendency, although the unfortunate situation in which they were involved, compelled them to an easy submission. In fact, a general alarm was spread through the United Provinces; and the great number of hands that were directly

employed, and the corresponding measures adopted, for putting their own fortresses on the frontier, particularly those along the Schelde, an immediate state of defence, sufficiently shewed that government was no less affected than the public upon this occasion. Thus was Holland stripped of its hard-earned and dearly-purchased barrier, and by the revolution of politics laid open the views of a not less ambitious and more dangerous, as being nearer neighbour, than France.

The business of the barrier was not, however, the only considerable object which the emperor had at that time in view, and which drew his attention so much to the affairs of the Netherlands. The rupture between the maritime powers had been the means of transferring from Holland to the Austrian Netherlands the course of that vast commerce which, through the medium of the canals, and great German rivers, England carried on with that and other Eastern and Northern continental countries. The benefits which the Netherlands derived from the transit of so great a commerce, were still farther increased by the peculiar circumstances of the naval war in which Great Britain was involved. Attacked, at once, in every part of the world, and nearly overwhelmed by the multitude of her enemies, she was under the necessity of abandoning, in a great measure, the protection of her home commerce, and even, at times, the sovereignty of her own seas, in order that her foreign fleets might be sufficiently powerful to cover her various numerous distant possessions. This new and untoward state of things reduced the English merchants to difficulties and distresses, with

spect to the means of carrying on their trade, which they had never experienced in any other war. Foreign vessels were used for the conveyance of their goods; and the protection of foreign flags, for the first time, sought by Englishmen. In a word, no shift that ingenuity could hit upon was left untried, in order to evade the peril of the seas.

From the operation of all these causes, Ostend became a general mart to all the neutral, as well as the belligerent states; and such an influx of trade was carried into that city and port, that it arrived, even early in the war, at a degree of opulence and commercial importance, which it never before enjoyed, or was expected to attain. The imperial flag, so little thought of before among maritime nations, was now conspicuous in every part of the world, and the seas covered with ships under its protection; thus giving an example, how great power on land might command respect at sea, without any naval force for its support. Independent of the foreigners who had benefited by this protection, the shipping really imperial became numerous in a degree, that could before have been little expected: one mercantile house was said to have sixty ships at sea. The spirit of commercial adventure spread with the utmost rapidity through every part of the Austrian Netherlands. The desire and hope of acquiring great and sudden wealth, seemed to operate more or less upon every body. Even the city of Brussels, notwithstanding the habitual ease and love of pleasure incident to its situation, and the long residence of a court, could not escape the infection; and many of its inhabitants, who had never

before engaged in, or thought of commerce or trade of any kind, laid out all their ready money in the building of ships. It is to be wondered at, that the city of Antwerp should look back with a sigh to their former commerce and splendour; and that they should even form hopes of being able, in some degree, to rival them. Indeed, the spirit now cited was so prevalent, that the states of the Netherlands presented a memorial to the emperor, begging that he would take measures for the opening and re-establishing that port.

In the mean time, the opulence of Ostend exceeded belief. The limits of the city were too narrow for its inhabitants; the buildings were not sufficient to cover the immense quantities of merchandize, of which it was become the temporary deposit. Commercial adventurers and speculators were continually arriving from different countries, to partake of benefits so unexpectedly bestowed. The rage for building ran so high, while there was any ground to build on. In this tide of good fortune, the singular circumstances which produced it were not much considered; and it seemed to be forgotten, that as the cause was transitory, the effect was not very likely to be permanent.

It was little to be supposed, that so novel and pleasing a situation of things could have escaped the notice of the emperor; who, independent of these circumstances, was known to entertain such an insatiable desire for maritime and commercial dominions, and that his dominions were for that purpose seemed to carry more the ap-

of a passion, than even of a predilection.

On his arrival at Ostend, in the month of June 1781, this prince showed every mark of the greatest attention to the people and of every degree of favour and regard to the merchants. He named a committee of those who seemed among the principal, and best informed of the latter. There were some English gentlemen of high consideration for their useful knowledge and abilities; after holding a conference with them, he desired their separate opinion in writing, as to the best method which could be devised and adopted for the improvement, extension, and benefit of commerce, particularly with respect to that port in particular, but to the Low Countries in general.

At the very moment of the emperor's residence at Ostend was distinguished by particular favours and benevolence; nor were these discontinued after his stay in the Netherlands. He declared their port to be free: in order to supply the defect of a harbour, by enlarging their accommodation for shipping, he gave orders for the construction of a considerable basin, at his own expense.

To render these favours complete, and to gratify the desires or wishes of the inhabitants by respect, as the situation of the town, in a deep morass, cramped so less on the land side for the ships to answer the purposes of trade, than they were on the sea side, through the narrowness of the harbour, for those of trade, the emperor determined to obviate this difficulty likewise. He accordingly granted them liberty to demolish the old ramparts and works

of the town with buildings, which afforded an enlargement sufficient at least to supply their present wants.—At the same time, his encouragement to foreign settlers, in the commercial line, was highly munificent and liberal. He allowed the free exercise of their religion, and places of public worship to the protestants of all denominations at Ostend. He invited people of all countries and persuasions thither to settle, to erect warehouses, and to carry on merchandize. He granted them the land on which they built in perpetuity, subject only to a nominal small rent, as an acknowledgment that it was held from him. The erection of several new streets, and a square, was accordingly carried on with great rapidity; the hurry of building interfered with that of commerce, and crowds of people thronged in from every quarter.

Short though the stay was which this prince made in the Low Countries, it was sufficient to excite the admiration, and, in the highest degree, to acquire the affection of his subjects. The free audience, without state, difficulty in the approach, guards, or witnesses, which he afforded to all manner of persons who desired it, gained equally the hearts of those who applied, and of all who heard of their reception; while the patience with which he heard, examined, and sifted into, their often tedious complaints and involved relations, was no less astonishing than his affability was captivating to the people.

It did not escape observation, either in Holland or Flanders, that when this prince was at Antwerp, he went down the Schelde in a boat, as far as to the first of those Dutch forts,

forts, which have been erected to guard the passage, and to secure to the states the exclusive navigation of that river; that he had the depth of the channel taken in several places; and that he strictly examined all those obstructions of art and nature which tended to impede its navigation, and to shut up the port of that city. From thence he passed into Holland, and, among other places, particularly visited Rotterdam.

An opinion had for some time prevailed, with several persons in England, that means might have been successfully used for renewing the ancient ties of friendship with the house of Austria, and for drawing this prince into such a systematic league of alliance (founded as well upon general political principles, as upon immediate and mutual interests, and calculated to extend to future contingencies) as might be sufficient effectually to counteract that most dangerous combination of the house of Bourbon, supported by Holland and America; which, though confined in its direct object to the ruin or total annihilation of the British empire, would, if successful in that, prove no less dangerous to the rest of Europe.—The near approach of the emperor, at this time, to England, along with the particular favour which he shewed to the English, induced the warm partizans of this notion to imagine, that it was among the principal objects of his journey.—But when the duke of Gloucester was seen to depart suddenly for Ostend, in order to visit this prince, that, and the long conference which took place between them at Bruges, occasioned numbers, who had paid but little regard to the original opinion, to imagine, that something

of the sort was now really in agitation. The event, however, did not justify any of these expectations, and, as no fruits of the conference have appeared, and that the duke of Gloucester returned immediately afterwards to England, it may well be supposed that the meeting between these princes was merely a matter of personal attention and courtesy. It was, indeed, not the least among the many heavy misfortunes which, thro' that period, hung so heavily over England, that her government, whether it proceeded from an overweening confidence in native strength, or from whatever other fatal error of policy, seemed for several years to have totally turned its back upon the rest of Europe; and, losing the due national weight and influence in the general political system, most unaccountably neglected all useful continental friendships, connections and alliances.

The emperor did not return to Vienna until about the middle of August, 1781. He soon after resumed his ecclesiastical reforms, but as that year and the following were likewise the great season for civil regulation, we shall, before we enter upon that subject, bring together, in one point of view, such of those measures as tended most to the benefit of different classes, orders or communities of the people, were remarkable for their liberal and munificence.

Of these, the first in order of time, as well as in importance, was the toleration granted to the protestants. A general outline of the nature and extent of this plan, with the promise of its being speedily perfected and promulgated, was published, by authority, in the Vienna paper

, before the close of the year

This was soon followed by patent in form, by which the exercise of their religion was admitted and confirmed to them, in part of the Austrian dominions. A notification was also published in the Vienna Gazette, recalling the emperor's subjects who had quitted their respective countries on the account of religion, disengaging them from the effect of all former prosecutions, and restoring to them the full possession of their rights and immunities.

This measure of religious liberty was followed by a signal enlargement of civil liberty. The peasants in Austria, Moravia, and Silesia, had long languished in a state of vassalage and slavery to their lords; the memory of whose oppressions had frequently driven these unhappy people to the madness of insurrection, and at the hope or possibility of success; a short career of fury and rage (in which the country was wasted, much blood shed, and many barbarities committed) ended in their total destruction — and all attempts had been made in the late reign (and they were probably the first endeavours of the sort that had ever been used) to restrain the oppression of the lords, and to improve the condition of these people. Much remained to be done, and the glory of their entire emancipation was reserved for Joseph the Second.

He, confident in the security of his power, and conscious in all his designs, as well by his intimate connection and friendship with Russia, as by the general state of affairs in Europe, published his edicts towards the close of the year 1781, by which slavery is for

ever abolished in those three countries. A measure, though exceedingly grievous to the nobles at present, and perhaps attended with some immediate detraction of their revenues, as well as their power, which will, no doubt, in its consequences, be found not more beneficial to the peasants, than to their own posterity, and even to many of themselves.

The same spirit of humanity and true policy directed its operation, a few months after, to the relief of the peasantry in Austrian Poland.

These were glorious and lasting monuments of humanity and wisdom; the merits of which, and their benefits to mankind, are too conspicuous and self evident to be detracted from by too minute a disquisition, relative to motives, policy, or collateral effects.

This prince had the high satisfaction, within a very few months after it had taken place, of perceiving the happy result of one of his measures, that of religious toleration and indulgence to the protestants in his dominions. The elector of Saxony, struck with so illustrious an example, and that protestantism might not be outdone in liberality, about the middle of the summer of 1782 issued an ordinance, by which he not only granted to the Roman catholics throughout the electorate the free exercise of their religion, but admitted them to the purchasing of houses in the towns and cities, to a right of acquiring the freedom of commercial and manufacturing companies, and to several other valuable privileges, from all which they had hitherto been excluded on account of their religion. Such an opening to the removal of bigotry and prejudice, and to the establishing

ing of mutual forbearance and brotherly love between Christians of all denominations, was a blessing, which, within a very few years, it would have been deemed too sanguine to hope could, at least within our times, have been brought to maturity. It is remarkable, that the representatives of the two great houses, one of which was the powerful oppugner and persecutor, and the other the supporter and defender, of the reformation in Germany, should themselves have set this laudable example. The same liberal disposition with respect to religious affairs appeared likewise in Italy, where the grand duke of Tuscany, about the same time, entirely abolished the inquisition in his dominions.

As the emperor had before shewn his regard to the interests of literature, by enlarging the liberties of the press, so, in the year 1782, he entered upon some reform of the universities: we are not informed of the particulars. It however appears, that he reduced their number to seven; and that he placed that of Loyburg upon the same footing with the protestant university of Gottingen in Hanover; the members of it being not only permitted to think and debate freely upon all subjects, but to publish their opinions to all the world.

It would have appeared strange, among so great a number of regulations, if he had entirely overlooked the interests of the military part of his subjects. Of 50 regiments of infantry, which were dispersed in Germany and Hungary, he allotted the annual sum of 2,000 florins to each, which was to be expended in the education of 48 boys, the sons of soldiers in the regiment. The object

of this measure, besides the ragement which it afforded soldiery, was to breed and train a brave and hardy succession alterns for the Austrian service these so considerable in number not to be easily exhausted education of the boys was to be simple; including nothing more than what was necessary for military life (and possibly raising which they are destined. We cannot help expressing our surprise at the smallness of the sum allotted to this useful purpose; which, at such a distance, seems so very inadequate to its object. Perhaps the cheapness of living, the high value of land in those remote inland countries, with the peculiar advantages possessed by the soldiers in quarters, may solve this difficulty.

We have already taken notice of the emperor's eager desire to restore the commerce of his possessions in the Low Countries. The nature and ancient experience have occurred in admitting at least the possibility of success to the project. But the same passion was not directed to the only other maritime nook and extremity of his dominions, which lies sequestered at the bottom of the Adriatic.

The ancient city of Trieste having been, for several hundred years, a nest of pirates, and almost sunk into obscurity, was first brought into political notice, and considered as an object of importance, by the late emperor Charles the Sixth. That monarch, having, in the course of his travels, voyages, and expedition wars, seen the great effects of maritime power and commerce, having no other sea port in his dominions, until the event
suc

tion w n the Ne-
nds and both the Sicilies into
nds, adopted the idea of sup-
the defect, by that of Trieste

embarked warmly in this
e, sparing neither pains nor
e in its prosecution. He en-
the harbour, he declared the
ree, he held out invitation and
agement to the merchants
ips of all nations to trade thi-
he proposed its being the sta-
f a squadron of ships of war
b were to be there built) suffi-
to command respect both in
driatic and Mediterranean;
is sanguine hopes saw it alrea-
ing to be the grand emporium
frican commerce in both seas,
valling, if not obscuring, the
lor of Venice itself.

act, the Venetians were not a
alarmed at these measures.—
ere are other things besides
rts and immunities necessary
estabishment of commerce;
trade easily debauched from
tient seats, or diverted from
al channels. The inhabitants
eie were poor, and being ig-
: of the principles of com-
, would not risk the little mo-
ey had in adventures, which
d the more hazardous from not
understood. There were other
al impediments to this design.
ighbouring countries of Fri-
ria, and Carniola, are poor,
inhabited, exceedingly moun-
s, and generally barren. The
are rude; and their genius,
and manners, consequently
: to trade and manufacture.
products and commodities for
ition were few, and of small
while the roads, by which
ight have been brought from

the interior countries, were at that
time nearly impassable. Upon the
whole, all those splendid prospects
which had been at first opened to
the view, in a little time fell to the
ground: and the Venetians, who
had settled for the purpose at Trieste,
obtained all those fruits which the
emperor had intended for his own
subjects, but which they were inca-
pable of gathering.

The late empress queen, however,
resumed the design, and supported
it with greater vigour as well as
success. A magnificent road from
Vienna to Trieste, which would not
have disgraced the labours of the
ancient Romans, was opened under
her auspices, and conducted at an
immense expence over the steepest
mountains of Istria and Friuli. The
present emperor, with his usual fer-
vour, seconded the views of his mo-
ther, and even went beyond them,
by the establishment of his new East
India trade at Trieste. The city
has not only been rebuilt, but a
new one, much more magnificent,
added. Large ships have been con-
structed there, entirely of domestic
materials, and, within a few years,
their population has increased from
about three thousand inhabitants, to
above four times that number; but
there are still many heavy clogs to
prevent its rising to that pitch of
commercial eminence, which has
been, and probably still is, fondly
imagined. Its remote and seques-
tered port is too far out of the way
to be much frequented, even from
many parts of the Mediterranean;
but voyages from the ocean are so
long, intricate, and dangerous, as
not to be often directly undertaken.
of which a stronger instance needs
not to be given, than that the Bri-
tish merchants at Trieste find it
more

more convenient to have their merchandise brought across Germany by land from Hamburg, than that course by sea. But the great, and, in the present state of things, seemingly insurmountable obstacle, to the growth of this place in the manner expected, is the paucity of native articles, whether of product or manufacture, for exportation; their imports still nearly doubling, both in quantity and value, their exports. Nor is it to be supposed that the East India trade, if it should even prosper and continue, will be any longer carried on from so very inconvenient a situation, than until the emperor can find it convenient, either to transfer it to Ostend, or has been able to procure some other port on the ocean for that purpose.

However that may be, ideas and schemes of commerce were now so prevalent, that early in the summer of 1782, the emperor lent four millions of florins to the merchants of Trieste, for the increase (as it magnificently expressed) of their commerce, not only in Asia, but in Africa, and also in America; accompanied with a promise of all future succour and protection which their circumstances might appear to require. A new company of merchants was soon after formed, who, it is said, commenced their enterprises with a capital of two millions of florins. The spirit of adventure was rapidly increasing. New ports were eagerly sought for on the neighbouring coasts of Morlachia and Istria, and dock-yards were built and the keels of large vessels laid at one of them. A scheme was likewise adopted, of purchasing fat oxen in Hungary, and salting them at Fiume, which was said to have answered admirably.

No regular detail has been published of the measures pursued by the emperor, towards the close of 1781, and the commencement of the following year, with respect to the suppression of monasteries and the reform of the ecclesiastical in general; for, notwithstanding the extension of liberty granted to the press in other respects, it seems either to have been cautiously restrained on this occasion, or that the directors of that powerful engine thought it prudent to lay the same restraint on themselves. Perhaps the virulent libels which were circulated on the subject, and the authority of which could not be reached, either by the dread of power, or the temptation of gold, might have occasioned this restraint on the one side, or continence on the other. However that was, it is certain that the emperor has since afforded opportunities of ridicule to his enemies, which they have by no means overlooked, by contrasting with the boasted liberality of his edicts in favour of the press, those severe restrictions and heavy penalties, which, in certain cases, it has since been shackled.

We find, however, by letters from Vienna, dated early in the year 1782, that the business of reform in Germany was then far advanced. One of these letters, dated on the 10th of February, states that the imperial decree, relative to the suppression of the religious orders, had been carried into execution in Bohemia and Moravia, without any consequences; and that the money arising from the confiscation of their estates would be applied to public purposes. Information of a week later states that twenty-four Carthusian monasteries had been already suppressed.

in the Austrian hereditary countries, exclusive of the kingdom of Hungary. Another estimate, dated before the end of the month, without mentioning whether Hungary is included, states the number of religious houses then suppressed at fifty-five. The suppression was not, however, general, being restricted to those orders whose members, being charged with indulging themselves in an idle and contemplative life, were considered as being of no real use to society; while, on the other hand, protection and encouragement was afforded to those institutions, which had for their object the education of youth. The monks and nuns of the suppressed orders were absolved from their vows, and some provision was made for their maintenance.

Previous to this period, and before the close of the preceding year, an edict had been published at Brussels, by which all the religious houses in the Austrian Netherlands, of whatever denomination, were discharged and exempted from every degree of foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This was followed by an imperial rescript, which was circulated throughout all his dominions, stating the reasons and principles which induced him to shake off the papal yoke; and totally disclaiming all subordination whatever, in secular affairs, to the holy see.

Nor were the mountains of the Alps, nor the vicinity of the once formidable thunders of the Vatican, sufficient to secure the ecclesiastical orders in the duchy of Milan from experiencing the fate of their German and Hungarian brethren. Two edicts were published at Milan in the beginning of the year 1782, for the suppression of all those orders in

that duchy, which were under circumstances we have before cited, decreeing their estates to be sold by public auction, and the value excepting only the stipends allotted for the maintenance of the late possessors, to be applied to the exigencies of the state.

These measures excited the greatest alarm at the court of Rome. A Council was held upon council, a congregation upon congregation at the vatican, while nothing was decided or proposed, which seemed any degree capable of resisting, even mitigating the evil. In the state of present distress, and apprehension for the future, the sovereign pontiff, Pius the Sixth, notwithstanding his great age, his infirmities, the labours of the roads, the length of the journey, and the extreme severity of the season, determined upon going to Vienna, and

being personally upon the spot, to remove all cause of grievance or complaint against the emperor. It was in vain that his friends represented, and remonstrated with him, upon the difficulties and dangers attending such a journey, in his state of health, the loss of life, and the harsh season of the year; he resolutely answered, that no obstacles or difficulties should deter him from the discharge of his duty; that, whatever he suffered in the attempt, or, if he was doomed to perish in the execution, it would be more than what he was bound to undergo; that he went only with God, but the fulfilling of his duty, for as he was capable of doing it, would he himself; and he continued resolutely to adhere to his determination.

This was about the close of the year 1781, and the pope having communicated his design through the nuncio at Vienna to the emperor

peror, entered at the same time into the gentlest possible expostulation with him upon the measures which he was pursuing. He reminded him that Benedict the Fourteenth had been his god-father; he recalled to memory the piety of his mother, and the constant regard of his family to the church; he requested and intreated, that he would not strip the apostolic see of those rights which it had possessed from time immemorial; he stated, that the object of his journey was to converse in the most amicable manner with him, upon the subject of some late innovations which had taken place, relative to religious matters; and to endeavour to prevail with him not to invade the rights of the church, or to diminish the pontifical prerogatives, neither of which could be done, without deeply injuring the interests of religion itself.

The emperor, who had already taken his measures, would have been very well pleased to avoid the trouble and formality of this unexampled visit. In his answer to the sovereign pontiff he observed, that if his holiness should persist in his design of coming thither, he should certainly be received with all the respect and regard due to his high dignity; but that, if the object of his journey related to those measures and regulations, upon which he had himself, already decided, it would be totally superfluous. That as to himself, he always conformed, in his determinations and measures to the rules of reason, equity, humanity, and religion. That, before they were carried into execution, he always consulted persons of wisdom, integrity, and knowledge, upon the affairs in which he engaged. He declared himself to be truly catholic

and apostolic; and conclude beseeching his holiness to grant his benediction. Such was the moderate language used upon his mission, through necessity on the one and proceeding from a cool and policy on the other.

Notwithstanding the little encouragement or hope afforded by answer, the pope still persevered in his design. He probably relied good deal upon the effects of his age, the sacredness of his and character, along with the novelty of the undertaking (considered more singular by the duties of the journey, and the forward season of the year) might induce.

Under these, or other impressions or ideas, Pius the Sixth, the Pontiff, set out on his journey from Rome, within two days of the 1st of February, and arrived at Vienna the 22d of March, 1782. The emperor, accompanied by his brother the archduke Maximilian, went to meet the holy father at Neukirchen and conducted him in his own carriage to Vienna. Every possible honour and respect was paid to him by that city and court at his arrival. A *Te Deum* was performed before the whole court, as a thanksgiving for that event, the host being present expected during the time. A full course of honour and respect was to be paid to him during the whole time of his stay in Vienna and the very guarded and strict precautions used by the police, were sufficient to prevent several legions of arms from being broken, though the eagerness of the people to receive his benediction, on his way and from church on Easter-day.

But these were mere customs, which could have no

with the interior operations of the cabinet; and though frequent conferences took place between the emperor and pope, at the close of which marks of the mutual satisfaction were almost apparent; yet the result fully shewn, that the latter could not gain any one material point of his wishes. As has been said, that in one of these conferences, the pope delivered his address to the powerful sovereign he was addressing in terms of the following effect:—"I have neither the power nor the will to oppose by force those rights which former pontiffs, my predecessors, have formerly enjoyed. I am far from pretending to oppose the execution of those ordinances, which the freedom of sovereigns might find it necessary to prescribe, for the service of government, or the benefit of subjects. All I shall desire in return, is that these states should equally respect those rights of undisputed immunities, privileges, and rights, which, without interfering with the rights of the emperor, have through so many ages been assigned to the holy see. What I therefore wish, and, in order to prevent the total degradation of pontifical dignity will be found entirely necessary, is, that a congress of ambassadors from all the sovereign powers in Europe, should be convened, and that they should decide upon, and irrevocably fix, the limits of the ancient rights belonging to the holy see, as their forefathers were not willing to consign the hands of the pope."—This was the language now held by the papal representative of that power, which through a long course of ages had held the

Western world under a sway unexampled, "in its nature, rise, duration, and extent."

We have no information of the answer made to that proposition. It is not improbable that the pontiff was indulged in this speculation, as some lenitive for the disappointment which he experienced in every thing else. The pope continued a month at Vienna, and arrived in Rome about the middle of June; having met with every thing, in the course of his journey both outwards and homewards, that could be deemed pleasing or flattering, excepting only success in the object for which it was undertaken.

It seemed not a little remarkable, and as if the conferences between the emperor and the pope had produced persuasion where it was least to be expected, that at a consistory held in Rome soon after the return of the latter, it was said to have been determined to take measures for abridging by degrees the number of convents both for males and females throughout Europe; for restricting to a limited number the members of the religious communities; and for preventing in future the admission of novices under 25 years of age.

The visit to Vienna occasioned no interference whatever of the emperor's proceedings with respect to his ecclesiastical reforms; which were extended to the secular clergy and hierarchy, as well as to the religious orders, or regulars. A commission was established for the administration of the sequestered estates and eff. &c., which were so considerable, that the most moderate calculators supposed that the emperor would gain four or five millions

millions sterling by the reform; while other, and probably less accurate estimates, went to double that sum. Annual stipends were allotted for the maintenance of the reformed prelates, abbots, abbesses, canons, canonesses, monks, and nuns; which were, in some degree, proportioned to their respective rank or condition; but it was heavily complained that the portions were so scantily measured, as to be shamefully inadequate to the purpose.

This circumstance afforded a handle for rendering the whole measure more particularly odious than it otherwise might have been: and whatever means were used at home to stifle complaint upon the occasion, they could not restrain the censure of foreigners upon the conduct of this prince. It was held out, that the object of plundering the church, and the destination of its pillage, (instead of being applied to any useful or benevolent purposes) was intended merely for the support of those schemes of ambition, which had long possessed his mind, and which, in concert with Russia, he was now endeavouring to bring to maturity. That though these schemes went only in the first instance to the overthrow of the Germanic constitution, and the subversion of the princes of the empire, they were not less inimical in their more remote views to the interests, repose, and security of the European states in general. That farther and more extensive partitions of territory and power, including the sea as well as the land, were already in their contemplation:

and that such prospects and could only in times of peace gratification to the insatiate ambition of these two powers.

A celebrated French writer touching occasionally upon the question of justice, with respect to the expulsion of the ecclesiastics, and the confiscation of their goods, it in the following manner:—
 “prefer a convent of nuns
 “regiment of soldiers. If
 “oppose the intentions of
 “they do not tear her to
 “if they violate their inviolable
 “it is in order to perpetuate the
 “species; whereas the late emperor
 “an oath to destroy them.
 “first signal given by deposing
 “The internal revolution
 “the emperor has effected
 “dominions have been
 “applauded; but what a
 “of objections might be
 “against these eulogiums:
 “the panegyrist of Joseph II.
 “Second ought to tell us
 “justice they find in deposing
 “citizen from the profession
 “he has embraced under the
 “of the laws. I will tell you
 “plainly, that there is
 “injustice in expelling a
 “nun from their retreat, as if
 “a private individual out of
 “house. Despise the
 “much as you will, but
 “persecute them, but do not
 “do not rob them; for
 “neither to persecute nor
 “man, from the avowed
 “down to the most
 “capuchin.”

Thus did the emperor pursue with little noise,

* Count de Mirabeau. See his Doubts concerning the free Navigation of the Rhine. English translation, note to p. 160.

even exciting much admiration or surprise, without the smallest opposition, either foreign or domestic, and without in any degree forfeiting the same and character (which he seemed particularly fond of retaining) of a faithful son of the church, these very measures, which had drawn on Henry the Eighth of England, and on his kingdom, all the animations of the court of Rome; and which at a still earlier period, would have been the means of pouring down inevitable destruction on

the one, and of involving the other in a dismal scene of trouble and blood. Such are the wonderful changes which take place, not more in the affairs, than in the ideas, opinions, and principles of men; and such the facility, which a fortunate coincidence of times and seasons with circumstances and events, and a wise or happy application of action to both, may administer to the accomplishment of the greatest and most unexpected revolutions.

C H A P. II.

Prospective view continued. State of the great powers on the borders of Europe and Asia. Ottoman Empire. Numerous sources of discord with Russia. Successful endeavours of the captain bashaw, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of public affairs, to quell rebellion and restore order. He rescues the Moravia from the Albanians; punishes the authors; and puts an end to the disorders on the coasts of Asia; prevents the intended extermination of the Greeks. Port after much contest, submits to the receiving Russian consuls in the provinces Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia. Troubles in the Crimea. Tartar Khan accepts a commission in the Russian service. Dreadful conflagrations in Constantinople. Forty thousand houses destroyed. Grand Vizier deposed, and succeeded by Feiz Mahomet, a man of parts and ability. Russian Khan deposed by the discontented Tartars, and a new one elected, who is privately supported by the Porte. Great differences between the two empires on that subject: Long truce between the Porte and the court of Vienna on the point of expiring, which involves the former in new difficulties on that point. Peace at eight days ending on the question of a war with Russia. Pacific negotiations adopted through the influence of the captain bashaw, grand vizier, and musti. Popularity of the grand signior, and the firmness of his measures, prevent any dangerous effects from the violent ferment of the people. The provinces are more numerous for years, and the passions are not less agitated by the pacific conduct of the court, than by the contemplation of their ruined city. Emperor openly avows his determination of supporting the claims of Russia, as well as his own. Strong memorials presented, and harsh demands made, by the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, towards the close of the year 1781. Hospodar of Wallachia expelled. Excellent conduct of the grand signior, with respect to the persecution carried on by the Armenian patriarch. Vast preparations for war on all sides in the year 1782. Treaty between the Porte and Spain. New Khan of the Tartars expelled by the Russians. Former Khan abolishes his throne, and assigns his dominion and count

to the empress of Russia; who issues a manifesto assigning the causes for her annexing the Crimea, Cuban, and isle of Taman to her empire. Manifesto from the Porte in answer. Notwithstanding the immense preparations and immediate appearances of war, negotiations for a peace are carried on at Constantinople under the mediation of France. In the height of the troubles the navigation of the Danube is opened to the emperor, two of whose ships are received by the Bights, and prosecute their voyage to the Black Sea. Ottoman difficulties everywhere multiplying on all sides. Appearances on the side of Venice. Trouble in Egypt. Persians attack Bassora. Prince Heraklius invades Natolia. A new treaty of commerce between Russia and the Porte, is followed by a new treaty of accommodation between the two empires, which is concluded at Constantinople in the beginning of the year 1784. Accommodation with the emperor. Spanish expedition against Algiers. Earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily.

THE disorders of the Ottoman empire were too numerous and inveterate, to admit of any effectual remedy, within the few years of uncertain peace that had elapsed since the conclusion of the late unfortunate war with Russia. So much was to be done, that it would have required many years of tranquillity, and an unintermitted pursuit of the wisest and most vigorous measures, to have accomplished the reforms that were wanting in so many departments of the state, and which, to produce their full effect, should have included the whole military and naval system of that empire; the Turks having, partly through pride and bigotry, partly through native or habitual indolence, and still more than all, through a succession of weak and inactive governments, suffered the western nations to leave them a full century behind, with respect to tactics, to the construction and management of artillery, and to all improvements in the art of war. Their militia likewise, both of horse and foot, which had been excellent in their institution, and had been farther reformed and much improved by the wise regulations of their great emperor, Soliman the

Magnificent, have since been suffered so shamefully to degenerate, that one highly and justly distinguished order of them has frequently proved more dangerous to the state than to its enemies, and a great part of the other has of many years been more an incubus and impediment to service, than an arm of strength and effect in the field.

But the treaty of Kainardgi in 1774, did not afford that degree of security which would have been necessary for the accomplishment of schemes of great and good reform and improvement. No season of quiet and leisure had occurred; nor do the present appearances of public affairs in the near approach of it. The extraordinary successes of Russia in the late war, and still more these, the unexampled weakness and disorder which she discovered in her opponent, could not but enlarge her views to many new and unthought-of objects. A wide field for enterprize and ambition was opened on the side both of Europe and Asia. She granted presents to her prostrate enemy, for she was then, from many conc

, necessary to herself. She did to rise from a banquet of y, to which she might return, ever leisure served, and appe- wined. It was only her busi- to take care that the services l not be removed, nor the way l against her return.

e peace was such as was to be led from the circumstances on sides; and seemed to be found- the principles we have stated. ved such numberless seeds of rion, that the succession of the could scarcely fail under any cement: and the fuel for light- p future wars was so thickly , that it seemed as if nothing an the inability of both par- or the destruction of one, ever bring them to a final sion.

e peace, however, such as it was then indispensably neces- to the immediate preservation : Turkish empire: but from ture of its conditions, and the ending train of consequences they were capable of pro- , could no longer be en- by the party aggrieved, than some degree of similar ne- was prevalent. We have ingly seen, that within so a space of time as five years the conclusion of the for- bloody war, and notwith- ng all the disadvantages under one party still laboured, a ar was just upon the point of ng out between the two em- and was only prevented by a treaty of pacification, which lace on the 21st of March,

Though France had the lo- f bringing about that accommo- , and though her interference doubly great weight in the

business, it is certain that Russia was not at that time by any means fully disposed to war: and that nei- ther her own internal situation, nor the state of public affairs in Eu- rope, rendered it a season favourable to the accomplishment of her designs in any extensive degree. But at all events she would not give up any material part of what she had gained; nor, to avoid present incon- venience, admit of any such inno- vation, as might intercept her pros- pects, and prevent, when the pro- per season arrived, the further pro- secution of her designs.

On the other hand, her adversary, feeling himself wrong in every part by the conditions and consequences of the late peace, and fully per- ceiving that the evils and dangers already produced would, instead of lessening, every day increase, thought it better, without regard to comparative estimates of strength and weakness, to put every thing to the hazard of war, than to submit, without an effort, for the sake of a short-lived security, to the silent but inevitable approach of ruin, under the insidious cover of peace. The Porte accordingly captiously evade, or positively refused a compli- ance, with many of the conditions, and things were proceeding fast to the last extremity. Under these circumstances, however, on both sides, the opportune mediation of France could not be an unwelcome relief to either: mutual concessions were accordingly made, and the at- fair was patched up for the present.

But the great source of disorder was still left open. The pretended independency of the Crimea af- forded such an opening to Russia into the very heart of the Turkish empire, and such opportunities of

interference with the various Mahometan and Christian states which had been more or less dependant on the Porte in Europe and in Asia, that it was scarcely possible for any lasting tranquillity to subsist between the two empires. Though the Turkish seas had at length been most unwillingly opened to Russia, yet the mode and extent of that commerce, the regulations to which it was or was not to be subject, the double passage through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, whether from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or from the Baltic and Ocean to Constantinople and the Black Sea, with the trade to the Greek islands in the Archipelago, and the designed impediments thrown in by the custom-houses, afforded all together (and all aggravated by the original ill-will which accompanied the concession) inexhaustible sources of litigation and contest. A claim made and insisted on by Russia, of establishing consuls in the three provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, was exceedingly grievous to the Porte; which besides considering them as licenced spies, was well aware, that they would act as agents and negociators with the Greek princes and inhabitants of the two former, who would therefrom be in a constant state of preparation for rebellion.

Under these circumstances of continual embarrassment and apparent danger from without, the celebrated Hassan Bey, the captain bashaw, (whose name we have heretofore had an opportunity of mentioning, with some part of that respect due to his character) was indefatigable in his endeavours to curb the violences, and to restrain the disorders, to which the late war had afforded

birth and nurture, and which spread anarchy and desolation through almost every part of the empire. He had succeeded in attempts beyond whatever might have been expected, from the lorn state of the Ottoman affairs at the conclusion of the war. He reduced, and chastised, with a few years, which, considering their enormity, could not be deemed illaudable, the most powerful rebels of the empire; he rescued the celebrated and fertile province of the Morea (ancient Peloponnesus) from a cruel invasion of the Albanians; he cleared the coasts of Syria and the lesser Asia of those disorders, whose petty wars and ravages every where spread desolation and ruin; and restored order, and security to those comarcal regions. But his most signal vice, and which abundantly (more especially as he had the fortune of being enlightened by liberal education) his natural liberality, and the comprehensiveness of his mind, was his overruling in council the design of exterminating the Greeks, which had been intended as a punishment for their defection in the late war, to prevent similar or greater defections in future. Not satisfied with warding off that fatal blow, he obtained a general amnesty for the Greek people; and has since taken care to have it so faithfully observed, as supposed to have occasioned a small change in their disposition. But the abilities and exertions of that great commander and statesman could only reach to the correction of some of the most glaring, and immediately dangerous enormities.

Notwithstanding the treaty of pacification so lately concluded, the diff

nces again ran high, so early
: commencement of the year
between the Porte and the
of Petersburg, upon the
t of admitting Russian Con-
the three provinces already
ned; the former indeed
rather to evade, than abso-
to refuse a compliance; and
to have descended so far as
ite to count Panin, requesting
his court would not insist on a
re, which was so exceedingly
e to the grand signior him-
s well as to the divan. This
ation did not produce the de-
effect; and M. de Stachief,
ussian minister at the Porte,
continued to insist that that
s should be immediately
; observing that his court
no new claims, that they
emanded a compliance with a
e article of the late treaty,
ith respect to that they would
ax a title.

: death of the grand vizir,
month of February, 1781,
d an opportunity to the cap-
shaw of successfully urging
at influence with the empe-
n procuring Yfed Mehemet,
ernor of Erzerum, whom he
to be a man of ability, to be
ed his successor. As it was
two months before the new
vizir could arrive to take
n of his office, it was filled
the captain bashaw in the in-

r long disputes, many pe-
y demands, and some harsh-
ers, which seemed to indi-
ther termination, the Turk-
isters, more from a sense of
bility of the state for war,
an pacific dispositions, found
ary, towards the close of the

year 1781, not only to give up the
point of debate, with respect to the
consuls, but to submit to the de-
grading concession of sacrificing the
Reis Effendi, who is the minister for
foreign affairs, and on whom it
was now thought proper to charge
all past difficulties, as well as those
spirited replies which had given so
much offence to Russia. He being
accordingly deposed, a formal di-
ploma was passed, acknowledging
and receiving Mr. Laskareff as
consul general of Russia, with li-
berty of residing (which had before
been a matter of much debate) at
Bucharest, Jassy, or whatever other
part of the three provinces he might
think it necessary.

This concession, however mortifi-
fying, produced but a short-lived
effect. New troubles were conti-
nually breaking forth on the side
of the Crimea, and the two courts
of Constantinople and Petersburg
were as constantly embroiled in their
consequences. Saad Guerai, the
khan who had been placed over the
Tartars of that peninsula by the
power and influence of Russia,
whether through defect of spirit,
or excess of gratitude, made a more
ostentatious display of his attach-
ment, and even vassalage, than was
suited either to his character as
khan, or to that of the people whom
he pretended to govern; nor was
it entirely consistent with the boast-
ed disinterestedness of that court,
which had disclaimed all views upon
the Crimea, excepting the supposed
establishment and support of its in-
dependency. He even descended
so far, as to accept a captain's
commission in the empress's body
guards.

These things were ill to be borne
by a high-spirited people, who had
in

in all ages considered liberty as the most invaluable of human blessings. The means used by Russia to gain a strong party in the country, to support their khan, could only reach to a limited portion of the people; but a great majority were highly dissatisfied at these proceedings, and wished to be again governed by their own princes, in their own way. They likewise preferred a connection with the Ottomans, with whom they had been so long united, who were of the same religion, and in conjunction with whom they had partaken of so much glory and spoil in war, than with a nation, which, besides being Christian, they had been in the habit, through many ages, of regarding either with contempt or enmity.

The discontented party were encouraged and supported by the Tartars of the Cuban, as well as the Nogais, and even by some of the more distant nations or tribes of that people, who could not but be alarmed at the manner in which Russia was spreading her influence and authority on all sides, and apprehensive of becoming victims to her power and designs in their turn. Nor will it be imagined that the Porte itself did not secretly encourage the ill disposition of this people to Russia and to her khan; especially as she did not prevent several of her Mahometan subjects, in the Asiatic countries bordering on the Black Sea, from taking an open and active part in the ensuing troubles of the Crimea.

The devastation which the city of Constantinople sustained by fire, in the course of the year 1782, has scarcely been equalled. Besides several preceding losses, and being

unusually harassed by the on the 23d of July in the a fire broke out in the quarter Baliatta, which was mostly inhabited by Jews, and a most part of the town. The wind high, and the weather for some preceding very dry, it spread the utmost rapidity, and threatened the whole city with destruction. During seventeen hours that elapsed, the grand signior, the and other great officers of state constantly on horseback, used exertion to stop the progress of the flames, and to animate the people to their duty. The number of houses destroyed was calculated at ten thousand, besides the churches, and other public edifices.

But this fire, dreadful as it seemed only a preparatory to that unfortunate city of the Crimea to which it was immediately related. In something short of a month, about ten o'clock at night on the 22d of August, a fire broke out in the quarter called the middle harbour; and this being aided by a high north wind, was attended to such a degree, as all efforts for its suppression seemed to put an end to all hope. The violence and intenseness of the fire were so great, that one of the largest and strongest palaces, the aga of the janissaries, disappeared in less than ten minutes after the flames had reached it.

The flames proceeded from the sea, and burned the interval between the seven towers, at the opposite extremity of the city. In that direction the fire raged three miles in length, through the richest and most inhabited streets, carrying

metimes a mile broad, and was less, as the irregular hilly nature of the city would admit. It branched out in various directions, so that there seemed at times no less than eleven distinct conflagrations. Most of these were stopped by the sea, consuming every wharf, and every thing to the water's edge. A great but unknown number of people perished; not being surrounded and inclosed by the flames, and the more happily throwing themselves into the water, to escape a dreadful fate.

This conflagration (which perhaps has not been exceeded by any in history) continued to burn with unremitting fury for two hours; the wind blowing almost the whole time. If damage was not entirely irreparable it was, however, impossible to contain, in any degree, the progress of the loss. The sufferings of the distressed people, involved at once in ruin and calamity, and left without refuge or shelter from the weather, would still less admit of description. It was supposed that two-thirds of that vast and populous city had been destroyed by the late and the present fire; and above 40,000 houses then lay in ruins. The destruction of public buildings was proportioned to that of the private buildings. All the chambers of the janissaries, above 500, 300 corn-mills, and 200 ovens, were destroyed. The number of great magazines with provisions (a vast supply which is always necessarily kept in the city to prevent the danger of a blockade in that overgrown metro-

polis) was among the evils most sensibly and immediately felt.

The direction of the wind happened to be favourable to the seraglio, and to what might be considered as the government quarter of the city, which accordingly escaped the desolation. The grand signior, and all the ministers of the Porte, attended, and distributed money without count to the people. The fast of the Ramazan was suspended, and every subsequent measure pursued, which could afford relief, or even satisfaction to the people.

But the public fermentation was too extreme to be easily allayed. The repeated misfortunes and present miseries of the people seemed insupportable. A revolution had been the usual consequence of much less severe and afflicting trials; and though the good qualities and popularity of the grand signior, along with the firmness of the captain bashaw, might possibly enable them to weather the danger, it was however necessary to hold out some object of blame to the people, on which they might vent their ill-humour. The sacrifice of an unfortunate minister, however blameless or deserving, is indeed the great resource of despotic governments in cases of great public discontent. Happy is it thought when the victim is accepted as a whole offering.

Yusuf Mehemet was accordingly deposed from his office of grand vizir, in two days after the fire had been subdued; and Jelian Mehemet, a man, at least of equal, if not superior abilities, and more fortunate, was appointed his successor. The late minister passed through the ordeal of removal with more impunity, than had been usually experienced in

in such circumstances. He was only sent in exile to Demotica, without any mark of ill-will or reprobation whatever. Though we have no particular information on the subject, it seems highly probable, that the present appointment proceeded from the same influence which procured the former. The unusual, and, perhaps in that court, unequalled cordiality which constantly prevailed between the new grand vizir and the captain bashaw, and the equal part which they ever continued to take, in their endeavours to correct the abuses, and to restore the affairs of the empire, serve strongly to countenance this opinion.

The late calamity was little calculated to encourage the state to undertake, or to enable it to maintain a war; at the same time that the causes for war were multiplying, and its appearances, on more sides than one, sufficiently menacing. The troubles in the Crimea were risen to their utmost pitch. The revolted Tartars had elected a new Khan. A civil war ensued. That beautiful, and lately populous country, became a scene of desolation and blood. Sabin Gueraï was worsted, and his party at length reduced almost to nothing. This was the very state of things which Russia undoubtedly wished, and had all along fought for. She had now a pretence for sending her forces into the Crimea, to support what she represented as the real prince, against rebels and an usurper. The consequences were easily foreseen. The Tartars, torn to pieces among themselves, notwithstanding the aid they received from without, were little able to withstand the regular forces, and unabating exertions of the Rus-

sians. In these circumstances they turned their eyes, and directed their hopes to the Porte, as to a refuge.

At the same time, the Emperor of Russia highly resented the conduct of the Porte, to which he attributed all the troubles of the Crimea. It charged them withomenting the discontents, and with being the author of the revolt in that country; with suffering and encouraging their subjects in Nakhichevan to take a direct and active part in the war; and with instigating the Tartar tribes and nations, to an interference in those provinces, and to commit many irregularities elsewhere, particularly on the frontiers of Caucasus. Strong remonstrances on these subjects were backed by the march of Russian armies to the frontiers, by the forming magazines, and by all the preparations for war. Similar measures were necessarily adopted on the other side, so that a rupture between the two powers seemed inevitable.

But another great neighbour, Prussia, could scarcely be deemed less dangerous, and was not much less to be less troublesome than Russia. She was destined to involve the Empire still deeper in embarrassment and difficulty. The Emperor of Germany, at the same time, he was dismantling the castles and fortresses on his western borders, assiduously engaged, without labour or expence, in enlarging and increasing those on his eastern frontiers. Every thing military, the dreadful apparatus of war, was transferred to the Drave, the Rhine, and the Danube. The magazines were replenished, lines formed, and filled with troops, and the

covered with artillery, ammunition, and provision for the war.

The long truce between the Porte and the court of Vienna was on the point of expiring; and, in the pressure of their affairs, there was no time for the former wished for more than the renewal of the truce, except upon the conclusion of a solid and lasting peace upon such conditions as were capable of preventing future differences, and of securing for ever their tranquillity on the Danube. They accordingly proposed sending an extraordinary embassy to Vienna; and the Emperor, who had other means to evade the demand, refused.

That politic prince, designing to be governed in his conduct by future contingencies, was all disposed, for present momentary advantages, to give up the idea of obtaining much greater, at a proper time and season, when they might arrive. He was besides so closely linked with Russia, and their interests being directed to one object, that he was, however, of so vast a mind, as to afford full room for the enterprize and ambition of Catherine. No doubt can be entertained that plans of future operations, and arrangements, suited to promote the interests of contingencies and circumstances, had already been mutually agreed upon.

Never that was, the emperor refused the business of renewing the truce, or concluding a treaty of peace at a distance. It was held out in general terms by his ministers, that for that purpose a new determination of limits would be indispensably necessary; that a restoration of the whole or a part of the territories made by the court of Vi-

enna, in the treaty of Belgrade, would be expected; and that the free navigation of the Danube, and of the Black Sea, were objects so much at heart, that they could not by any means be overlooked. In the mean time, preparations for war were carried on with as much vigour in Hungary, and the adjoining countries, as if it had been a matter determined on; and no doubt could remain on the side of the Porte, but that a rupture with Russia must inevitably be attended by a war with the emperor.

Under these discouraging circumstances, and the fate of the empire seeming to hang upon the result, the Divan spent eight successive days, in the month of September 1782, debating on the question of a war with Russia. The ruinous consequences of that power's succeeding in her designs upon the Crimea; of the naval strength which the excellent harbours, and the commerce of that peninsula, would place in her hands; of the prodigious addition to her power by land (already too great) which her swallowing up all the nations of Tartars between the Caspian, the Black Sea, the Boristhenes, and the Danube, and their being involved in the common mass of her subjects, would occasion; were all fully understood, and stated, as well as many other evils and dangers.

The temper and disposition of their own people were likewise matters of consideration. The Turks in general, and more particularly the inhabitants of the metropolis, incapable of knowing or comprehending the true state of public affairs, and the real situation of the empire, attributed all that apparent degradation, of which they were too sensible,

sensible, to the want of ability or spirit in their governors. The sight of the Russian flag flying in their narrow seas and channels, was as grievous as it was novel; the haughty commanding language held upon every occasion by the ministers of that power, was intolerably galling to the Turkish pride; and as they felt greatly for the sufferings and oppression of the Tartars, they were exceedingly interested in the affairs of the Crimea, and in behalf of the new Khan. The great mine which Russia was forming at Cherson (a new port near the mouth of the Boristhenes, on the Black Sea) was likewise among the cogent reasons for immediate war; that event, it was said, must, at no great distance of time, inevitably take place; and it was better to encounter the danger while the enemy continued weak on one element, than to wait till he became irresistible both by sea and land. The public accordingly, loudly cried for war; and it has ever been dangerous to government, in that country, to oppose the general sense of the people.

To all these powerful motives and reasons for entering into a war (the validity of which could not be disputed) one short but irresistible argument was to be opposed. This was the unfortunate situation of public affairs, which rendered the state so far incapable of entering into a war (even with one of her formidable enemies) upon any rational ground of advantage, that she would, on the contrary, rush into it under the dismal impression of inevitable ruin. That neither their naval nor land forces were yet in a condition, in any degree, to warrant so dangerous a trial. That although the captain bashaw had with wonderful

perseverance and industry, in degree, created a new marine, had made great improvements well in the construction of the ships as in the manner of working and fighting them, and in the art and management of their arms; yet that great work was far from being brought to perfection and would require farther time along with all his applications and abilities, for its accomplishment. That similar objections, but with much greater force, were applicable with respect to the state of the armies. That the great want in the discipline of the troops which were now in act as well in prospect, though conducted under the auspices of the grand vizier himself, and supported by all the powers of government, were yet of a nature which forbade their improvement of a sudden. That the improvements of such magnitude required such numberless difficulties to enter, and in the execution of which they must rely entirely upon the assistance of foreigners, must require time and long patience for the accomplishment. And that surely they did not want force and experience to be informed, that valour could enable their armies in the present state of their arms and discipline, to withstand European forces in the field. That it was therefore more wise and eligible to submit to present loss, and disgrace, however grievous it was, under the hope of the good effect of these measures, than in a fit of momentary impotent vexation to precipitate the empire into destruction. That the Tartars were a people easily subdued but that it had ever

ceedingly difficult to retain in subjection; and that if the proper and fortunate arrived, they would return with greatest joy, and with real and affection, to the their old and natural friends and kinsmen.

Arguments being firmly held by the grand vizir, the bashaw, and the musti, at length brought over the number, who had been adverse to war, to their opinion. They accordingly determined to leave the affairs of the Crimea to their own course; to disavow any interference of government in such matters; and to attribute to the conduct of such of their subjects, who had taken any part in the troubles: but while the hopes of concord, and tranquillity, were given on, they still retained the same opinion in the conduct of Russia, and saw that the Tartars, having declared independent and free, were to be considered as matters of their own concern, in respect to the electing or deposing of their sovereigns; that no power could have any pretence of right for intermeddling in either case; but that if they were even admitted, the conduct of the deposed Khan, in attempting to overthrow the laws and institutions of his country, could not be supported upon any principle of justice. It was at the same time determined, that the

Porte should, by the strongest remonstrances, and by every other measure short of war, endeavour to prevent Russia from making any permanent settlement in the Crimea, and from converting, under the pretence of garrisons, any of the principal harbours and fortresses to her own use. It was likewise agreed upon to make a proposal to the court of Petersburg, of referring all matters of difference between the two empires, including the affairs of the Crimea, to the arbitration of some Christian power, who should be mutually chosen by the parties, and whose determination should be conclusive.

Though these pacific measures were directly contrary to the wishes of the public, and that the continual sight and contemplation of the ruins of their houses would have been sufficient alone to have excited the highest ferment amongst the populace; yet through the popularity of the grand vizir, with the vigour and firmness of his principle ministers, not only no convulsion whatever took place, but a degree of quiet and order was preserved, unexampled in that city, under any circumstances of irritation and discontent, approaching even in a remote degree to those which prevailed at present.

In the mean time, the fury of the plague, which, through the summer and autumn of the year 1782 had most cruelly ravaged all the Tartar and Turkish countries on the frontiers of Russia and Poland, had served to restrain the no less cruel ravages of war; and in particular had greatly checked the operations of the Russian armies, who were much more intent on guarding against the approaches of that fell enemy, than

on gratifying ambition at the expence of any other.

Before the effect of the late pacific councils could be known, the Porte had the mortification to discover, that the impatience and haughtiness of its great neighbours were too extreme, to admit of their listening to arguments, or waiting the slow result of negotiations. The Emperor of Germany now pulled off the mask, and avowed his determination of supporting all the claims and pretensions of Russia, as well as his own; and the engagements between both were declaredly reciprocal. Towards the close of the year 1782 two very strong, and, as they were called, spirited memorials, were presented from the courts of Peterburgh and Vienna; in which, besides other things, it was peremptorily insisted, that the Porte should not in future, under any pretence, intermeddle in the affairs of the Tartars; that the privileges of the two provinces of Moldavia and Walachia should not be infringed; and that the free navigation of the Black Sea and the Archipelago should not in any manner be obstructed. The consequences of a failure with respect to these demands could not be more fully explained than they already were, by the appearance of the armies on the frontiers, and of the vast preparations for war which had been made by both the parties.

The part which necessity compelled the Porte to take had been already decided in her own councils; but it was necessary to preserve some appearances of dignity. Every preparation was made as if war had been determined upon; and some of the Turkish officers upon the emperor's frontiers, in

their eagerness for that event, perhaps mistaking these appearances for realities, committed some liberties which afforded room for complaint. The Porte li-
desperate as its circumstances gave an immediate instance of it, in the punishment of one of its officers or vassals. The hospodar of Walachia was long known to be strongly attached to the Russian interest; and was likewise suspected, probably with justice, of keeping up a private, but constant correspondence with that people. Two of his sons, sometime before, had obtained a seeming escape, as if pursued by their enemies, from their father's dominions, and fled to Vienna. With a view to these unfavourable circumstances, the Porte, in its proposition in the late memorial, insisted on the privilege of the province, was supposed to originate from, and partly to relate to, the hospodar. However these things might be, the hospodar was condemned to bow-string, in a few days after the memorials had been presented. It is little to be doubted but that he hoped, in case a new arrangement of territorial dominion should take place, that the principality should be made hereditary in his family, an idea probably as problematical as any he could possibly have entertained.

This act of severity was followed by one, which, with regard to justice, humanity, and benevolence, did great honour to the character of the 'grand seigneur.' The numerous proselytes from the Armenian profession of Christianity, which the industry of the clerical missionaries of the Latin church constantly made, had ever been considered as an intolerable grievance.

members, and metropolitan of the regarded the Christians with more abhorrence than they did the Jews, or any race of whom they were the victims. The effects of this mortal persecution had ever been displayed, even to the remotest parts of Asia, where the Armenian patriarch still retained his ancient influence with the sultan, either to raise a persecution, or to procure any other measure affecting the progress of the Christians.

The patriarch of that age, being blinded by his passions, and carried on a persecution against the unfortunate countrymen, which he carried to such a degree, to recall those that had distinguished themselves in the ages of Christianity. That this man, being the favourite of the sultan, had acquired great influence at court, that his countrymen, being so near to him, (and a general maxim of the sultan, never to interfere in the disputes of Christians) were abandoned entirely to his rage. The galleys, and the dungeons, were filled with wretched people, where, after a long and cruel following them, they were usually beaten and sold to their inhuman masters. Some were happy to be allowed to return to their native and dear country; at the same time, the condition and opulence of the great part of their

effects, in order to escape the persecution.

One of the Christian ministers resident at the Porte, touched with the calamities of these people, thought these transactions so inconsistent with the natural beneficence of the grand signior's mind, and his abhorrence of all manner of cruelty, that, well judging the persecution was carried on without his knowledge, he took an opportunity of laying a full state of all the particulars before him. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and regret shewn by the emperor upon this information. He immediately issued an order, that the unhappy victims should be restored to their liberty, and ample satisfaction made for their effects; and, not satisfied with curing the present evil, he issued an ordinance, forbidding that any person whatever should in future be persecuted, in any part of the Turkish empire, on account of religious principles; and declaring, that he would have the most exact attention paid to the execution of this ordinance, and that they should enjoy in the fullest manner the liberty of exercising their religion.

The pacific disposition of the Porte, and the terms proposed in consequence of it, were of no avail in bringing about an accommodation with her two great and ambitious neighbours. Their demands appeared so exorbitant, that it became a question, even with the wise and moderate, whether it were not better at once to put every thing to the hazard, than to be trained on through degrading concessions to a state of imbecility, which would not leave them the means or power of even rendering their fall glorious. The demands made by Russia were

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said

said to be no less than the full possession of the Crimea, the isle of Taman, the Cuban, and Bu'zian Tartary, with the fortrels of Ockzacow, and other cessions of less importance. On the part of the emperor, besides smaller matters, was required the full restitution of all that had been ceded by the treaty of Belgrade, including that city itself, with a considerable part of the provinces of Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia; these cessions to be followed by such a demarcation of limits, as would afford a satisfactory frontier for their future security; the free navigation of the Danube, and of the Turkish seas, being in all cases to be considered as a preliminary, from which there was no receding.

All sides prepared for the most decisive hostility, and the preparations were immense on all. The year 1783 accordingly exhibited such an apparatus of war on the northern and eastern borders of Europe, as had never before been beheld, even in those martial regions. The Danube groaned, through the better part of his course, under the weight of the prodigious artillery, and the immense quantities of ammunition and provision, which the emperor forwarded from his hereditary states to the frontiers. The troops which he had already in Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, were estimated at more than 130,000, and others were advancing from different quarters. The artillery which he now sent to frontiers that were at all times well provided with that article, was estimated at more than 1500 pieces. Indefatigable in all his pursuits, he visited Hungary and the adjoining

provinces early in the summer, examined personally the fort garrisons, magazines, lines, and fortifications.

The Russian forces were at the same time advancing through the most important parts of Poland, and through the countries from the Dniester to the Nieper, towards the scene of action. Their preparations were, in every respect, immense; that government hesitating at any expence, in respect to labour, men, or the means of supply in war.

On the other hand, the Prussians drew great bodies of their troops into Europe; so that there were armies on the frontiers, or in march to them, already exceeding 150,000 men. Their Janissaries and European troops were in the best condition; and their armaments were better provided, and on a much better footing, than had been in the late war. They procured a great number of foreign officers, particularly of the German officers, to come into their service; these were several engineers, and they were indefatigable in the improvement of their artillery, endeavouring to introduce the European modes of discipline, and arms, in their armies. The Janissaries and soldiers shewed on this occasion, a docility which had never been expected from them, indeed the bigotry and prejudice of even of the common people were visibly wearing away; so that the effects which misgovernment and bad rulers, can produce in the manners and tempers of men.

The captain bashaw, who had the life of all their military movements, as well by land as

ment, had formed such a navy on the Black Sea, as to be superior to the Russian naval force in that quarter. He had likewise a considerable fleet for the Archipelago and Mediterranean service; that was the Ottoman navy; and they seemed to dread the Russians more there than on any other point. The policy of some sort or other, but of commerce, alliance, or otherwise, were not well informed, was at that time concluded between Russia and the Porte. It was, however, strongly reported, that the effect of this treaty on one side, and an engagement entered into on the other, that no Russian force should in future be permitted to enter the Mediterranean, was a source of hostility. However, be it as it may, the Porte, surrounded as she was by her formidable neighbours, had still one consolation in the treaty. She knew, that as France disengaged from the war in the East, she would not be exposed to absolute destruction by the western powers. Nor could it be supposed, that the king of Prussia, or even Sweden, could afford a silent or inactive spectator to a great accession of power to the Ottoman empire, and afford, to their already formidable neighbours. At all events, the Porte prepared vigorous measures.

Details being given by those who were the only means of accurate information of the transactions on the coast of Crimea, and the differences, it is exceedingly difficult to form any thing like a comparative view, from scraps of information occasionally picked up, and being frequently left

entirely in the dark, the events can only be explained by their more striking and public consequences.

It appears upon the whole, from this sort of lights, that the Russians had, in some part of the preceding year, entirely defeated the new Khan of the Crimea, and obliged him to abandon the peninsula; that his party were either dispersed or subdued; and that the conquerors had made themselves masters of all the considerable fortresses and ports of that country. That, besides subduing the Cuban, and other neighbouring Tartars, they had extended their power over no small part of the mountains of Caucasus, towards the borders of Georgia and Armenia, the petty states in those parts becoming their vassals, under the name of receiving their protection. That Solomon, the Christian prince of Mingrelia, being restored to his principality by their assistance, submitted to the same state of vassalage; which, in fact, was no more than changing his masters; his country having been, from time immemorial, under a similar subjection to the Turks. The prince Heraclius of Georgia, ever watchful of occasions of advantage, having, during the late war, seized the double opportunity of the troubles in Persia, and the weakness of the Porte, to renounce his fealty to both powers, had of course entered into a strict alliance with Russia. It is to be observed, that the Russian accounts have constantly misrepresented this business, they stating, that the prince Heraclius, as well as Solomon, had, at his own desire, become a vassal to the empress. The fact is however otherwise. Heraclius was too strongly fortified in the fastness of his country, and at too far a distance,

tance, to be compelled to such a measure; and he was too proud and too wise to become a slave without occasion. He had, through the course of no short life, bravely encountered, and fortunately surmounted, many and great dangers, to save or to free his country from the lowest degradation of abject vassalage. He has happily succeeded in obtaining for it, and for himself (though by a precarious tenure) a freedom as perfect as unexpected. He could be little disposed to resign it now, who, through the weakness of his two superior lords, even while he acknowledged their dominion, had for many years been in the habit of letting his fealty and allegiance hang very loosely about him.

This war in the Crimea had not proceeded without difficulties, although the particulars of them are not publicly known. The Russian manifesto, which was published as a justification to the world of her conduct in taking possession of the Crimea, states the expences of the war at twelve millions of roubles, (which does not fall far short of three millions sterling) and seems to consider that expence as a foundation for one of the empress's claims upon that country. The same piece, in stating the loss of lives upon the occasion, observing that their value is insupportable, refrains accordingly from giving an account of the number.

In the mean time, the Russian khan abdicated his throne, and transferred the supposed right to the dominion of his country to the empress. This was no less than an absolute sale of a people and their country, the khan receiving considerable estates in Russia for the pur-

chase. It seems remarkable that neither this abdication nor the purchase are specified as affording an claim to Russia upon the Crimea, nor indeed are they at all mentioned in the manifesto.

In that piece, which is from the empress, and dated at St. Petersburg on the 8th of April (although it did not make its appearance until late in the year), the Crimea, the Cuban, and the island of Taman, are declared for ever annexed to her dominion. It states, that the great success which enabled Russia to subvert the Crimea in the late war, and to retain it, if she had so continued the peace, would have afforded her a full right to its dominion, and that, and many other considerations, were sacrificed to her desire of establishing the public tranquillity and the friendship between the empires, upon the most permanent foundations. That these motives induced her to stipulate for the freedom and independence of the Crimean tatars, as the means of cutting every possible cause of future dissension.

The failure of this design, and all the subsequent troubles of the Crimea, are partly attributed to secret insinuations and conduct of certain unnamed (but well understood) power, in fomenting the contents, partly to the restlessness of the Tartar nation, and to their being so long accustomed to servitude, that the greater part of the people were incapable of standing or enjoying the benefit of that freedom and independence which had been obtained for them. To indemnify Russia for the loss of money and blood she had been at, to prevent similar

in future, for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and remove all causes of farther contention between the two empires, held out to be the objects of the present measure. The Tartars were demanded that they should be placed on an equality with the ancient subjects of Russia, and that they should enjoy the most absolute liberty of conscience, with the full exercise of their public worship and religious ceremonies.

This manifesto was answered by the Porte in so masterly a manner, with respect to style and matter, that it might be considered as a model for such documents. After pointing out, and severely animating upon, the encroaching designs, and the over-ruling spirit, of the court of Petersburg, and the menacing and invalidating the pre-emptory claims upon the Crimea, it proceeded to expose, in a very striking manner, of view, that wantonness of spirit, and inordinacy of ambition, which could extend them to the Crimea, to the isle of Taman, and to the sovereignty of the Black Sea. It then asked the question, What pretensions of right can Russia have to territories annexed for ages to the Ottoman Empire? Would she advance claims on any part of the Russian Empire be instantly repulsed, and can it be presumed that the Ottoman Porte, however desirous of peace, will acquiesce in such a violation, which, however it may be justified by ambition under the name of policy, reason and equity deem absolute usurpation: Wherefore has the Ottoman Empire? Whose territories have been invaded? In the name of what prince is the Ottoman standard displayed? Con-

tent with the boundaries of empire assigned by God and the Prophet, the wishes of the Porte are for peace; but if the court of Russia be determined in her claims, and will not recede, without acquisitions of territory which do not belong to her, appealing to the world for the justice of its proceedings, the Sublime Porte must prepare for war, relying on the decrees of Heaven, and confident in the interposition of the Prophet of Prophets, that he will protect his faithful followers in the hour of every difficulty.

In the midst of all these appearances of war, and preparations for it, negotiations for a peace, under the mediations of France, were continually carried on at Constantinople; and the people of that capital were forbidden, under the severest penalties, from holding any discourse whatever upon the subject or design of the vast armaments, by sea and land, which were incessantly making or passing before their eyes. It was observable, that although the preparations for immediate war were made by the emperor, at least equalled, if they did not exceed in magnitude those of Russia, yet the apprehensions of the Porte seemed principally to lie the other way, and their greatest efforts were directed to that side. It is not impossible but they retained hopes, that if things proceeded to absolute extremity with the one, means might be used to mollify the other, by such large concessions as necessity might then dictate, and it would be their interest to make. The bashaw of Belgrade, and their other commanders on the frontiers, were accordingly instructed, not only to refrain from all things which could

could give umbrage to the court of Vienna, but to pursue the most conciliatory measures in all their transactions with the Austrian subjects; and particularly, to pay the most marked personal attention to the emperor himself, when he approached the borders. This disposition was so prevalent, that in the height of the troubles, when nothing less than war and desolation seemed on all sides at hand, the Danube was, for the first time, opened to the Imperial ships; two of which, with their proper colours, were received in the most friendly manner at Belgrade, where they were furnished with passports to enable them to pass the other Turkish fortresses in their voyage to the Black Sea.

In the mean time the troubles and enemies of the Ottomans were multiplying on all sides. The republic of Venice was closely engaged with Russia, and her countenance and dispositions, notwithstanding her pacific system and character, fully indicated, that she hoped to come in for a share of the expected spoil; nor could it be supposed a small one, considering the number and extent of her claims, along with the singular benefits which that power would derive, from the use of her ports, and the assistance of her naval force, in the prosecution of the war. New troubles were broken out on the side of Egypt; where the turbulent beys were engaged in a civil war, and the whole country was thrown into a state of anarchy and confusion. Thus surrounded, involved, and distressed in Europe and Africa, their mortal and hereditary enemies the Persians attacked them in the east, and had commenced a war on the side of Bassora.

To profit the more effectually of

these embarrassments and ties, and, as it were, to cycle of their troubles at the Prince Heraclius was induced to invade a diversion, which if it produced a greater effect, might at a supposed to prove a check to the Porte, with the forces which they intended to draw from Asia. Whether it proceeded from the desultory troops commanded, or from the preparation made for him, however it was, Heraclius, in this expedition swerable to his former. Before he could even considerable mischief, the Natolia marched against head of 18,000 men; and the Georgians were superer, obliged them to precipitation to their own. This, though not a great time, distance, and circumstances are considered, will set that vigour and resource entirely defunct or exhausted empire; and the more as the Georgians have particularly distinguished valour.

In the mean time which broke out at Constantinople, and on other parts of the Russian empire, and penetrated even to the frontiers of Poland, threw no doubt upon the military operations on that side, and afforded no progress of the negotiations at Constantinople, before matters were precipitated to such a state as would not admit of delay. It seemed singular enough, that at the time the flames of war were expected, and seemed re-

in every quarter, that a new treaty of commerce between Russia and the Porte, should not only be drawn, but actually concluded at Constantinople. It will appear still more singular, that the account of the abdication of the Tartar khan, the seizure of the Crimea and ban by Russia, and the annexing it to her own dominion, was given just before the treaty was signed, and yet the intelligence of this unexpected and extraordinary transaction did not prevent its execution: a circumstance which shews the consciousness of the weakness of its being totally unequal to the support of a war. The popular rage and anguish of the people upon this intelligence was not exceeded, nor perhaps equalled upon any former occasion; they cried loudly for vengeance, for the support of the Ottoman dignity and glory, and for the rescue of their injured and oppressed brethren; while their voice was rendered the more formidable, from being supported by all the chiefs and men of the law. Nothing could afford a more striking instance of the firmness of government, than being able to withstand the

acquiescence in so important a situation, and a submission unsevere a loss, could leave no doubt that smaller matters would be much disputed. On the other hand Russia had now attained as new dominion as she was for the present, or could for some time be, well able to manage. Besides the ill policy of too great an immediate extension of empire, there were other causes which operated strongly against her in a war. With respect to the

loss of men, foreign wars are (from various causes, some of which could not easily be removed) more destructive to that country than to any other; at the same time, that from the vastness of the empire, and the thin state of its population, that loss is more peculiarly felt. With respect to her finances also, foreign war, from the great quantities of cash which it necessarily draws out of the country, is exceedingly pernicious to Russia, which can by no means well spare such a drain from her circulation; nor were the effects of the extraordinary expences incurred in the last war yet entirely done away, and the accumulating of a new debt could not but be a matter of serious consideration. The mediation of France had likewise its weight on all sides; and the part which the house of Bourbon, and perhaps other powers, might take in a war of conquest, wantonly entered into, and rendered peculiarly odious, by a pertinacious rejection of all equitable terms of accommodation, was a matter that demanded attention.

Under all these circumstances, the negotiations at Constantinople were carried on with great facility towards the close of the year; and early in the following a new treaty of accommodation was concluded and signed between the two empires. By this treaty Russia retains the full sovereignty of her new acquisitions; and the only object of consideration gained by the Porte, was the ascertaining of fixed limits to her claims in Asia; the river Cuban being made the boundary on that side, and Russia renouncing all pretensions upon the Tartar nations beyond it. All mat-

ters relative to trade, shipping, tolls, and duties, had been settled by the preceding treaty of commerce. The captain bashaw's signature is the first, on the Ottoman side, to this treaty of accommodation.

Thus had the empress Catherine the extraordinary fortune and glory, not only to fill up and realize all the plans and projects of Peter the Great, with respect to the Palus Mæotis, the Black Sea, and the Crimea, but even to enlarge the scale, and carry his views to an extent, which seems to have surpassed, sanguine as they were, that monarch's own hopes of attainment. A felicity the more peculiar, as the completion of the designs, and the immortalizing the name of that great founder and legislature of the Russian empire, seems to have been the leading object of her government, and wish of her life; and that as she has made his conduct, in all that was laudable, the constant model of her own, so she seems to be the full inheritor of his spirit, with respect to magnanimity, and to the desire of raising to the highest pitch the power and glory of her country.

As the recovery and restoration of every thing Greek, is the predominant passion of the court of Petersburg, so the Crimea, and its dependencies, are in future to be known by the name of Taurica; particular places are likewise restored to their ancient appellations; and the celebrated port and city of Cassa, has now resumed its long-forgotten name of Theodosia. Since this accession of dominion, new towns, with Greek or Russian names, are rising fast in the deserts, and are peopled mostly by colonies

of Greeks and Armenians. Her has the empress spared care or expence to procure grants of all nations to settle and colonize her wide and remote eastern regions, which were unprofitable, in producing swarms of over-run and desolate lands. But the completion of this must be a work of time; and subjected to numberless hazards, as well as difficulties, and progress.

It still remains to be seen whether the late treaty of peace will be more lasting in its effects than the two former. Numerous causes of contention still remain, and if there were none other, the greater need there be, that which are necessarily produced by unrelaxed and unrelaxed neighbouring powers when opposed to weakness, and a weakness encumbered with the booty of the richest and most valuable possessions?

In fact, the equilibrium between the three great powers on the borders of Europe and Asia has been so violently shaken, that unless some very considerable change in their comparative circumstances and situation, can be effected to restore the true balance, nor can any thing less afford prospect of permanent peace and security to the present weakness. It was peculiarly unfortunate, if not fatally ominous, to the Roman empire, that the period of degeneracy and decline should be that in which its two rivals and neighbours have risen to unexampled power and greatness. Their earlier rise would have prevented that decline.

A new face of affairs is, however, appearing in that empire.

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treaty with Russia was suc-
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 ere accordingly opened to
 igation of the Imperial sub-
 with free ingress and regress
 from the Mediterranean, and

commerce in the Archipelago; be-
 sides great indulgences and advan-
 tages to the merchants, with respect
 to searching their ships, to tolls,
 duties, and custom-houses. A con-
 siderable part of Walachia was like-
 wise ceded; and it was evident, that
 the Porte was not in a humour, or
 more properly in condition, to re-
 sult any thing.

Spain had no sooner got disen-
 gaged from the war with England,
 than she began to prepare for new
 military adventure. Neither the
 general ill-success which had long
 attended her expeditions to the
 coast of Africa, nor the particular
 loss and disgrace sustained by the
 grand armament which she had
 dispatched against Algiers in the
 year 1775, were sufficient to deter
 her from another attack upon that
 piratical city. Her ships being in
 some degree still manned in con-
 sequence of the late war, and a
 great number of bomb-kerches,
 gun-boats, and other armed vessels,
 which had been destined against
 Gibraltar, still in readiness, were
 undoubtedly incentives to this en-
 terprize.

The marine force intended for this
 service was considerable, and from its
 nature extremely numerous; no dis-
 position, however, appeared, to ha-
 zard another army upon that inaus-
 picious coast; the present design
 being entirely confined to a severe
 bombardment and cannonade by
 sea. The conduct of this enter-
 prize was committed to Don Al-
 tonio Barcelo; who, after a formal
 display of some pious or religious
 ceremonials, intended to obtain a
 blessing upon the Christian arms
 in their conflict with Infidels,
 proceeded with his armament from
 Carthage, on the 2d of July,

1783. Through an unfortunate disposition of the winds and weather, the fleet, notwithstanding the shortness of the passage, was detained for 27 days at sea; a circumstance which, besides the loss of a month peculiarly chosen as favourable to the design, could not but be exceedingly untoward in many respects, encumbered as he was with a multitude of small vessels, and these crowded with men, and overlaid with artillery. The fleet did not arrive in the bay of Algiers until the 29th of July; and the sea was then too rough to admit of immediate action.

He found the Algerines well prepared for his reception; and discovered every indication of a bold and most determined enemy. On the first of August the admiral formed his line of battle, and made the necessary dispositions for an attack; 18 bomb-ketches, with 13 gun-boats on their wings, composed the van; these were supported by a line of xebecs, bilanders, and other vessels of war, mostly peculiar to the Mediterranean; and these again intermixed with, or attended by, a number of boarding-boats strongly manned, and some small fire-vessels, to prevent the approach of the Algerine gallies to the battering vessels; the whole being covered by the ships of the line, and frigates of war. The cannonade and bombardment were commenced at half past two o'clock, and were continued, without intermission, until sunset: 380 shells were thrown in that time, and about an equal number of shot sent; the fire being fiercely returned by the Algerine batteries through the

whole time, with near 1100 cannon-shot, and about 30 bombs.

The attack was renewed the following day, and on every succeeding day, except one, until the 9th of the month. On that morning, a council of war being held by the admiral, the exhaustion of ammunition, the growing lateness and danger of the season, were found sufficient reasons for an immediate retreat to Spain. In the course of the attacks, which were not unfrequently repeated on the same day, 3000 bombs, and 3,833 cannon-shot were discharged by the fleet against the town; and these were returned by the Algerines, with 399 cannon-shot, and 11,284 cannon-shot. The vast expenditure of ammunition produced no correspondent effect on either side; the town was indeed repeatedly set on fire, but the measures of preservation so well adapted, and so vigorously pursued, that the flames were subdued. The Algerines made several bold sallies with their frigates and small vessels upon the Spanish battering line; but the superiority of fire on that side was so great, and it played from such various directions, that they were completely repulsed. The example of the Spanish galleon seemed to have operated on them in the use of red-hot shot, but they were not destined to produce a similar effect. On the other side, the Spanish marine afforded evident proofs of the improvement it had received from the late war, shewing infinitely more, composure, alertness, and firmness, than in the attack of 1775.

The year 1783 was fatally ended by the desolation of the most celebrated, the most

the most fertile provinces of

The two Calabrias, once
ed seat of the muses, and
nowned under the distin-
pellation of Magna Gre-
now doomed, along with
icily, to be the melancholy
he most tremendous, the
ntinued, the most fatal
st to mankind, and the
ective to the face of the
succession of earthquakes,
yet been known, even
volcanic regions. They
ed so dreadful, that they
ber to impress ideas of the
lution of all things, than
any hope from analogy,
on the experience of tor-
ullions of the earth.

st shock, which happened
n, on the 5th of February,
s by far the most destruc-
or the most tremendous in
ects. Several causes con-

render this shock parti-
tal. It came on suddenly,
any of the usual indica-
: was about the Italian
dinner, when the people
tly in their houses; but
d, the motion of the earth
shock was vertical, rising
upwards from its founda-
nd as suddenly sinking
By this fatal motion, the
uildings, villages, towns,
re cities, were instant-
nvolved in one common de-
; nothing remaining to be
vast heaps of undistin-
ruins, without any traces
or houses. An inhabi-
Casal Nuova, happening
a hill over it at the time
ock, and looking eagerly
the town, could see no
mains of it, than the ap-

pearance of a cloud of white smoke,
occasioned by the flying mortar,
which had been dissipated by the
crash of the houses.

The Calabria Ultra, particularly
that part on the western side of the
Appennines, was the peculiar vic-
tim of this first shock. Its dread-
ful effects were not confined to the
destruction of mankind, and to lit-
tle less than the annihilation of
populous and flourishing villages,
towns, and cities, but the whole
face of that beautiful country was
mangled and disfigured. Moun-
tains were rent; vallies closed up,
the hills that formed them being
thrown from their places, and
meeting their opposites in the cen-
ter; the course of rivers was ne-
cessarily changed, or the water,
being entirely dammed up, was
formed into great and increasing
lakes.

Of those towns and cities where
the greatest destruction of mankind
took place, we are not to pass over
Casal Nuovo, where the princess
Gerace Grimaldi, with more than
four thousand of her subjects, pe-
rished in the same instant. At
Bagnara, above three thousand of
the inhabitants were lost. Radi-
china, and Palma, counted their loss
at about three thousand each; Ter-
ra Nuova, at about fourteen hun-
dred, and Seminari still more.
The inhabitants of Scylla thought
they had reason to rejoice in escap-
ing from their houses, on the cele-
brated rock of that name, at the
instant of the first shock; and fol-
lowing the example of their prince,
descended to a little harbour at the
foot of the hill, where getting into
boats, or stretched upon the shore,
they thought themselves free from
danger. But in the course of the

light

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night a stupendous wave, which is said to have been driven furiously three miles over land, upon its return swept away the unfortunate prince, with 2473 of his subjects. It may not perhaps be entirely unnecessary to observe, that the barons in the kingdom of Naples, possess an absolute sovereignty over their vassals.

The country mostly ruined by the first shock, and where the greatest mortality took place, was the celebrated Sila, of the ancient Brutii. The north-east angle of Sicily, including the city of Messina, were likewise in a considerable degree victims to that shock; but the greatest violence of its exertion, and its most dreadful effects, were in the plain on the western side of the Appennine. Several succeeding shocks, through the months of February and March, were little less tremendous, and extended their effects still farther than the first. They included the Calabria Citra, and those parts of the Ultra which had escaped the first mischief. But notwithstanding their violence, the destruction was by no means equal, and the loss of lives happily bore no manner of proportion to the first dreadful mortality. The people, warned by that calamity, had every where abandoned their houses, and lived in barracks; and the motion of the earth being somewhat different in the succeeding shocks, though buildings were shaken down and ruined, yet they were not intirely involved, nor whole towns obliterated in one crush, as in the first.

The earth, in all that part of Italy, continued for several weeks, more or less, in a constant state of tremor; and several shocks, with

different degrees of violence, were every day felt; so that the unhappy people, already worn down with calamity and grief, through the loss of their property, and of the dearest relations, were still kept in a continual state of apprehension and terror.

The whole of the mortality, according to the returns made to the secretary of state's office in Naples, amounted to 33,567. These returns, drawn up in the confusion and misery that prevailed, could not be accurate; and it was supposed by the best judges, that the real loss, including strangers, amounted, at least, to 40,000. The estimates only take in the immediate victims to the earthquake; those who perished through want, diseases, anguish, and every species of subsequent distress, not being included. Some idea of the general distresses may be gathered, from those which were suffered by Don Marcello Grillo. This gentleman possessed great landed property, besides 12,000 pieces of gold, which were buried under the ruins of his house in the city of Oppido. Yet with all these advantages of fortune he was for several days and nights houseless, and exposed, without food or shelter, to the excessive rains, which then constantly fell; and was in this course instructed in the relative duties of humanity, by being beholden to a hermit for lending him a clean shirt.

The king and government of Naples used all possible means for relieving the immediate distresses of the people, as well as for enabling them in some degree to recover from the ruin in which they were so calamitously involved: The conduct of the archbishop of Reggio upon

on this occasion cannot be too highly praised, or too generally admired. That excellent prelate immediately disposed of all the precious ornaments of the churches, of his own horses and furniture, the produce of which he applied to the relief of his distressed flock; and continued through the whole of the earthquake, cheerfully sharing an equal share in the inconveniences and sufferings to which he was exposed, and to sympathize in those calamities which he could not remedy. This admirable conduct was the more striking, as the great men of the country did in general exert a similar spirit. This was a curious observation made

upon this unhappy occasion, that the male dead buried in the ruins, were almost constantly found in an attitude of exertion, as if struggling against the danger; while, on the other hand, the female attitude was, as generally, the hands clasped over the head, as giving themselves up entirely to despair; excepting only, when there were children near them, in which circumstance, they were always found, either clasping them in their arms, or in some other attitude no less expressive of maternal tenderness; and fully shewing that the anxious care of their preservation had in that dreadful moment banished all fear and consideration with respect to themselves.

C H A P III.

Recital of the proceedings in parliament relative to the affairs of the East India company. Two Indian committees appointed by the House of Commons in 1781. Objects of the select committee. Objects of the secret committee. The King's approbation of their proceedings. Reports of the secret committee brought to the house April 1782. Account of Mr. Dundas's speech on that occasion. Lays three sets of resolutions on the table: First, relative to the general misconduct of the company's affairs—postponed. Second set, relative to the conduct of the presidency of Madras—voted. Third set, containing criminal charges against Sir Thomas Rumbold—voted. Bill of pains and penalties. Proceeding therein. Bill lost. Consideration of the first set of resolutions resumed. Resolution against Mr. Hastings voted. Conduct of the court of proprietors on that occasion. Proceedings of the select committee. Resolutions voted. Vote against Sir Elijah Impey. King's speeches at the closing and opening of the sessions.

THE sessions of parliament, on which we are now entering, distinguished by a series of great events of the most interesting and important nature. The multitude and diversity of the objects they embraced, the means by which they were brought about, the persons who acted in them, the

great constitutional questions they involved, the manner in which they finally terminated, form together an aggregate of political matter, unparalleled in the annals of parliament.

The first, as well in magnitude as in order of time, was the bill for the better management of the affairs

fairs of the East India company. From the dangers that threatened the very existence of our empire in that part of the globe, and the fatal stroke our national credit might receive from the dissolution of the company, whose affairs were, by men of all descriptions, allowed to be in a most precarious state, the necessity of applying speedy and effectual remedies was universally acknowledged. Strong and vigorous measures were on all sides loudly called for; and the oppressed natives of India had at length a prospect of deriving from our fears the relief which a sense of justice and humanity had hitherto failed to procure them. During a rapid succession of ministers, every party, almost every individual of any weight or consequence in the country, had in turn pledged themselves to exert both their own and the whole force and power of government for the attainment of this important end. All palliatives were on the one side earnestly deprecated, and on the other anxiously disclaimed.

As the bill we have just mentioned was grounded on the reports of the committees which had now sat upwards of three years on the affairs of India, it will be necessary to resume our history of that part of the proceedings of parliament, which from the pressure of other matters we were obliged to postpone. This accidental delay will however be attended with some advantage to our readers. They will by this means have a general view of the whole subject at once before them. The principles and conduct of the leading public characters in different situations may be more easily compared, and the parties will come to a more fair and

impartial trial, than during the anarchy and violence of political contest possibly be obtained.

Early in the year 1781 Indian committees were appointed to the House of Commons, on which have been already stated in former volume, to enquire into the administration of the company's affairs, both at home and abroad. All parties in the House appear to have concurred in these measures. The first, which was a select committee, was directed to "to consider the state of the administration of justice in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa;" and was afterwards instructed "to consider how the British possessions in the East Indies might be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and what means the happiness of the native inhabitants might be promoted." The business of the committee was conducted by one of the most distinguished members of that side of the House who opposed the general political measures of his majesty's government. The second was a secret committee moved by the minister himself, and was under the management of persons either actually members known to be in the confidential administration. It was directed "to enquire into the causes of the disturbances in the Carnatic, and of the conduct of the British possessors in those parts."

Both committees continued with unrenitted application until the prorogation of parliament, closing the sessions, the king expressed, in the strongest terms, his approbation of their proceedings, and his satisfaction in ob-

their attention was not more fully directed to the benefits derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces." At the same time he declared his opinion, that "at their next meeting they would proceed with the same wisdom and temper to provide for the security of those distant possessions, and for remedying the abuses to which they were peculiarly liable."

Finally, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, in November following,

the House was directed in the same words to resume the execution of their important business.

On the ninth of April 1782, Mr. Dundas, the lord advocate and, and chairman of the committee, moved that the resolution that committee should be referred to a committee of the House. On this occasion Mr. Dundas, in a speech of near three hours, entered very fully into the causes and progress of the misgovernment of the East. Amongst the things he insisted principally on the following;—the departure of the company's presidencies from the line prescribed to them, of all offensive military operations with a view to conquest—without the interference of their government in the domestic and national affairs of the country power—their frequent breaches of treaties—

their speculation and scandalous oppression of the natives—and lastly, the criminal relaxation which had prevailed on the part of the directors at home, in the exercise of their controlling power over their servants, and their ready connivance at the grossest misconduct, provided it was attended with any temporary gain to the company.*

He then proceeded to trace the operation of these causes in the several transactions of the company's presidencies in the East. As these facts were afterwards reduced into the form of resolutions, and agreed to by the House, we shall have occasion hereafter to specify them more particularly. At present, therefore, it may suffice to enumerate a few of the most flagrant acts of injustice, violence, and treachery, by which, he asserted, that not only the company's affairs were brought to the very verge of ruin, but indelible disgrace entailed on the British name and government in India. He instanced the injustice and cruelty of the Rohilla war; the sale of Kora and Ilahabad; the stopping payment of the stipulated pensions to the king Shah Allum, and to Nudjit Khan; the renewal of the war with the Mahrattas; the double dealing with Ragoba and the Raja of Berar; the proceedings relative to the Guntour circars, and the peshcush, or tribute, payable to the Nizam; the sufferings of the Raja of Tanjore; the arbitrary exaction of nazirs, or free gifts; the fraudulent grants of leases; the harsh and unjustifiable measures

his criminal connivance was attributed, by other members who spoke in the same manner, to the overruling influence which, by obvious means, the principal officers of the company abroad had acquired in the courts at home; inasmuch as the relation between them was entirely reversed, and the latter had become mere agents and instruments of the former.

taken relative to the Zemindars of the northern circars, and particularly the gross ill treatment of the Raja Visieram Rauze.

Lastly, from this body of criminality he inferred the absolute necessity of the interposition of the legislature, both for the purpose of punishing delinquents, and wresting power out of the hands of those who had abused it. The disagreeable task of proposing certain resolutions to the committee with that design would fall, he said, on him: and, painful and odious as the task might be, his duty to the public required he should go through it. But this alone, he added, would not be sufficient. He declared his conviction of the necessity of sending out to India certain persons, to be named by his Majesty, or by parliament, armed with the highest authority of the kingdom. To some such appointment he looked up for the preservation of India, the re-establishment of our national character, and the deliverance of a most unfortunate and extensive country from the miseries of oppression*; and he called on his Majesty's ministers either to support him in carrying through the business, or to bring forward, without delay, any other measures they might judge more effectual for the accomplishment of those great and important objects.

Mr. Dundas was followed by Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, who, after congratulating the House on the unanimity with which the great business they were entering on was

likely to be prosecuted, declared their hearty concurrence with the learned member, in the measure proceeding adopted by him, namely, that of making the removal and punishment of delinquents go hand with measures of regulation; and they pledged themselves, in whatever situation might be found, to support plans as should appear best calculated for pursuing those objects with vigour and effect.

On the 22d of April Mr. Dundas brought forward the propositions which he had previously laid upon the table, and printed for the perusal of the members. The first set, amounting to 45 in number, related to the general system of the company's government, and the misconduct of the supreme council and the presidency of Bengal. These, he observed, might require a further examination, and he therefore postponed them for the present. The second set, consisting of 24, had for their object the reformation of the conduct of the presidency and the council at Madras. On these, if adopted by the House, it would be necessary to ground a criminal prosecution against the president, Sir Thomas Rumbold, a member of the House, and other persons concerned in; and as he conceived the committee to be in possession of the materials requisite for their consideration, he should propose to move them without further delay.

The first four resolutions related to that, in a period of twelve years, from 1767 to 1779 inclusive

* It should appear from the speech of Mr. Fox, who in the course of the debate expressed his dislike of the proposition, that Mr. Dundas had met with some degree of approbation the idea of taking from the company the management of the territories under the direction of the crown, the entire management of the territorial possessions in the East.

Both resolutions passed.

The tenth and eleventh resolutions related to the kingdom of Tanjore, and were also agreed to. In them it was stated, "that the revenues were greatly diminished, and the country itself much on the decline; and that this was in a great measure owing to an opinion prevailing in the country, that the Raja's government would not be of long continuance, and that another revolution was approaching." On this occasion Mr. Dundas described the country of Tanjore to be the garden of India, a spot where Providence seemed to have lavished its peculiar bounties. To this country the Nabob of Arcot had set up the most unjust and absurd pretensions, and had been most scandalously listened to by the servants of the company; by repeated invasions and revolutions it had been absolutely ruined, and the Raja, a sovereign of an ancient and most honourable descent, had been treated with unheard-of hardships. In these sentiments Mr. Dundas was joined by the general voice of the whole committee, several of whom declared that this suffering prince ought to be taken under the protection of parliament, and secured in the quiet possession of his dominions against the base and infamous arts of the Nabob and his abettors. As an instance of the desperate lengths to which the Nabob had been encouraged to proceed, it was asserted, that it had appeared in evidence before the committee, that in order to make the members of that house a party to the Nabob in his designs on Tanjore, a scheme had been actually formed of bribing a majority in the representative body of the nation with 700,000*l*.

The committee having through these eleven resolutions agreed to defer the consideration of the remainder till the following.

On the 25th, Mr. Dundas brought upon the table forty-two resolutions, respecting the affairs of several members of the garrison of Fort St. George; and on the 29th they were voted, with those before deferred to a committee, and the whole immediately reported, were adopted by the House.

The twelfth and thirteenth of the deferred resolutions condemned the omission of a proper precaution, and the subservient conduct of the Governor of the Presidency at the time of the irruption of Hyder Ally in the Carnatic, notwithstanding his early and repeated intelligence of his intentions; of these, the fourteenth stated the total inability of the Nabob of Arcot to contribute anything towards the common defence, either in men, money, or arms, and that he attributed this to the weight of his debts and the loss of Tanjore. On the other hand, the sixteenth stated that the Raja of Tanjore was not in a better condition; and attributed the inability on his part to the sufferings which his country had endured under the government of the Nabob.

In the twentieth and twenty-first resolutions, the indispensability of establishing some effectual regulations in relation to the revenues, debts, and establishments of the Nabob of Tanjore, was the more insisted on, because it had appeared that the success of Hyder Ally

grounds of such leases being in no instance laid before the council collectively.

Fourthly, he was charged with having, by compulsive menaces, and gross ill treatment, humiliating, unjust, and cruel in themselves, and highly derogatory to the interests of the company, and to the honour of the British nation, compelled the Raja of Visianagrum to employ Sitteram Rauze as duan or manager of his Zemindary, and to confirm his adoption of the son of the said Sitteram; and with having further obtained for the said Sitteram Rauze the Zemindary of Ancapilly, and the restoration of the fort of Visianagrum, notwithstanding he appears on the records of the settlement to have been a man of bad reputation, and disaffected to the company's interests; and it also appearing, that, pending these proceedings, two lacks of rupees, (20,000*l*.) were transmitted to the said Sitteram, then at Madras; and that he had actually contracted by bond to pay Mr. Redhead, private secretary to Sir Thomas Rumbold, one lack of rupees on consideration that he should use his influence in obtaining for him the advantages above recited.

Fifthly, it was charged, that, notwithstanding the discovery of this corruption of his private secretary, by a judicial appeal to himself and the council, he had taken no notice thereof in his correspondence with the directors; and that on another occasion he had suppressed the information given by

Mr. Sadlier, of the peculation of three of the company's servants at Masulipatam to a large amount, and had concealed the same both from the council at Madras and the directors.

Sixthly, he was charged with having granted to the Nizam of Arcot a lease of the Jaghire land for three years, in direct disobedience to the repeated positive orders of the company, founded on the urgent reasons of convenience and policy: and thereby was guilty of a great breach of trust, and of a crime and misdemeanor.*

Seventhly, he was charged with having been guilty in two instances, of a gross breach of solemn treaties entered into between the company and the Nizam of Decan, and of having thereby stained the national honour, inflamed the resentments of the Nizam, and endangered the security of the company's possessions. By these treaties the cession of the northern Circars had been conditioned to the company on two conditions: the first, that the territory, called the Guntoor, should remain in the possession of Bazalet Jung during his life, and it was the Nizam's pleasure that the company should take possession of it: the second, that the company should pay to the Nizam an annual tribute of five lacks of rupees.

In direct violation of these stipulations, a treaty was entered into by Sir Thomas Rumbold with Bazalet Jung, for the perpetual possession of the Guntoor

* To this article may be referred the 18th resolution, in which it appears a codicil annexed to Mr. Redhead's will, that Omeer-ul-omrah, the second son of the Nabob, had an order from his father to pay him the sum of one lack of rupees.

the consent or knowledge of the Nizam; a military force was sent to carry it into execution; and at the request of the Nabob of Arcot, it was agreed to grant him the country for the term of

the mind of the Nizam being under this offensive to the resident at his court, he was obliged to propose the withdrawal of the stipulated tribute; and he had been assured by the same resident, but a short time before, of the regular payment thereof. In aggravation of these violent proceedings, Sir Thomas Rumbold did unwarrantably attempt to obstruct in the way of the court, in their endeavours to quiet the apprehensions and to restore the affections of the

resolutions being agreed to by the house, leave was given to bring in a bill of pains and penalties against Sir Thomas Rumbold, Peter Perrins, and John Rumbold, for breaches of public trust, crimes and misdemeanors. At the same time was also brought in for restraining those persons going out of the kingdom, and discovering their effects, and entering the alienating or selling of the same, which without much other debate was related to the quantum proposed to be left un- of Sir Thomas Rumbold's

estate, which at last was fixed at 50,000*l.* for the purpose of indemnifying his sureties, and 30,000*l.* to enable him to make a provision for his children.

Before the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties, it was ordered, that Sir Thomas Rumbold should be heard in his defence, against the same, by council, at the bar. The great variety and complicated nature of the criminal allegations on which the bill was founded, made it necessary for the accused party to enter into a long and minute defence. Little progress was made therein during the short period that remained of the sessions of 1782; and the unsettled state of public affairs at the beginning of the year 1783, prevented the house from taking it up till near the middle of that session. As the season advanced, members became daily more remiss in their attendance; and at length, on the first of July, a motion was made and carried, for adjourning the further consideration of the bill to the 1st of October, by which means the whole proceeding fell to the ground, and was never afterwards resumed.

That a bill, the result of such long and laborious enquiry, a bill introduced, received, and proceeded upon by the house with so much solemnity, should be suffered thus to fall to the ground, is a circumstance on which we are at a loss to comment. What impression Sir

resolutions, Mr. Whitelall and Mr. Perrins, members of the council, also charged with having concurred with Sir Thomas Rumbold in the proceedings therein condemned; and Mr. Whitelall was further charged, as a person of a high name and independence, by not paying regard and obedience to the orders of the supreme council, and by neglecting and contravening a conduct, whereby he held out an alarming example to the orders of his inferior superiors, and of disrespect to the British legislature.

Thomas Rumbold's defence made upon the house, as no question was put thereon, we cannot possibly determine. It would certainly be harsh and inequitable to presume the party accused was guilty, because he accepted of indemnity without acquittal; and on the other hand, we cannot pronounce him innocent, because, under the circumstances related, his accuser failed to prosecute him to conviction. The proceeding itself had indeed operated as no light punishment; and this consideration might probably facilitate the passing of the vote by which it was terminated. But by this management, the public was deprived of the only interest it had in the prosecution,—the acquittal of an innocent citizen, or the example of a punished delinquent. Thus, however, ended the first attempt made by this parliament to punish Indian delinquency.—We must now revert to the first set of resolutions, presented by Mr. Dundas on the 15th of April 1782, and containing the grounds of the resolution moved by him against Mr. Hornsby and Warren Hastings, Esq.

In the six first of these resolutions certain principles of justice and policy were laid down, as the basis of the government of India.

The seventh condemns the stopping of the pensions payable by treaty to the Mogul and Nadjiff Khan, and the sale of Corah and Allahabad, as contrary to policy and good faith.

The eighth condemns the hillah war, and the extermination of that people; and charges the president and select committee of council with an iniquitous interest and interested partiality to the Vizier*.

The ninth and tenth condemn the presidency of Bombay, and the directors for their conduct in giving the Nabob of Broach a commencement of the Maratha war.

The eleventh condemns the alliance with Ragoba; and the twelfth justifies the measures taken by Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis for restoring peace.

The following resolutions, the thirty-seventh, approve the treaty of Poorunder, and censure the conduct of the court of directors and the governor general; the thirty-eighth, censure the minister for encouraging, the late government, in pursuing measures tending to the war, and particularly the projected alliance with the Rajah of Tanjore: to these, to the general declaration of our sincerity, and to the declaration of the disastrous and disgraceful consequences of our military operations, they add the confederacy formed against the British company by the Nizam, and the backwardness of the Mahrattas to any accommodation.

The three following resolutions state several additional particulars arising from the Mahratta war, and acknowledge, that on the side of Hyder in the Carnatic, the British general gave proof of

* In the debate on this resolution, the word *extermination* was objected to by Mr. Barwell (one of the council at the time of this transaction) as too strong, as he observed, having been only expelled. On the other side Mr. Dundas insisted on the propriety of the word he had used, since it appeared in evidence that not only every species of violence and cruelty had been used, but that numbers of them had been actually put to the sword.

proceedings are subject to the control of a general court of proprietors, the friends of Mr. Hastings, whose influence in that body was now found to be irresistible, had recourse to that expedient, and on the 31st of October the orders of the court of directors were rescinded by a large majority.—Thus ended the second parliamentary attempt to punish Indian delinquency.

This opposition, however, of the proprietors to the deliberate sense of the House of Commons, and to the resolutions of the court of directors, entered upon without previous enquiry, and adopted in a confused and tumultuous debate, without any information before them, was, at the beginning of the next session, strongly reprobated by Mr. Dundas, both as dangerous in its principle, as well as highly insulting to the honour of parliament. He therefore moved, that all the proceedings relative thereto should be laid before the House; and on these and the resolutions before voted he founded a bill, which he afterwards brought in, "for the better regulating the government of India."

The principal objects of this bill were, to invest the governor general with a discretionary power to act against the will of the council, wherever he should think it necessary for the public good so to do; to show the subordinate governors a negative on every proposition, till the determination of the supreme council should be known; to secure to the zemindars or landholders of Hindostan, a permanent interest in their respective tenures, to cause the debts of the Raja of Tanjore, and of the Nabob of Arcot, to be carefully examined into, and to put an end to the oppressions of the latter,

and the corrupt practice of creditors, by securing to the full and undisturbed of his kingdom; lastly, Governor Hastings, and the court of proprietors from opposition to the sentiment, and to nominate a governor general. For the vacant office Mr. Dundas rejected the Earl Cornwallis; members who at that time directed of public affairs, proving of some of the provisions of the bill, and declaring intentions of taking up the bill early in the next session, but was ultimately withdrawn.

Having gone through proceedings which were the chairman of the secret committee, and grounded on their reports the steps taken by the select committee require, in the next session, the attention.

Their reports, eleven in number, took a complete review of the constitution of the East India Company, and of the management of its affairs both at home and in their political as well as mercantile transactions. On the subject of the Company's ports was principally given a great plan afterwards introduced by Mr. Fox, in his bill, for regulating the affairs of the East India Company, and the impeachment which have been instituted by the Commons against Mr. Hastings.

On the 18th of April 1785, the chairman, General Smith, moved to the House for a resolution, which the House had relative to the chairman of the court of directors, in having necessarily and dangerously to transmit to the com-

in the East, the judicature in the last session of parliament.

which the good purpose of the act, in providing redress to individuals, as well as to the people at large, might be

three following resolutions were passed, "that Warren Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice of the supreme court of Bengal, had been concerned, the one in giving, and the other in receiving, an office to a slave at the expense of the servants of the crown, contrary to the true intent of the act of 13 Geo. III; that this unjust and illegal transaction between them was attended with circumstances of evil tendency and example."—These resolutions being agreed to by the House, the King's order was ordered to be read, in which the King, to recall Sir Impey to answer for his conduct in the transaction aforesaid.

The two last resolutions a bill was introduced, for the purpose of making more distinctly the

powers given by former acts to the governor general and council of Bengal.

At the close of this session, the King expressed his approbation "of the diligence and ardour with which the house had entered upon the consideration of the British interests in the East Indies, as worthy of their wisdom, justice, and humanity; and assured them, that to protect the persons and fortunes of millions in those distant regions, and to combine our prosperity with their happiness, were objects which would repay the utmost labour and exertion."

It was remarked, that the King's speech at the opening of the ensuing session, in December 1782, did not contain a single word relative to the affairs of India. At the end of that session it was signified, "that the consideration of the affairs of the East Indies would require to be resumed as early as possible, and to be pursued with a serious and unremitting attention."

CHAP. IV.

Meeting of parliament towards the close of the year 1783. King's speech addresses voted unanimously. Two India bills brought in by Mr. Fox. Subject of the bill for vesting the affairs of the company in commissioners. Subject of the bill for the better government of the territorial possessions. Debate on the bills. Objections and replies—1st. of charters—plea of necessity—magnitude of abuses—state of finances—company's government in India—independence—allies and dependents—territorial possessions—abuses curable—court of directors—court of directors—ministers of the crown. 2d. Objection to dangerous powers and influence created by the bills. Answer to this objection. First India bill carried to the House of Lords. Rumours of the king's disapprobation of the bill. Majority against the ministers in the House of Lords. Motion in the House of Commons, relative to the reports of the king's disapprobation of the bill and to the dissolution of parliament. Bill rejected by the Lords. Bill removed.

ON the 11th November 1783, the two houses of parliament being assembled, were informed, in the speech from the throne, that definitive treaties of peace had been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America; and that preliminary articles had been ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. The cause of their being called together after so short a recess was then explained. They were told that the situation of the East India Company would require the utmost exertion of their abilities, and that the fruit was expected of those important inquiries which had been so long and so diligently pursued. Their attention was next called to the dangerous frauds which prevailed, and the alarming outrages that had been committed, relative to the collection of the public revenues; and such further powers were required from the legislature as might enable the executive government to prevent the consequences of this daring

spirit. The gentlemen of the House of Commons were informed, that the reductions that had been made in the naval and military establishments were brought as low as prudence would admit; and that it was not doubted but the fortitude and courage which had hitherto supported the nation under many difficulties, would make them bear with cheerfulness the burthen which the present exigencies required, and which were necessary for the full support of the public credit. The speech concluded with recommending temper and moderation in all their deliberations, with hoping, that as in many of our situations was new, their wisdom would provide what that situation called for, and that their wisdom would give permanency to what had been found beneficial to the experience of ages.

Addresses in the usual form were moved by the earl of Scarborough and Lord viscount Hampden, in the House of Lords; and by the earl of Upper Ossery, and Sir Francis Carter, in the lower House.

“ The bill then provides certain regulations relative to the official proceedings of the directors; and enumerates certain disqualifications, which should render any person incapable of being a director or assistant director.

“ It then enacts, that the directors should, once in every six months, lay before a general court of proprietors an exact state of the mercantile concerns of the company; and also that, before the commencement of every session, they should lay the same, together with other accounts therein stated, before the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, to be by them laid before both houses of parliament.

“ Authority is then given to the directors to remove, suspend, appoint, or restore any of the officers in the company's service, either civil or military.

“ It next provides for the speedy and effectual trial of all persons charged with any offences committed in India; and also for the prevention of all persons so charged from returning to India, before a due examination of the matters charged shall be had; and it requires from every director before whom examination into the subject matter of such charge shall be had, to enter upon the journals, and subscribe with his name, the specific reasons on the particular case, for the opinion or vote he shall give thereon.

“ It further provides for a speedy decision upon all differences or doubts which may arise amongst the members of their government in India; and directs, that in case such a decision shall not be had within three months after the account of any such difference or doubt shall be received, the directors shall

enter upon their journals reasons for not coming to such a decision.

“ It then directs that in case of a complaint of any breach of law, or of any wrong, or oppression committed against any native in India, or if any such wrong shall appear on any part of the correspondence, the directors should, as speedily as may be, enquire into, and do full and complete justice in the same.

“ It then enacts, that no director or assistant director should be incapable of holding any office or place, or of being employed in the service of the company, or any place of profit under the crown during pleasure; and also, that the directors under this act should not be disqualified from being elected as members of the House of Commons. It also enacts, that the assistant directors should be allowed a clear yearly salary from the company.”

By the second bill, “ it is enacted, that the powers granted to the governor and council, by the 13 Geo. 3. be more fully explained, and that obedience to the orders of the council should be enjoined.

“ The delegation of the powers of the council general, or of any presidency, is prohibited; and the publication of all proceedings in the council is directed; and a regular communication, of the correspondence in India to the several councils provided for.

“ It forbids the exchange of territory, or the invasion of territory in India, or the forming of any alliance for such purpose, or the hiring out any part of the company's forces, by the council general, or any presidency.

as the charters of King John and King Henry III. The second sort were formed on principles the very reverse of these; they were for the purpose of suspending the natural rights of mankind at large, in order to confer some exclusive privilege on particular persons; such were commercial charters; and such charters were therefore, in the strictest sense, trusts voidable whenever they substantially varied from the purpose of their existence.

That in conformity to this opinion, parliament had passed several acts, all of which evidently infringed upon the charter of the company. The act of 1773, for depriving 500l. stock-holders of their votes; the act of 1778; the act of 1781; the bill brought in last session by the chairman of the secret committee; were all clearly founded on a violation of the company's charter. It had been admitted, on all sides, that the company, under its present constitution, was totally inadequate to the government of their immense territorial acquisitions; and it was asked how it was possible to attempt any regulation, without violating the company's charter? Had not even those persons, who now affected to feel so much horror at this infringement of charters, themselves exclaimed against *all palliatives and half measures*, and called loudly for a complete and well-digested system?

On the other side it was contended, that though some reform was undoubtedly necessary in the management of the company's affairs, yet that the extent of the remedy went infinitely beyond the extent of the necessity. That the disfranchisement of the members of the company, and the confiscation of their

property, could only be justified as acts of delinquency legally executed. To this it was replied that their property was not conveyed by the bill expressly vesting it in the company, in trust for the benefit of the proprietors. To whom, said the opponents, are they to apply for relief, in case of the grossest abuse of this trust? Only to parliament, where they can dispute the corrupt influence by the bills would readily be given to any minister a majority in his favour. With respect to disfranchisement, it was urged in opposition to the bills, that the most essential of their franchises, their electoral monopoly, was left untouched, and that the franchises taken away were such as had been grossly and notoriously abused.

This preliminary ground being fought over, the advocates of the new system proceeded to press the plea of necessity; in which they acknowledged themselves bound to prove, 1st, That the abuses alledged were of enormous magnitude and extremely highly dangerous in their consequences; and, 2dly, That the habitual, and, without any change of system, utterly irreparable.

The state of the finances of the company was the first introduced. In the course of last year the company had applied to parliament for leave to borrow 500,000l. and afterwards for a further 300,000l. in exchequer bills for the remission of the payment of customs to the amount of a million more. As a check upon a further increase of their debts, they had been bound not to accept of bonds drawn on them from

Brought over —

And the following Sums were added to the Debts of the Company.

Loss on the prime cost of four cargoes from Bengal	—	—	—
Balance on freight for shipping	—	—	—
Arrears due to the military	—	—	—
Due to the Doudah of the Decan	—	—	—
Capital stock due to the proprietors	—	—	—

Allowed on 2,992,440*l.* India ann. 3 per cent. —

Difference of Accounts —

The principles of this statement were strongly controverted by the speakers in opposition; and even supposing them just, the last article, in which the original stock of the company stands a debt against them, was said to be in direct contradiction to the principle first laid down.

The second head of abuses related to the company's government in India, as it affected, 1st, The independent powers of that country; 2^{dly}, The states in alliance with or dependent on us; and, 3^{dly}, Our own territorial possessions.

Under the first class were ranged the extravagant projects, and expensive wars, entered into by the company, for the purpose of extending their dominions; their violations of treaty, their breaches of faith, the sale of the company's authority and assistance in support of the ambition, rapacity, and cruelty of others, and the betraying, each in his turn, of every prince, without exception, with whom they had formed any connection in India. The facts which were brought in proof of these, and of the subse-

quent general charges, were taken from the reports of the committee. We have an opportunity to enumerate many of them, and as the impeachment of the Governor General of Bengal, since been moved in the Commons, will make it necessary for us hereafter to enter into a detail, we shall reserve them for that purpose, to avoid repetition for that purpose.

The second class of abuses comprehended their enormous interference in the government of the principal states dependent on them; the invasion of their rights; the unjust exactions, the exorbitant aids and tributes exacted, the grant and enormous pecuniary grants to the company's civil servants, the disorders and rapacity of the military.

Thirdly, with respect to the management of the council, their own immediate duty was stated, that the general object of their conduct was directed to a single end, namely, the accumulation of wealth from that country. With this view, as con-

had been established, not every article of trade, but the necessities of life; at the privilege of pre-emption to the company; and followed by partial and retrocesses, not less ruinous consequences than the by this impolitic and oppressive conduct, the merchants and India, many of whom, in trade and credit, were snatched by those of the Europe, being disabled undertakings of magnitude, by into decay, whilst the cultivators and manufacturers had to accept of a bare subsistence for their maintenance, measured them by the judgment were to profit by their that this was not the worst: progress of these destroyers, the oppressions and led by those to whom the of them was committed, beyond the extent of the . The servants of the adopting, as might naturally be expected, the principles of employers, extended the them to their own pri-; and, to complete the they found themselves unable to support the to the natives for their ly new injuries done those before whom they unt.

of the zemindars, and under them, was, if more deplorable. At obtained the dewannee of Bengal, the provinces of Bahar had been laid to waste, that had carried off one-third of its in- The first thing done for

their relief, was to exact from the remaining part of the inhabitants the same tribute that had before been paid by the whole. The country daily declining, and the distress occasioned by this rapacious conduct threatening the loss of the object, for the sake of which it had been adopted, the company's government in India had proceeded to perhaps one of the most arbitrary, the most unjust, and the most cruel acts of power recorded in history. They had set up to public auction the whole landed interest of Bengal, without the least regard to the rights of private property; or even a preference being given to the ancient possessors. The zemindars, most of them persons of ancient families and respectable fortunes, were under the necessity either of bidding against every temporary adventurer and desperate schemer, or of seeing their estates transferred or delivered up to the management of strangers. The lowest and most knavish jobbers entered into their patrimonial lands; and the banyan, or black steward, of the governor general, in particular, was found after this auction to be in possession of farms amounting to the annual value of upwards of 130,000 l.

These sufferings of the natives under our dominion in India, were greatly aggravated by their being almost wholly excluded from any share in the expenditures of the company's government. All the principal collections of the revenue; all the honourable, all the lucrative situations in the army; all the supplies and contracts, of every kind, were solely in the hands of the English. So that the natives, with very few exceptions, were only employed as the servants or agents of Euro-

peans, in subordinate stations in the army, and in the inferior department of collection, where it was impossible to proceed a step without their assistance.

The sum of 420,000 l. had, indeed, been agreed to be paid to the nabob of Bengal for the support of his government, (as an express condition of the grant of the territorial revenue, which amounted to upwards of three million) and out of this sum, distributed through the various departments of civil administration, a great many natives of the higher ranks, though scantily provided for, were at least preserved from indigence and ruin. But within a few years after the dewan-nee came into our possession this pension had been reduced to 160,000 l. without the least regard to the subsistence of these innocent people, or to the faith of the treaty, by which they were brought under the English government.

On the whole of the article of abuses it was averred, that by these accumulated acts of injustice, oppression, and cruelty, dictated by an improvident and rapacious policy, our possessions in India, instead of a resource to the public, were in danger of becoming one of its greatest burdens; that by the oppression of our allies and dependants they had either alienated them from us, or rendered them useless and burdensome to us; that by wars carried on from corrupt and ambitious motives, and by repeated violations of the most solemn engagements with foreign powers, they had destroyed all confidence in British faith and justice, and rendered our government odious and detestable throughout India.

Neither the facts from which

these conclusions were drawn the conclusions themselves indeed, standing already re in the proceedings of the were controverted by the m in opposition, any otherwise by a general charge of their somewhat exaggerated. But second plea of necessity, which framers of the new bill had taken to establish, namely, these abuses, without a total of system, were utterly inc was more strongly contested.

In the course of the debate frequently urged, that a co of merchants was totally unfit trusted with the political government of a distant foreign do or with the management of territorial revenues. But a position was not generally a to, in its whole extent, by side of the house, the arg principally insisted on were from the peculiar constitution circumstances of the company self.

The parties concerned in the direction of the company's were three, the proprietors, directors, and the ministers of crown. The first of these was composed of persons of descriptions; of the fair, stockholder, who had vested money in their fund, for the the annual interest he drew it; and of the political stock whose object was a participation the power and patronage of vast empire. That no reform could be expected from the description of proprietors, was evident, since they had a common interest with the powerful delinquents in India—To them their interest was for immunity and support

repaid them, in the persons of friends and dependants, by the boundless plunder of . . . As far, therefore, as these persons were concerned, and made a very considerable, and the most active part of the the proprietors had become a prelate of private interests, at the expence of the colony. The other class of holders had, indeed, an interest in the general welfare of the colony, but as it might, and indeed happened, that measures contrary to their permanent interests tended with great temporary advantages, they were so far from overlooking, in the increase of dividend, and the improvement of their capital, all the inviolence, and rapacity from which such promising appearances drew their support.

The court of directors, being a representative body, naturally pardoned the imperfections and dissensions of its constituents. The interest of delinquent servants in the colony equally domineered there, in the same causes, as in the case of proprietors.—The interest of a director possessed, from his position, in the company's profits, did not exceed 160*l.* a year; for support he was thereby enabled to lend to an obnoxious servant, whose road, might be turned to better account. It was stated, that the son of a person who had for some time the chairman of the court, before he was in Bengal, sold the grant of a fine tract for 40,000*l.*

Alleged on the other side, that of the court of directors, in their general letters, and the orders sent to their servants

abroad, were not only for the most part consonant to policy and humanity, but “contained as fine a system of ethics as could have been penned by the wisest moralist.” It was urged, in reply, that this made the case more desperate; as it was not a more notorious fact that their orders were universally contemned and disobeyed, than that the objects of their uniform censure and disapprobation had received their constant support, and that disgrace and ruin had been the inevitable lot of those whose conduct had received their uniform applause.

As a check upon this corrupt collusion between the servants of the company and their masters, a power of inspection into the conduct of both had been given, by act of parliament, to the ministers of the crown. Much stress was laid, by the members in opposition, upon this regulation; and it was urged, that by amending a few errors, and supplying a few defects, which were acknowledged still to remain, a controul might be established over the company, sufficient for the purpose of securing its good government, without the violent demolition of its rights, which the present bills aimed at.—On the other hand, it was remarked that every regulation, by which an effectual controul over the company was lodged in the ministers of the crown, was necessarily a violent infringement of, what were called, the *chartered rights* of the company; and until those regulations were proposed, it was impossible to say, whether they might not in fact, though perhaps in a more covert manner, prove equally subversive of their privileges with the plan then under consideration. That the question then was, whether,

in the present alarming state of their affairs, it would be more wise to adopt a new system of government, simple and effective in its constitution, and open and responsible in its operations; or to trust to the blind collision of jarring and contradictory interests, in a contest between rich and powerful delinquents, avaricious proprietors, and intriguing ministers—That experience had already decided; for that all the plans of reformation, which parliament, during the space of twelve years, had attempted to engraft upon the present system of the company's government, had notoriously failed in their effect; and had, in many instances, even aggravated the evils they were meant to redress.

The argument lastly resorted to by the opposers of the bill, was, that it created a new and unconstitutional power, a kind of fourth estate in the realm, and by the enormous influence it lodged in the hands of a faction for four years, might in the end annihilate the power of the crown, and subvert the constitution. The secretary of state, who brought in the bill, was accused, with great asperity, of having abandoned all his former principles, and of being actuated in the measure proposed by motives of the most inordinate ambition.

In answer to this charge, it was stated, that no new power whatsoever was created by the bills; and that if the Indian government was a fourth estate, it had existed as such ever since its first formation. It was not denied that the new commissioners would derive a certain degree of influence from the power vested in them: the two things were inseparable; and the only

question was, whether that and that influence were wisely and safely deposited? The expediency of adopting some fixed period for the duration of their authority was manifest. Much was to be done in India: it was therefore necessary that a reasonable time should be allowed them for carrying into effect their plans of reformation, without being subject to the vicissitudes of ministerial revolutions; and a measure of abundant caution, at least, if not of wisdom, to be taken, as the bill had done, with the smallest limits possible. The commissioners were, in the first instance, nominated by the house of commons, according to the usual practice of parliament in such a commission, down to that of the land tax; every imaginable caution was taken to secure the execution of the trust reposed in them. Every part of the bill evinced the wisdom of a jealous power, and presumed the possibility of bad administration. They were ordered all concealment absolutely impossible; they annexed responsibility not only to every *act* but even to the *inaction* of the commissioners who were to execute them; they provided the means of a full examination and scrutiny.

Such were the principal arguments by which these celebrated bills were opposed and defended. The debates frequently lasted near five in the morning. The speakers in support of the bills were the two secretaries of state, Mr. Burke, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Adam; against them Mr. W. Pitt, Mr. T. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Powis, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Macdonald. The division of the commons

of the first bill, was 20. The persons nominated to be commissioners or directors were, the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Frederick Mordaunt, Mr. George North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir Fletcher, and Mr.

On the 8th of December the House of Commons divided 208 to 102, the next day was carried up to the House of Lords.

No symptoms had appeared least to the public eye, indicated the approaching fate of the bill and its authors. Measures indeed were taken, and considerable success, by an incredible circulation of political engravings to inflame the nation against the bill and the persons of adoption, and it was also remarkable in the House of Commons, that description of members known by the name of *opposers*, gave their votes on the bill in opposition. But it was imagined, that as, on the 15th, the ministry, was too much shocked by the breath of *opposition*, so on the other, to the last degree imagined that they should have a measure of such infinite importance, either without knowledge or contrary to the inclinations of the House.

On the first reading of the bill in the house of Lords, Lord Thurlow, Duke of Richmond, expressed his disapprobation of the measure in a just and most unequalled brilliant panegyric on Mr. Pitt, which was pronounced by Lord Thurlow, and the flourishing state

of the company's affairs insisted on. After a short debate relative to the production of papers, on which the lords in opposition did not choose to divide the house, the second reading was fixed for Monday, December 15th.

In the mean time various rumours began to circulate, relative to some extraordinary motions in the interior of the court. It was confidently affirmed, that on the 11th of December the king signified to the Earl Temple, who had been ordered to attend him in the closet for that purpose, his disapprobation of the India bill, and authorized him to declare the same to such persons as he might think fit; that a written note was put into his hands, in which his majesty declared "That he should deem those who should vote for it not only not his friends, but his enemies; and that if he (Lord Temple) could put this in stronger words, he had full authority to do so." And, lastly, that in consequence of this authority, communications had been made to the same purport to several peers in the upper house; and particularly to those whose offices obliged them to attend the king's person.

15th Dec. Some extraordinary circumstances, which happened on the 15th of December, the day of the second reading of the bill, confirmed the probability of the truth of these reports. Several lords, who had entrusted their proxies to the minister and his friends, withdrew them only a few hours before the house met; and others, whose support he had every reason to expect, gave their votes on the side of opposition. On the division, which took place upon a

question of adjournment, the ministers were left in a minority of 79 to 87.

The same day the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Baker, took into consideration the reports above alluded to. He stated, shortly, that the public notoriety, both of the fact itself and of the effects it had produced, called on the house, which was the natural guardian of the constitution, for their immediate interference. He divided the criminality of the subject matter of the report into two parts; first, the giving secret advice to the crown; and, secondly, the use that had been made of his majesty's name, for the purpose of influencing the votes of members of parliament in a matter depending before them. The first, he contended, was a direct and dangerous attack upon the constitution. The law declared that *the king could do no wrong*; and therefore had wisely made his ministers amenable for all the measures of his government. This was of the very essence of the constitution, which could no longer subsist, if persons unknown, and upon whom, consequently, no responsibility could attach, were allowed to give secret advice to the crown. With regard to the second, Mr. Baker proved, from the Journals, that to make any reference to the opinion of the king, on a bill depending in either house, had always been judged a high breach of the privileges of parliament; he therefore concluded with moving, "That it is now necessary to declare, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of his Majesty, upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either house of parliament,

"with a view to influence the votes of the members, is a crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honour of the crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of parliament, and a transgression of the constitution."

The motion was seconded by Lord Maitland, and strongly opposed by Mr. W. Pitt, who contended that the impropriety of proceeding upon mere unauthenticated rumour and conjecture, at the same time, such rumours were judged a foundation for the house to proceed upon, there were rumours circulated with equal industry, in the same use was made of the king's name, in favour of the bill, that had been so much contended against when supposed to have been in opposition to it. With respect to the effects, which had been a proof of the truth of the law, if they referred to a late division in the other house, he thought the circumstances did not warrant the comparison as it was no very unusual thing for the lords to reject a bill that had passed by the commons, without the smallest suspicion of influence. With respect to the criminality of the facts which were the subject of these reports, he denied that it was criminal in the peers, who were not bound to be known to the king, to give his advice to the king in any case whatever as to the breach of the privileges of parliament, he contended that the precedents which had been collected from the journals, though drawn from the *glorious times* of Charles I. were in nowise applicable to the present case. Mr. Pitt concluded his speech with reproaching the ministers for their base

their offices, though, upon the state of the case, they had no power, and no longer the confidence of their

answer to these observations, said to be a strong presumption of the truth of the reports, that several members, nearly all the noble earl whose name was mentioned on this occasion had spoken in the debate, if they had ventured to assert they were false. That the facts had to have been produced, really the effects of undue influence, and not of conviction, manifest from certain well-known circumstances, relative to a division in another place. After a long and warm debate, the house divided, and there appeared a motion 153, against it 80. It then resolved, "That on Monday next the house would divide itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the present state of the nation."

A change of ministers appeared to be a measure determined upon by the king, and the dissolution of parliament an immediate and necessary consequence, the majority of the house thought no time was to be lost in endeavouring to renew the attempt as difficult as possible.

With this view, immediately after the above resolutions were passed, Mr. Erskine made the following motion, "That it is necessary to the most essential interests of this kingdom, and peculiarly incumbent on this house, to pursue with unremitting attention the consideration of a speedy remedy for the abuses which have prevailed in the go-

vernment of the British dominions in the East Indies; and that this house will consider as an enemy to his country any person who shall presume to advise his majesty to prevent, or in any manner interrupt, the discharge of this important duty."

The motion was opposed, as manifestly factious, and as interfering with the executive part of government, and trenching on the undoubted prerogative of the crown, without any justifiable cause. A member observed, that the true meaning and intent of the motion was, "that it is necessary, for securing the present administration a continuance in office, that no dissolution of parliament should take place at present." The motion was, however, carried by the same majority with the former.

On Wednesday, the 17th Dec. seventeenth of December, the India bill was rejected by the lords, on a division of 95 to 76. It was remarked, that the Prince of Wales, who was in the minority in the former division, having learned in the interim that the measure was offensive to the king, was absent on this occasion. At twelve o'clock on the following night a messenger delivered to the two secretaries of state his majesty's orders, "That they should deliver up the seals of their offices, and send them by the under-secretaries, Mr. Frazer and Mr. Nepean, as a personal interview on the occasion would be disagreeable to him." The seals were immediately given by the king to Lord Temple, who sent letters of dismissal, the day following, to the rest of the cabinet council: at the same

same time Mr. William Pitt was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, and Earl Gower president of the council. On the 22nd, Lord Temple resigned the seals of his office, and they were delivered to Lord Sydney, as secretary of state for the home department, and to the Marquis of Carmarthen for the foreign. Lord Thurlow was appointed high chan-

cellor of Great Britain, the Earl of Rutland lord privy seal, Viscount Howe first lord of the admiralty, and the Duke of Richmond master general of the ordnance. Mr. William Grenville and Mulgrave succeeded Mr. Bute in the pay-office, and Mr. Henry Dundas was appointed to the office of treasurer of the navy.

CHAP. V.

Measures were adopted by the majority in the House of Commons to preclude the dissolution of parliament—defer the third reading of the land tax bill. Conversation relative to the resignation of Earl Temple. Resolution to form a committee on the state of the nation to address the king. For answer from the king. Resolutions of the committee respecting the affairs of India Bonds—and the Duchy of Lancaster. Short adjournment for the Christmas holidays. State of parties at the meeting of the House. Debate on resuming the committee on the state of the nation. Resolutions of the committee, respecting the issuing of public money not appropriated by acts of parliament—for deferring the second reading of the land tax bill—for the appointment of ministers that enjoyed the confidence of the House. Motion of censure on the appointment of the present ministers. Bill brought in by Mr. Pitt, for the better government of the India company. Debate on the comparative merits of Mr. Pitt's and Mr. Fox's India bills. Mr. Pitt's bill carried. Notice, by Mr. Fox, of bringing in a new bill.

THE formidable majority in the House of Commons, which adhered to the late ministers, after their dismissal from his majesty's service, made the immediate dissolution of parliament, in the public opinion, an event almost inevitable. The passing of the land tax bill was a previous step necessarily to be taken. This bill had been twice read, and on Saturday the 20th of December was ordered for the third reading. But as the committee on the state of the nation was to sit on the Monday following, the majority did not think it pru-

dent to suffer this instrument to pass out of their hands; they had taken some further measures for their security. 19th Dec. Accordingly on the 19th, after a short but warm debate, the House adjourned to Monday the 22d Dec. On that day, the speaker in the chair, Mr. William Grenville begged leave to inform the House that the noble earl to whom subsequent allusions had lately been made, had authorized him to declare that he was ready to meet any charge that should be made

that he had thought fit to seal his office, in the smallest suspicion for protection or shelter, or aid or influence of a minister to this extraordinary motion Mr. Fox observed, respect to the propriety of Earl's relinquishing an office he had held but for a few days, doubtless, himself, &c. that as to the safety of public order, which materially affected the honour of parliament, the safety of the constitution, the House would see the necessity of taking them into their consideration: but that the nature of those transactions precluded the possibility of a personal charge against

the minister or the state of the country proposed by Mr. Fox. An address should be presented to the King, stating, "the reports of an intended dissolution of parliament; to resign to his majesty the inconceivable dangers that would result from a measure, at a moment when the maintenance of the public credit, the support of the revenue, especially the distressed finances of the East India Company, and the disorders prevailing in the government both at home and abroad, demanded the immediate attention; to be permitted to suffer them to interrupt the important business of the state; and to be given to them in his speech to the House; and to be given to his faithful Commons, the secret advice of the minister may have private interests of their own, separate from

the true interest of his majesty and his people."

The high prerogative language used by the partizans of the new administration, in the debate on the 19th, and their eagerness in protesting the third reading of the tax bills, left no room to doubt of their intention to dissolve the parliament as soon as that necessary step was secured. But on this day there appeared some marks of indecision, at least, if not of a total desertion of that design; and this change in the counsels of government was supposed to have been the real cause of the sudden resignation that had been just announced to the House.—In the former debate it was strongly urged, that it was time to check the violent disposition that had lately shewn itself to encroach on the prerogatives of the crown, and which threatened to overturn the balance of the constitution;—that the present was a moment which called for, and would justify, the exertion of these prerogatives; and that he was not fit to be a minister, who should be deterred by any resolutions of that House from pursuing what he might judge to be the strict line of his duty.—The present question was combated on different grounds. Mr. Dundas, who was soon after made treasurer of the navy, and Mr. Bankes, a private confidential friend of the chancellor of the exchequer, assured the committee that there was no intention in government to interrupt the present proceedings of parliament, either by dissolution or prorogation; and the latter gentleman particularly added, that he had authority from his friend to declare, that if such a measure should be proposed in his majesty's council, he would

would oppose it; and if it should be carried against his opinion, he would immediately resign his office.

—These assurances did not, however, appear satisfactory to the majority. It was asked what probable security could be derived from any promises made to the House by a minister, whose accession to power was founded on an attempt to degrade its dignity and importance? But, allowing him all the credit that might be required, what dependence could be placed on the influence of a person, in a future cabinet, who had yet but one colleague in office nominated? And even though they had received the same assurances from the whole cabinet, did not the experience of the last week prove, that their decisions might the next moment be overruled by the secret and irresponsible advisers of the crown? No reply was offered to these arguments; and it was at length resolved, without a division, that the address, as proposed, should be presented to the king by the whole House.

24th Dec. On the Wednesday following the speaker read to the House, the answer which had that day been given to their address by his majesty on the throne.

—It was as follows :

“ Gentlemen,

“ It has been my constant object to employ the authority entrusted to me by the constitution to its true and only end—the good of my people, and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

“ I agree with you in thinking, that the support of the public credit and revenue must demand your most earnest and vigilant care.

“ The state of the East Indies is

also an object of as much and importance, as can excite the wisdom and justice of parliament. I trust you will proceed with all consideration with all speed, after such an adjournment, in the present circumstances to require. And I assure you I will not interrupt your meeting for the exercise of my prerogative of prorogation or dissolution.

Some exceptions were made to the concluding words of the answer. It was remarked, that the whole extent of the royal assurance, that they should not be again; that the terrors of dissolution were still left before their eyes, with a strong implication, that the fatal sentence should not be pronounced, as the conduct might merit. It was also said, that this artful design would not have its effect; and that, with regard to the consequence, would continue their execution, save the constitution from a dangerous example, of seeing a ministry formed in dependence on the House of Commons, on the ground of private favour, or public confidence, by the means of closet intrigue and secret influence, and not upon the voice of the country, or upon the sense of the House of Parliament.

In the committee upon the motion of Beauchamp, the chairman directed to move the House, and accordingly resolved, “ that the opinion of this House be, that the lords of the treasury ought to consent that the directors of the East India company do not pass any more bills, unless they be able to prove to parliament

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opposition. It was urg-
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ished. After these mo-
passed, the House ad-

journed to the 12th day of Janu-
ary. The new cabinet consisted of
Earl Gower president of the coun-
cil, Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, the
Marquis of Carmarthen and Lord
Sydney secretaries of state, Duke
of Rutland privy seal, Lord Howe
first commissioner of the admiralty,
and the Duke of Richmond master
general of the ordnance.

The expectation of the public was
now fixed with great anxiety on the
meeting of parliament after the
recess. A contest between the exe-
cutive government and the House of
Commons was a spectacle, that,
since the accession of the present
family to the throne, had not been
exhibited in this kingdom; and
many circumstances concurred to
render the present peculiarly inte-
resting and important. The mat-
ter in dispute was of the very essen-
tials of the constitution, and could
not be decided without considerably
affecting its bias. In defence of
the authority of the House of Com-
mons, were ranged the united abili-
ties of two powerful parties, long
exercised by mutual contests in all
the arts of political warfare. The
champion of prerogative, was a per-
son not less distinguished by his
splendid talents, and the unexampled
rapidity of his rise to power, than
by the courage and perseverance he
had already demonstrated in the
cause he now stood foremost to sup-
port. By the natural effects of mi-
nisterial influence upon the House
of Commons, a sufficient number
of members joined the new admini-
stration, to make their amount near-
ly equal in point of votes to those
in opposition. The inferiority, both
in this and some other respects, un-
der which the minister laboured,
was perhaps more than balanced by
his

his being obliged to act on the defensive only; a situation of infinite advantage, when combined with the power to chose his own moment of shifting the scene of battle, by an appeal to the people. It was reasonably to be expected, that they would range themselves on that side with which their own weight and importance in the state was necessarily connected; and the only hopes he could entertain of drawing them from their natural interest was, by exciting a jealousy of the designs, and of the dangerous strength and power of his adversaries. This had been done with extraordinary, and almost incredible industry, and with a success still more extraordinary. Every advantage, therefore, gained by opposition, every point they carried, became a fresh cause of suspicion to the people; and the minister, by a judicious choice of his ground, had always the chance of putting his adversaries in the wrong, in their attacks upon him.

In this state of things, 12th Jan. both Houses met on the 1784 12th of January. As soon as the speaker had taken the chair, Mr. Fox, in order to get possession of the House, and to prevent any other business from being brought forward by the minister, before certain resolutions that had been prepared, were discussed in the *committee of the state of the nation*, moved for the order of the day. He was here interrupted by the new members who were brought up to be sworn; and as soon as that business was over, the chancellor of the exchequer rose at the same moment with Mr. Fox, declaring he had a message to deliver from the king. A great clamour im-

mediately arose in the house, which should be heard first; which length ended, by the speaker deciding in favour of Mr. Fox.

The question, whether the House should resolve itself into a *committee on the state of the nation*, was then debated. The ground on which this was opposed by Mr. Fox and his friends, were the violent and unprecedented measure adopted by the committee on a former occasion, and the little probability that appeared, from the present temper of the House, that the proceedings would in future be conducted with less violence and passion. As parliament stood as well from the duty they owed their country, as by their solemn declarations, to direct attention without delay to the affairs of the East India company, Mr. Pitt implored the House to postpone, at least for a short time, the introduction of measures which might retard or throw any doubts in the way of this important consideration. He said, he was then ready to bring forward a plan for the better regulation of the company's affairs; and that he challenged a comparison between his plan and the bill lately rejected by the Lords, and that he desired to know whether it would stand or fall by the merits or demerits of the measures he should propose.

In answer to these arguments, it was denied, that either the resolutions already agreed to by the committee, or those which were intended to propose, were unconstitutional or unparliamentary; and that, in the latter journals of the Revolution, they undoubtedly were for good reasons, because, at the time of the Revolution, the

rights of that House before suffered so open an attack. It had been defended by many great lawyers, and those by Lord Somers that the crown did not possess the prerogative of dissolving *during a session, while petitions were presented.* But, without contending in question of right, it was maintained, that the exercise of such a power in the presence would be highly and criminal; and that it was fully justified in the steps as they might think proper for the prevention of calamity.

Circumstances of the case were an open and unqualified expression of their sentiments, and a direct of that distant and delicacy which particularly adopted, when it proper to interfere, by its with the executive government, the result of the most investigations that had been carried on in parliament had passed the House of Commons with the warmest approbation.

His majesty had been concealed from his mind. Disapprobation of the bill, when carried into the House of Commons, where, through means of a constitutional rule of the royal assent, it was rejected; as who brought it in were not the public service, for a potent reason, than he had been supported in that and were believed to put confidence in that House. The members of dissolution over the House itself, for

the purpose of awing them into an acquiescence in the measures of the new administration. Under such circumstances, it was impossible the House should not feel, and feeling, not express their indignation and resentment.

The affairs of India were certainly of the most urgent and pressing nature, but it was absolutely necessary, in order to give the subject a free and unbiassed consideration, that the House should not be left dependent for its very existence upon the will of the person whose propositions relative thereto they were about to decide upon. The minister was therefore called upon, if he wished to put a stop to such further measures as the committee might think necessary to adopt for their own security, to give the House some satisfactory assurance that no dissolution would take place. Mr Pitt positively refused to comply with this requisition, declaring, "that he would never compromise the royal prerogative, nor bargain it away, in the House of Commons."

The majority, who were now persuaded that the new administration were only to be withheld by their fears, from putting an end to the session, resolved to render such a step highly dangerous at least, if not impossible. With this view, as soon as the question for reading the order of the day was carried, on a division of 232 to 193, and the speaker had left the chair, the two following resolutions were moved in the Committee, and passed without a division, and being reported were agreed to by the House:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for any person or persons in the Majesty's treasury,

or in the exchequer, or in the bank of England, employed in the payment of the public money, to pay, or direct or cause to be paid, any sum or sums of money, for or towards the support of the services voted in this present session of parliament, after the parliament shall have prorogued or dissolved, if it be prorogued or dissolved before any act of parliament shall have passed appropriating the supplies to such services, will be a high crime and misdemeanor, a daring breach of the public trust, derogatory to the fundamental privileges of parliament, and subversive of the constitution of this country.

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chairman of the committee be directed to move the house, that the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, be read a second time on Monday the 23d day of February next.”

The immediate dissolution of Parliament being thus far rendered impracticable, two resolutions, of a more direct and hostile nature, were moved by the Earl of Surrey. The first was in the following terms; “That in the present situation of his majesty’s dominions, it was peculiarly necessary that there should be an administration which had the confidence of that House and the public.”

It was objected to this resolution, that the name of his majesty had been, perhaps accidentally, certainly very improperly omitted; and it was proposed by Mr. Dundas to amend the motion, by inserting, instead of the words “*this House and the public*,” the following, “*The crown, the parliament,*

and the people.” As this amendment was merely proposed for the purpose of pointing out the spirit of the resolution, it was rejected without a division.

The second resolution moved by Lord Surrey, was to the following purport; “That the late speech in his majesty’s councils had been immediately preceded by declarations and universal reports, that the name of the king had been constitutionally used to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were accompanied by circumstances extraordinary, and such as to conciliate or engage the confidence of that House.”

The fact principally insisted on as the ground of this resolution was the rumour we have already related, respecting the communication made from the king to the peers, touching the Indian business, through the Earl of Temple. In answer to those who required further proof of this transaction, it was remarked, that the fact could only be known to three persons, to the peers to whom the communication was made, to the gentleman from whom it came, and to the noble Earl who conveyed it. That it was not to be supposed that the first should come voluntarily to divulge what might be considered as a confidential conversation, or that the certainty of incurring the displeasure of the court would induce him, if it were false, it might rather have been expected, that the ministers then in office would have received authority from his majesty to contradict a report so injurious to the honour of the crown. In all events, that the noble Earl was bound, when he heard the

proceeding upon those
some fairly within the
the lords had done, at
acts of our history, and
them so disgraced an

act was related to the
General Ross, which,
and by a representation of
the house, and never
so fully as to ground
proceedings thereon,
to have great weight
in nations of the mem-
matters was, that a few
one of the lords of his
ed chamber, whom he
med to be the Earl of
had desired to see him at
ere he told him, that
against the new admini-
day, he would be con-
sistent to the king.

debate took place upon
in which the most
lonalities were cast and
on both sides of the
the coalition was branded
of confederacy of two
tions, to seize upon the
of the country; and
bill was represented to
an experiment made by
secretary of state, with a
to place the crown on
all, at least to raise him
egree of power superior
the sovereign. On the
the party composing the
eration was described as
not indeed of parties, but
as and remnants, of the
heads of parties, as a body
the purpose of fighting
of secret and unconsti-
tutional, of trampling on

the power and dignity of the House
of Commons, and of establishing a
government of cabal, intrigue, and
favouritism, and of detecting the
very principles of public liberty and
valuable service in the state.
At length, about seven o'clock in
the morning, the committee di-
vided, for the motion 195, against
it 54.

On the Wednesday follow-
14 Jan. ing, Mr. Pitt moved

for leave to bring in "a bill for
the better government and ma-
nagement of the affairs of the
East India Company." By this
act commissioners were to be ap-
pointed by his majesty, from the
members of his privy council,
who were "authorized and im-
powered, from time to time, to
check, superintend, and controul,
all acts, operations, and concerns,
which in anywise relate to the civil
or military government or revenues
of the territories and possessions of
the said united company in the East
Indies."

It then enacts, "that the said board
shall have access to all papers and
muniments of the said united com-
pany, and shall be furnished with
copies thereof, and of all the pro-
ceedings of all general and special
courts of proprietors, and of the
court of directors, and also copies
of all dispatches which the direc-
tors shall receive from any of their
servants in the East Indies, imme-
diately after the arrival thereof, and
also copies of all letters, orders,
and instructions whatsoever, relat-
ing to the civil or military govern-
ment or revenues of the British ter-
ritorial possessions in the East Indies,
proposed to be sent to any of the
servants

servants of his majesty, or of the said company in the East Indies; and that the court of directors shall and are required to pay due obedience to, and shall be governed and bound by, such orders and directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the said board, touching the civil or military government and revenue of the territories and possessions of the company."

And it is further enacted, "that the said board shall return the copies of the said dispatches to the court of directors, with their approbation thereof, or their reasons at large for disapproving the same, together with instructions in respect thereto; and that the court of directors shall thereupon dispatch and send the letters, orders, and instructions, so approved or amended, to their servants in India, without further delay; and no letters, orders, or instructions, until after such previous communication thereof to the said board, shall at any time be sent or dispatched by the said directors to the East Indies, on any account or pretence whatsoever."

And it is further enacted, "that in case the said board shall send any orders which, in the opinion of the said court of directors, shall relate to points not connected with the civil or military government and revenues of the said territories and possessions in India, it shall be lawful for them to apply by petition to his majesty in council, touching such orders; and the decision of the council thereon shall be final and conclusive."

It then enacts, "that the nomination of the commanders in chief

shall be vested in his majesty; that the said commanders shall always be second in command. It also vests in his majesty power to remove any governor, presidents, and members of the councils of any British settlements in India;" and enacts that all vacancies in the offices shall be supplied by the court of directors, subject to the approval of his majesty, and in the person nominated by the court shall not be approved by his majesty, the said court shall propose to nominate some other person to the approbation or disapprobation of his majesty, in the same manner as before directed, and *quoties*, until some person shall be nominated and appointed, who shall be approved by his Majesty; and in case the court of directors shall not, within six days, proceed to supply the vacancy, then it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint a person to the office so vacant."

"It is further enacted, that no order or resolution of any court of proprietors shall be able to revoke or rescind, or in any respect to affect, any proceeding of the court of directors, after his majesty's pleasure shall have been manifested upon the same."

The debates on this bill were principally on its merits and demerits, as compared with the bill rejected in the House of Commons. It was urged by Mr. Pitt, that his bill all the rights enjoyed by the company, under their charter, were preserved inviolate, and was compatible with the public utility. When, in answer to this

that nothing but the shadow of power was left to the company; that, by the negative reserve of the crown in all matters where the substance was, in effect, there: he contended, that the effect might be the effect of the act, having previously obtained the consent both of the court of directors and directors to all the provisions contained in it, no violation of privileges could be introduced where there was a voluntary transfer of them. To this argument he objected, that the consent of the number of those who voted in the court of proprietors for the provisions in the bill, could not be the consent of 1,400, who were the whole body of proprietors, especially in a case of property, no delegation of the power of voting could be communicated where a great part of the members had not an opportunity to attend: but whatever might be allowed to the resolutions of the court of proprietors, he proved, that of two evils, the formal resumption of their authority by the first bill, or the assumption of it by the last, he had chosen what they conceived to be the least.

Second point, in which the bill differed from the former, was, that it left where it found the patronage of the company, the appointment of the commander-in-chief excepted. The fallacy of the sentence was, on the other side, maintained: the whole military patronage, it was said, would necessarily follow the appointment of the commander-in-chief. The negative given to the crown in the appointment of the directors and council would, by a
XXVII.

judicious management, enable the minister in reality, though not in form, to nominate the whole; and every member, both civil and military, being made removable at the will of the crown, would naturally become subservient to its views and interests.

In the former bill, the transferring the entire government of the company's affairs to the new board, the nomination of commissioners in parliament, and the permanent duration of their authority for a term of four years, had occasioned a great alarm, as creating a new power dangerous to the constitution. The object of the present bill was merely control; and the exercise of that control, like every other branch of the executive government, was referred to the discretion of the crown. In answer to this, it was observed, in the first place, that to leave one set of men, who had not only been convicted of having notoriously abused their power, but were universally allowed to be unfit for the trust reposed in them, in the possession of dominion, merely for the purpose of being controlled by another, was to establish disunion and weakness in government upon a bad system. The notable expedient provided in this case, of an appeal from the king's privy council to the King in council, was ridiculed with great success. In the second place, it was argued, that the proposed regulations tended to confound one of the strongest principles of good government, that of responsibility. The court of directors certainly stood foremost in the ostensible government of the company; but it was to make them responsible for orders and instructions which they might be obliged to sign, contrary
[F] vary

trary to their judgment and their conscience. Lastly, it was strenuously maintained, on the same ground that had before been taken in the debate, on the rejected bill, that no effectual system of regulation could be devised, in which an independent and permanent power was not lodged in the persons who were to be intrusted with the execution of it.

The bill was read a second time on the 23d of January; and on the motion for its being committed, the house divided, ayes 214, noes 222. The bill being thus rejected, Mr. Fox

gave notice of his intention of bringing in another bill relative to the same object; in which, departing from the leading principle of the first bill, that of establishing a responsible and permanent government at home, he should endeavour to accommodate the rest to the wishes of those who appeared to have taken what he conceived to be a very groundless alarm at his propositions. This notice was received with great satisfaction in the House; but the events which followed prevented their proceeding further upon it.

CHAP. VI.

Resolution moved against the ministry by lord Charles Spencer. Union called for. Difficulties stated by the leaders of each party. The ministry on to give information relative to the design of dissolving parliament refuses. Motion intended to be made thereon, but deferred. Ministers interrogated respecting the dissolution—his answer. Motion to oblige to dissolution. Minister's reasons for continuing in office. Ridiculous accusation against the late ministry of bribery. Causes of the indecision of both parties. Meeting of members at the St. Alban's Tavern to effect an union—their addresses to their parties, and the answers—their motions in the House of Commons for a new ministry, ordered to be laid before the king. Motion of the St. Albans association against the exclusion of either party in forming a new ministry carried in the House of Commons. Disinterested conduct of lord North expedient for effecting an union—causes of its failure—miscellaneous causes of those measures. His Majesty's refusal to dismiss his ministers—debate on the resolutions laid before him, and his Majesty's answer. Address to the King from the House of Commons on the resolutions laid before him, and his Majesty's answer. Address to the King for the removal of his ministers, and his Majesty's answer. Representation to the King on the state of public affairs. Prorogation and dissolution of parliament.

16th Jan. **T**HE discussion of the bill for regulating the affairs of the East India company did not prevent the House of Commons from advert- ing, in the mean time, to the general state of

public affairs. The resolution passed on the 12th of January probably, at any other period, would have operated decisively against the ministry; but the stake was too high to be hastily thrown away; and

therefore made to evade the consequences of that vote, by giving it as too generally worded, to convey any direct censure on the merits of the present administration. In order therefore to bring the matter to a more direct issue, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Charles James Fox, in the committee on the state of the nation :

Resolved, That it having been declared the opinion of this House, that the present situation of the king's dominions, it is necessary there should be a new administration that has the confidence of this House, and of the people ; and that the appointment of his majesty's present ministers were accompanied by circumstances new and extraordinary, and such as do not concur to engage the confidence of this House ; the continuance of the present ministers in trusts of the highest importance and responsibility, is contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his majesty and his people."

In opposition to this motion, it was moved, that the premises, although they might be true and well founded, did not warrant the conclusion, that the present ministers were even accused of having borne a share in the transactions of the late administration. They had been commonly appointed by his majesty, who had the sole right to appoint ; and though it was not the duty of a majority of the House to declare their confidence in ministers so long as they were bound in the ordinary course of business to hedge good and sufficient for such a declaration ; yet the nation would justly

consider it not as a constitutional question, but as a daring assumption of the prerogative of the crown, and a factious attempt in such a majority to nominate their own ministers.—In answer to these arguments it was proved, from various precedents, that the House of Commons had frequently passed votes of censure on ministers, without alledging any specific acts as the grounds of such censure. But without having recourse to this authority, it was asserted, that the reasons adduced in the motion were full and sufficient. That the present ministers did not possess the confidence of the House, was a fact recorded on their Journals. It would be vain and fruitless to fight over again, on every occasion, the grounds on which that resolution was voted ; and if the deliberative opinion of a decided majority, on a great public question, and in the exercise of their undoubted privileges, deserved the appellation of *factious*, by what epithets was the conduct of the minority to be described, who were attempting to weaken the authority, and to overawe and controul the general sense of the body, of which they made a part ?

In the course of the debate, Mr. Powis expressed his wishes for an union between the contending parties, as the only means of saving the constitution from the shock it was otherwise likely to receive. No notice was taken by Mr. Pitt of this overture ; and Mr. Fox declared, that until the right honourable gentleman, by quitting the situation, which in the opinion of that House he had obtained by unconstitutional means, and which he seemed inclined to maintain in defiance of their resolutions, had made *a more* honourable

honourable for his offence, and thus qualified himself to return to it on fair, open, and honourable grounds, he would never consent to act with him. On the division there appeared for the resolution 205, against it 184.

20th Jan. The public expectation was now fixed on two important events, the one or other of which it was supposed would be the necessary consequence of the last vote of the House of Commons; namely, the resignation of the ministers, or the dissolution of parliament. On the 20th of January, the day appointed for the committee again to sit *on the state of the nation*, there was a general call amongst the members, called country gentlemen, for a coalition. Mr. Fox persevered in the sentiments he had before delivered, but declared his readiness to put off the committee, that no hasty steps might be taken; at the same time he was of opinion, that the chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to give some explanation of the very extraordinary conduct he had thought proper to adopt. Mr. Pitt acknowledged that his situation was new and extraordinary; but had no doubt, that whenever the proper time came for stating his reasons to the House, why he continued in office after the resolution passed on the 16th, he should make it appear that he had been actuated by a strict sense of his duty.

23d Jan. The rejection of Mr. Pitt's India bill, which took place, as was before related, on the 23d, was generally considered as the concluding act of the present House of Commons. As soon as the division was over, the minister was desired to give the House some satisfac-

tion respecting a measure in which they were so nearly concerned, and, on his remaining silent, a loud and general call was made from every side of the House for length some harsh expressions by general Conway, relative to his conduct, obliged him to rise after some warm remonstrance on the treatment he had received, concluded with a flat refusal to answer the interrogatories then put to him. Several of the members who usually voted with him now joined in the general clamour, but in vain. The House grew unusually warm, and Mr. Ed. was preparing to move the following resolution,

“ That for any of his most confidential ministers to appear in the House, to refuse to the House an explanation of the sense and meaning of such minister understands a question or an answer of his majesty to be contrary to the ancient and established form practice of former parliaments; and tends to produce confusion and necessary applications to the House, and is disrespectful to the majesty and to the House:” When Mr. Fox interfered, he commended an adjournment till the right honourable gentleman might have time to recollect himself, and consider whether he had treated the House with the respect which might be expected from a minister standing in his circumstances.

24th Jan. On the following Saturday, as soon as Mr. Pitt had taken his place, Mr. Fox rose, and after lamenting with respect to the extraordinary and disagreeable scene he had been a witness of long before, and thanking the members who had so generously

he proposed the following motion to the minister:—*he could pledge himself that should meet there in Parliament next?* After a short pause, Pitt got up, and said, that no reason for receding from motion of refusing to pledge assents to any advice he might receive; not, under any possible circumstances, think proper to give assent; but with regard to the question, he thought he ventured to say, that he had no objection to advise his majesty to that house from meeting any day.

When he received this assurance, he moved, that the House immediately adjourn to Monday, hoping that before their next meeting some means might be invented for healing divisions that threatened the country with anarchy and confusion. This motion was immediately agreed to.

On that day his majesty's answer to the address of the House being read by the clerk, a resolving motion was made by Mr. Pitt, with a view to give the House more permanent security against the precarious mode of existence then enjoyed only from day to day.

It appears to this House, that his majesty's said most gracious answer contains assurances which this House cannot justly firmly rely on—That his majesty will not, by the prorogation or dissolution of parliament, interrupt this House in the consideration of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East India Company, or supporting the public credit and revenues of this coun-

try; objects which, in the opinion of his majesty, and of this House, and of the public, demand the most immediate and unremitting attention of parliament."

As soon as the motion was read, Mr. Pitt declared, that his majesty had indeed pledged himself in his answer not to interrupt their meeting again after their adjournment; but he saw not how it could be inferred, that the royal word was pledged any further. To a motion therefore affixing an unlimited construction to the king's answer, he must give his dissent; and that for the strongest reason that could possibly be adduced, namely, because he knew when he advised his majesty to use the words in which the answer was framed, he never had such an indefinite sense of them in his contemplation. In the present situation of affairs, he thought a dissolution could not but be attended with great detriment and mischief, and therefore he should not advise any such exercise of the prerogative.

The minister was then called upon to fulfil the engagement he had entered into with the House, of giving them some satisfactory reasons for his continuing in office after the repeated resolutions that had passed against him. In compliance with this requisition, Mr. Pitt began by asserting, that though the situation of a minister maintaining his post, after the House of Commons had declared him undeserving of their confidence, was novel and extraordinary, yet it was in his opinion by no means unconstitutional. He conceived that, by the constitution, neither the immediate appointment or removal of a minister rested with

that House; that he neither could nor ought to remain long in such a situation, he was ready to confess; but he was bound to use his own discretion, in preventing the mischievous consequences that might attend an instant resignation. He might meritoriously continue in office, if he were persuaded that his resignation would leave the country without any executive government at all. It behoved him to consider who were likely to be his successors; and he was bound, in honour and in duty, so far to support the prerogative of the crown, as not to quit a situation, because it was become difficult or dangerous, till he saw some prospect of its being filled in a manner more acceptable to all the parties concerned.

About this time a ridiculous circumstance, brought forward by the precipitate zeal of the friends of the new ministry, for the purpose of retorting on their adversaries the charge of undue influence, engaged the attention of the House of Commons.

On the 24th of this month, Mr. Yorke acquainted the House, that he had matters to communicate, in which their privileges were deeply concerned: the first was, that an offer had been made to a member of the House, of a place of £. 500 a year, provided he would change sides, and give his vote in opposition to the present ministry; the second, that £. 500 had been sent to Scotland by the same party, and lodged in the bank of Edinburgh, for the purpose of defraying the travelling expences, and thereby quickening the pace of the Scotch members; and that the lord advocate of Scotland, Mr. Henry Erskine, was the person to whom the disposal of

the money was entrusted. Yorke having further acquainted the House, that the member Dalrymple, from whom he had this intelligence, was then in town, and ready to give the House further satisfaction they might require, he was called on by the House to mention the particulars. He accordingly related, that Hamilton, of Bargeny, formerly a member of the House, had offered him a place, on the condition, that he should receive before stated, of £. 500 a year, to be paid by the duke of Portland, or the administration. With regard to the second story, he had been acquainted with the fact in a public company. Mr. Charteris, a member of the House, was in his place.

As soon as the intelligence was thus stated, the friends of the duke of Portland insisted that it should be taken down in writing, and that a clerk, in order to be fully satisfied, should be sent privately to the duke, to acquaint him with what had passed; in consequence of which he immediately repaired to the lobby, and the House might be acquainted with the matter, as he was ready to come with the bar, and answer such questions relative to the subject as they might choose to put to him. Several members suspecting that the whole might have originated in a calumny, expressed their wishes that it should be dropped; but the member who had brought forward the matter, refusing their consent to a resolution in which it proposed to state that *the said charges had been abandoned by them*, an order was made for the attendance of Hamilton.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Charteris being in his place, e

cause the occasion of the jest
e had put upon his honour-
nd; and which he was sorry
ad occasioned so much seri-
ffion: nd it appearing, by
read to the House from the
in himself, that the offer of
milton had arisen from the
rthful disposition, the order
attendance was discharged,
following motion agreed

at it appears to this House,
: charges contained in the
ormation [the same having
viously read by the clerk]
g the Duke of Portland
late administration, were
s."

re grounds, on which the
endeavoured to defend his
ace in office, after three
votes of disapprobation had
the House of Commons,
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t he was of opinion his re-
in power was serviceable
country, though *the House*
o think otherwise, it is
necessary to add, that they
to the majority wholly un-
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proceedings ought regu-
have been adopted, was an
to the throne, to remove
m his majesty's councils;
a measure, by bringing the
to an immediate decision,
at all events, have rescued
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rascal situation in which it
od. But as, on the one
ie strong and decided oppo-
f the country gentlemen

to a dissolution of parliament seems
to have overawed the minister into
the dereliction of a step so neces-
sary on his part; so, on the other
hand, their general call for an
union prevented the opposition from
pursuing those measures of vigour,
which the constitution of parliament,
in concurrence with their own inte-
rest, obviously required.

25th Jan. On the 26th of Janu-
ary, a meeting of such

members of the House of Commons
as were anxious to promote a coa-
lition of parties met at the St.
Alban's tavern. Their numbers
amounted to near seventy; and an
address was immediately agreed to
and signed, and ordered to be pre-
sented by a committee of their body
to the Duke of Portland and Mr.
Pitt*.

The address was expressed in the
following terms:

"We, whose names are hereunto
signed, members of the House of
Commons, being fully persuaded
that the united efforts of those in
whose integrity, abilities, and con-
stitutional principles we have reason
to confide, can alone rescue the
country from its present distracted
state, do join in most humbly en-
treatng them to communicate with
each other on the arduous situation
of public affairs, trusting, that by a
liberal and unreserved intercourse
between them, every impediment
may be removed to a cordial co-
operation of great and respectable
characters, acting on the same public
principles, and entitled to the sup-
port of independent and disinterest-
ed men."

In answer to this address, both

Appendix to the Chronicle, p. 265, for a journal of the transactions of
ing;

parties expressed themselves desirous of complying with the wishes of so respectable a meeting; but the duke of Portland conceived that he could not have any interview with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of union, so long as the latter held his situation as prime minister, in defiance of the resolutions of the House of Commons. On the other hand, Mr. Pitt declined resigning, either actually or virtually, as a preliminary to negotiation.

2d Feb. In order to co-operate with and assist the exertions of the meeting at the St. Alban's, it was moved by one of their members, and carried unanimously in the House of Commons, "That the present arduous and critical situation of public affairs required the exertion of a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as might have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country."

In addition to this, a second resolution was moved by Mr. Coke, which had for its object the reprehension of Mr. Pitt's refusal to resign, declaring, "that the continuance of the present ministers in office was an obstacle to the forming a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration."

This last motion occasioned much debate. The ground on which it was combated, was the growing popularity of the new administration; and the House was therefore adjured not to provoke the people to go to the foot of the throne, and implore the crown to rescue them from its tyranny. On the other side, it was asserted that the popularity of the ministers was founded on a tempo-

rary delusion, and supported by tal misrepresentations and gross lumnies. That the design to create a dissension between the House and the people at large, was of a nature the most alarming and dangerous to the constitution, and a daring attack upon the privileges of the House, which, if not firmly resisted, would terminate in the destruction of the liberties of the nation. Mr. Pitt threw himself on the candour and justice of the House: but declared firmly, that he would not suffer any managements be induced to resign. To march out of his post with a halter about his neck, change his armour, and meanly beg to be admitted, and considered as a volunteer in the army of the enemy, was an humiliation to which he would never submit. Some of the members, who still continued the endeavours to effect a coalition, wished the previous question to be put on the motion, with a view to try whether the House would consent to rescind the votes of censure which had before passed, as a matter of accommodation; declaring, if it was not done, they should consider themselves as bound to support the present question: that those resolutions and the present administration ought not to stand together; that the authority of the House must be supported, and that the pride of an individual ought not to stand in the way of it. On the division there were 223 for the motion, against 204.

The day following the resolutions, after a long and warm debate in which the same ground was gone over as before, were ordered, by a majority of 24, to be laid before majesty.

The step taken by the House of Commons

would probably have
 contest between the
 to a speedy decision, if
 , who met at the St.
 in, had not checked it
 ation, which, coming
 werful a body, almost
 again into a state of
 indecision.

On the 11th of Febr-
 y, Mr. Marham read
 , as a part of his speech,
 of the members of the
 the St. Alban's tavern,
 y declared, "that an
 n formed on the total
 the members of the last
 administration would be
 s the exigencies of the
 ."

iration gave occasion to
 persons on both sides to
 r sentiments, respecting
 desired coalition. Mr.

expressing his sincere
 in union, again insisted
 nation of the chancellor
 quer, or at least on his
 at the present adminis-
 virtually and substan-
 ed, as an indispensable
 step. He did not scr-
 , to avow his opinion,
 use of Commons had,
 o have, a real and sub-
 itive in the nomination
 of state: the conduct of
 mourable gentleman mi-
 tly against this position;
 re, however desirable
 almost any terms might
 conceived it would be
 erbalanced by the mis-
 tablishing a precedent,
 rsued, would render the
 mmons worse than use-
 sacrifice to the constitu-
 had been so grossly vio-

lated, must be absolutely required
 from him; all other points, Mr.
 Fox conceived, might be easily ad-
 justed.

Mr. Pitt declared, that, for the
 reasons already given by him, he
 could not recede from his former
 determination. He allowed, that
 no minister could in fact continue
 long in office that did not possess
 the confidence of that House; but
 he denied that there were any con-
 stitutional means to force him to
 resign. The proper method of ef-
 fecting his removal was by an ad-
 dress to the crown; till in conse-
 quence of such a measure, the king
 should think proper to remove him
 from his office, he held it neither
 illegal nor unconstitutional to retain
 it. With regard to other and sub-
 ordinate considerations, he confessed
 that there might be persons with
 whom he could not possibly bring
 himself to act, without forfeiting
 that character of constancy which
 other gentlemen he thought had too
 much undervalued. If such persons
 there were, and they would consent
 to sacrifice their views, and to re-
 move themselves out of the way of
 union, he thought they would do
 themselves honour, and merit the
 thanks of their country.

These allusions called up lord
 North, to whom they were mani-
 festly pointed. He said, that though
 he did not feel in himself the least
 disposition to gratify the caprice or
 the unjust prejudices of any indivi-
 dual; yet what he should be un-
 willing to do for the right honour-
 able minister, he was willing and
 ready to do for his country. That
 if his pretensions should be deemed
 any obstacle to an union, he should
 rejoice in removing it; but he ap-
 prehended that not himself, but the
 chancellor

n either of the gentle-
e way, and might be
anragous to the public
-It must, however, be
at the attempt itself,
7 applauded in general,
1 by some as futile and
it did not promise any
nment system, and that
l in a considerable de-
ucing delay and inde-
gravate the mischief it
to remedy.

This day the chancel-
or of the exchequer be-
vious to the confide-
ply for the service of
whether he had any
nunciate to the House
e resolution that had
fore the King, returned

"That His Majesty,
nsideration of the
s of the country, had
proper to submit his
nd that his ministers

imention brought on a
arm debate. The at-
the House was called to
ost solemn manner. It
be the first instance, since
ation, of a direct denial
of the crown to com-
e wishes of the House.

that it was the first
louse had not received a
nswer from a prince of
f Brunswick; that it was
of melancholy, but most
or consideration, that persons
found capable of advising
ly to depart from the
practice of his ancestors,
ine of conduct under which
y had grown great, and
owerful; and
ad alarm

their part, a firm but moderate, a
prudent but effectual assertion of
their privileges: that the power of
granting or refusing the supplies
was the constitutional shield of their
authority; and that to this, if it
should at last be found necessary,
they were bound to have resort; but
to avoid all imputation of rashness or
violence, and to leave his majesty's
ministers time to recollect them-
selves, it was only proposed to defer
the report of the Ordnance estimates
till the Friday following.

The mention of *refusing the sup-
plies* was received by the other side
of the House as a threat, which
even the most maddest of tactics,
it was said, could not seriously de-
fign to execute. The very right
of such a refusal was questioned.
The exercise of this privilege, in
former times, was limited on prin-
ciples which it was contended,
did not now exist. The sacred re-
tention of the crown were then con-
sidered as all in the power of the
of the executive government, and
out as annual resolutions, to be
illegitimate; and it was contended
ordinary business, that the
protection of the House
of Parliament.

which was contended
the House had not received a
answer from a prince of
f Brunswick; that it was
of melancholy, but most
or consideration, that persons
found capable of advising
ly to depart from the
practice of his ancestors,
ine of conduct under which
y had grown great, and
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ad alarm

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the division there appeared for postponing the supplies 208, against it, 196.

As the service of the ordnance could not suffer any inconvenience by deferring from time to time the report on the estimates of that establishment, it appears to have been the design of the leaders of opposition to have pursued that plan, as the most constitutional method of giving effect to the resolutions of the House of Commons. On the other hand, the country gentlemen, though they had given up all hopes of effecting a coalition, and were extremely adverse on the same principles, to the continuance of the ministers in office, yet they were not willing to support a measure that had the smallest appearance of pushing matters to extremities. It seems, therefore, to have been agreed on, as a sort of compromise, that the supplies should be suffered by opposition to proceed in their usual course, and that the country part should take the lead in endeavouring to effect a removal of the ministry by an application to the throne.

20th Feb. An address was according'y moved by Mr. Powis, to express "the reliance of
" the House on his majesty's royal
" wisdom, that he would take such
" measures as might tend to give
" effect to the wishes of his faith-
" ful Commons, which had been
" already most humbly presented
" to his majesty,"—and to this it was afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Eden, agreed to add, "by
" removing any obstacle to the
" formation of such an adminis-
" tration as the House has describ-
" ed to be requisite in the present
" critical and arduous state of public

" affairs." This address was carried by a majority of one.

The House of Lords, a rejection of the India bill exhausted by so unusual an beheld the struggles and did of the House of Commons as a spectator, than as a participant deeply concerned result. In order to break this silence, which, at so critical time, was neither calculated to support the dignity of the House nor the interest of the minister, Lord Effingham, on the 4th of February, moved two resolutions in opposition to those moved in the House of Commons on the 10th of December and the 16th of January.

1st. "That an attempt to suspend one branch of the legislative authority, or to suspend the execution of laws separately assuming to itself the direction of a discretionary power which, by act of parliament, is vested in any body of men exercised as they shall think proper, is unconstitutional.

2d. "That by the known principles of this constitution, the undoubted authority of appointing the great offices of executive government was solely vested in the king, and that the House had no reason to place the firmest confidence in his majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative."

These counter resolutions were objected to by the friends of the ministry, as being in themselves productive of jealousy and animosity between the two Houses.

With regard to the first, it was stated, that the House of Commons had a peculiar cognizance of matters relating to the revenue

nce of the lords was a
 objected to and dis-
 y the other House.
 I resolution was un-
 ue, as an abstract pro-
 it if it was to lead to
 ences, it was an idle
 ords unbecoming their
 gnity; if it was to be
 censure on the House
 s, the consequences of it
 no other than discord
 e two Houses, and a
 f parliament.

ther hand the resolutions
 ted on this ground; that
 branch of the legisla-
 npowered to declare its
 in every subject, yet the
 of the House of Com-
 ning in one instance
 control a legal discre-
 ver, and in the other
 upon the king's preroga-
 a view to restrain him
 voice of his own ministers,
 of Lords was called upon
 its abhorrence of such
 oceedings.

olutions, after a short
 fied by a considerable

use of Commons suffered
 on its resolutions, with-
 betrayed into any vio-
 intemperance; and what
 settled time might have
 five of the most pointed
 ces, was now proceeded
 ch caution and forbear-
 come to an open rupture
 Lords at this critical junc-
 ins might afford a specious
 dissolution of parliament,
 House accordingly con-
 sult with moving for a
 tee to examine into the

usage of either house of parliament
 in regard to the interposing in the
 exercise of discretionary powers,
 vested in the servants of the crown,
 or in any body of men, for public
 purposes." A variety of precedents
 were selected and reported by this
 committee from the Journals of the
 House of Commons, similar to the
 resolutions objected to by the Lords,
 and in consequence of the report the
 House passed the six following reso-
 lutions: "That the House had not
 assumed to itself a right to suspend
 the execution of the law:—That
 for them to declare their opinion
 respecting the exercise of any dis-
 cretionary power, was constitutional,
 and agreeable to established usage:
 —That it was a duty peculiarly
 incumbent upon them to watch over,
 and endeavour to prevent, the rash
 and precipitate exercise of any
 power, which might be attended
 with danger to public credit and
 loss to the revenue:—That the
 resolution of the 24th of December
 constituted a judicious and regular
 discharge of an indispensable duty:
 —That had the house neglected to
 make a similar provision in the cri-
 tical situation of public affairs, they
 must have been responsible to their
 constituents for the most alarming
 consequences:—and, That the
 House would moderately and firmly
 assert their privileges, and persevere
 in the conscientious discharge of
 what they owed to the nation and
 to posterity."

On the 25th of February the ad-
 dress of the Commons was presented
 to the king, and on the 27th the
 speaker reported to the House his
 majesty's answer*; in which, after
 assuring them of his earnest desire to
 put an end to the divisions, and

* See State Papers, p. 310.

distractions of the country, and reminding them of the recent endeavours he had used for that purpose, he declares that he cannot see that it would in any degree be advanced by the dismissal of those at present in his service. He observes, that no charge or complaint is suggested against his ministers, nor is any one or more of them especially objected to; and, on the other hand, that numbers of his subjects had expressed to him the utmost satisfaction on the change of his councils. Under these circumstances, he trusted the House would not wish for the removal of his present ministers, till there was some prospect that such an union as had been called for might be carried into effect.

1st March. The consideration of his majesty's answer was deferred to the first of March, on which day a second address was ordered to be prepared; in which after acknowledging his majesty's gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of their late resolutions, they lament that the failure of those endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishment of so salutary and desirable a purpose, and express their concern and disappointment that his majesty had not been advised to take any farther step towards uniting in the public service those whose joint efforts recently appeared to his majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect: they represent that the House, with all humility, claims it as their right, and on every proper occasion feels it to be their bounden duty, to advise his majesty touching the exercise of any branch of his royal prerogative; and, after stating the substance of their former resolutions, the address

concludes with declaring, as his majesty's faithful Council upon the maturest deliberation not but consider the continuance of the present ministers as an insurmountable obstacle to his most gracious purpose to comply with their wishes, in the form of such an administration as his majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of this House seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country, feel themselves bound to be firm in the wish expressed by his majesty in their late humble address, and do therefore find themselves obliged again to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of his present ministers."

The necessity of presenting a second address was inferred from the evidence that had appeared of a plan, formed by the secret influence of the crown, for degrading the weight and importance of the House of Commons, by destroying the confidence which the people naturally to repose in their representatives. Previous to the year 1782, this object was pursued through the means of a corrupt influence in the House, exercised in the support of certain ministers and of measures odious to the nation at large. At this time the people of the people were treated with scorn and neglect, and it was maintained, that in the House of Commons only was the sense of the people to be collected. But by the bill, called Mr. Paine's bill, and other acts, that in the year 1782, the influence of the crown in that House, was

royed, it became necessary to resort to other principles. The House of Commons was now degraded, and its resolutions spised and trampled on; people were artfully incited from the natural guar- their liberties to the very gainst the encroachments of ey were instituted to pro-

points in his majesty's o the last address were ly animadverted upon.—

“That no charge or com- d been suggested against his ” On this it was remark-

the charge obviously im- ainst the present ministers eir not possessing the con- f that House, his majesty in been advised to declare,

did not consider such a confidence as any disquali- or the public service.—The

as, “That numbers of his ad expressed their satisfac- the changes he had made in cils.” This was objected eading to a most alarming m in the constitution: it red, from examples in the

James the second, that ad- night be procured in sup- measures of the most dan- endency; and it was con- that to suffer ministers to at their own option, either rliament to the people at : from the people to their atives, would be to esta- precedent subversive of the n. as well as essence of the ion.—Thirdly, it was stated

answer, “That his majesty ; dismiss his present minist- he saw a prospect of such

an union as the House had recom- mended ” The only obstacle, it was said, that stood in the way of such an union, was the continuance of these ministers in office; this had been expressly voted by the House, and therefore it was a mockery to hold out that object as the reason for retaining them, which could only be obtained by their dismissal.

In answer to these observations, the advocates of administration insisted principally on the smallness of the majority by which the resolutions of the House had been carried, and on the growing popularity of the ministers abroad. The necessity of resisting any encroachment upon the prerogative of the crown was also strongly urged, and of preserving that balance in the several branches of the legislature, to which the beauty, the permanence, and all the envied advantages of the British constitution were ascribed.—The address was carried by a majority of twelve.

On the fourth the address was presented to the king, and an answer returned to the following effect:

“Gentlemen,

“I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolutions; and I assured you, that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object.

“I remain in the same sentiments; but I continue equally convinced, that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismissal of my present ministers.

“I must repeat, that no charge, or

or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them.

“ If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration you state to be requisite.

“ I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country; but I know of no farther steps which I can take, that are likely to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

“ I have never called in question the right of my faithful Commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative. I shall be ready, at all times, to receive, and give it the most attentive consideration: they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people.”

The consideration of the answer was deferred to the eighth of March, when the following representation was ordered to be presented to the king:

“ That an humble representation be presented to his majesty, most humbly to testify the surprize and affliction of this House on receiving

the answer which his majesties have advised to the seasonable address of this concerning one of the most acts of his majesty's government.

“ To express our concern when his majesty's patience has graciously inclined his majesty to be sensible of the to be derived from such a resolution, his majesty has induced to prefer the individuals to the representation of the representatives of in parliament assembled, to the means of obtaining an end.

“ To represent to that a preference of this as injurious to the true the crown, as it is want to the spirit of our constitution; that systems such a preference are entirely new in this country they have been the features of those unfortunate maxims of which all ly and universally exploded his majesty and his royalors have been fixed in of their people, and mandated the respect and of all the nations of the a constant and uniform the advice of their Commons ever adverse such advice been to the opinions of tive servants of the crown

“ To assure his majesty neither have disputed, in any instance, to disless to deny, his majesty ed prerogative of appoint executive offices of state sons as to his majesty shall seem meet: but, a

we must, with all human wisdom, that no administration, however legally appointed, serve his majesty and the public effect which does not confidence of this House: his Majesty's present administration we cannot confide: the reasons under which it was formed, and the grounds upon which it continues, have created doubts in the breasts of his majesty's commons, that principles of liberty, and views entertained, relative to the privileges of this House, and to the freedom of our constitution; that we have no charge against any minister, because it is their removal, and not their punishment, which is desired; and that we humbly request we are warranted, by the usage of this House, to demand their removal without making any charge whatever; that confidence be very prudently withheld, where no criminal process has been properly instituted: that all ministers have made no criminal use of any individual of his majesty's commons, yet, with all wisdom we do conceive, that we are bound to his majesty very dissatisfied, and very forcible against their continuance: in regard to the propriety of giving either the present ministers, or any other persons, as a mark of extended and united opinion, which his majesty, in accordance with the sentiments of his commons, considers as requisite, as a point upon which we are all acquainted with the duty, to presume to give advice to his majesty; and as it to be the undoubted right of his majesty to

KVII.

appoint his ministers without any previous advice from either house of parliament; and our duty humbly to offer to his majesty our advice, when such appointments shall appear to us to be prejudicial to the public service.

“To acknowledge, with gratitude, his majesty's goodness, in not considering the failure of his recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the gracious purpose which his majesty has in view, and to express the great concern and mortification with which we find ourselves obliged to declare, that the consolation which we should naturally have derived from his majesty's most gracious disposition, is considerably abated by understanding that his majesty's advisers have not thought fit to suggest to his majesty any farther steps to remove the difficulties which obstruct so desirable an end.

“To recal to his majesty's recollection, that his faithful commons have already submitted to his majesty, most humbly, but most distinctly, their opinion upon this subject; that they can have no interests but those of his majesty and of their constituents; whereas it is needless to suggest to his majesty's wisdom and discernment, that individual advisers may be actuated by very different motives.

“To express our most unfeigned gratitude for his majesty's royal assurances that he does not call in question the right of this House to offer their advice to his majesty on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of his royal prerogative, and of his majesty's readiness, at all times, to receive such advice, and to give it the most attentive consideration.

“To declare that we recognize

[C] in

in these gracious expressions those excellent and constitutional sentiments, which we have ever been accustomed to hear from the throne since the glorious æra of the revolution, and which have peculiarly characterized his majesty, and the princes of his illustrious house; but to lament that these most gracious expressions, while they inspire us with additional affection and gratitude towards his majesty's royal person, do not a little contribute to increase our suspicions of those men who have advised his majesty, in direct contradiction to these assurances, to neglect the advice of his commons, and to retain in his service an administration, whose continuance in office we have so repeatedly and so distinctly condemned.

“ To represent to his majesty, that it has anciently been the practice of this House to withhold supplies until grievances were redressed; and that if we were to follow this course in the present conjuncture, we should be warranted in our proceeding, as well by the most approved precedents, as by the spirit of the constitution itself; but if, in consideration of the very peculiar exigencies of the times, we should be induced to wave for the present the exercise, in this instance, of our undoubted legal and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, that we humbly implore his majesty not to impute our forbearance to any want of sincerity in our complaints, or distrust in the justice of our cause.

“ That we know, and are sure, that the prosperity of his majesty's dominions in former times has been, under Divine Providence, owing to the harmony which has

for near a century prevailed interrupted between the crown and this house. That we are convinced that there is no way to extricate this country from its present difficulties, but by pursuing the system to which we have been indebted at various periods of our history for our successes abroad, and which is at all times so necessary for our tranquillity at home. we feel the continuance of the present administration to be a great innovation upon that happy system.

“ That we cannot but regret that from their existence under the sanction of the pleasure of this House, even the most unfortunate fortune naturally incident to a divided and distracted government; we had concealed from his majesty our honest sentiments upon this important crisis, we should have been in some degree responsible for the mischiefs which are but too likely to ensue.

“ That we have done our duty to his majesty and our constituents in pointing out the evil, and humbly imploring redress: that the blame and responsibility must lie wholly upon those who have presumed to advise his majesty to act in contradiction to the maxims which have hitherto governed the conduct of his majesty as well as every other prince of his illustrious house; upon those who have disregarded the opinions of the representatives of his people who have thereby attempted to set up a new system of executive administration, which, wanting the confidence of this House, and a due obedience to our resolutions, must prove at once inadequate, inefficient, to the necessary support of government, and dangerous

ple, to the liberties of the
representation was the last
side by opposition, and was
only by a majority of 191

If we consider all the cir-
cumstances of this extraordinary
it cannot but appear sur-
prising that so few instances should
be opened of defection to the
government. The fixed determina-
tion appeared early in the court
of the new administration,
the hazards; the terrors of a
war; a perseverance in the
insensible to consequences;
the prejudices entertained
doors, and the cautious and
conduct of opposition
afforded no doubtful pre-
dict of the event. To a conviction
of the justice and importance
of the cause in which they were
engaged we are bound in candour
to ascribe this steadiness, in part;
the share of it may probably
be ascribed to a high rival sense of
honour in the several members of
opposition, desirous of rescuing
themselves from the odium of its
failure and ending merely on selfish and
ill designs.

10th March. On the tenth of
March the mutiny bill
passed without a division.—A ge-
neral report now prevailed, that
parliament was to be immediately
dissolved.—All the supplies had
been regularly voted, to the amount
of near ten millions, but, with the
exception of the land and malt tax
bills, no money had been raised or
appropriated to specific services.
It was, however, contended, that
the voting of the supplies would be a
sufficient justification to the ministry
for issuing money for the necessary
expenditure of government. On the
other side it was urged, that the House
having resolved, that such issuing of
the public money would be subver-
sive of the constitution, and an high
crime and misdemeanor, no plea
of necessity could be available, since
the emergency would be wilfully
created by those who should advise
his majesty to dissolve the parlia-
ment. The most pointed persona-
lities were addressed to Mr. Pitt on
this subject, but in vain; he per-
severed in an absolute refusal to
discuss the points at all; and on the
24th of March the parliament was
prorogued, and the day following
dissolved by proclamation*.

* See State Papers, p. 315.

C H A P. VII.

Claims of the Emperor upon Holland. Unfortunate situation of the affairs of the Republic through the violence of parties and internal dissension. Continual attempts by the republican faction to abridge the Stadtholder's power, and attacks upon the duke of Brunswick. That prince resigns great offices, and quits the country. Interference of the King of Prussia on behalf of the Prince Stadtholder. France obtains an unbounded influence in the affairs of the Republic. Plenipotentiaries sent to Brussels to accommodate the differences with the Emperor. Austrian troops take possession of Old Lillo, and commit other violations of the territorial Rights of the Republic. France accepts the office of mediation between Holland and the Emperor. Dispute occasioned by a Flemish boatman on the Scheldt. Emperor's ultimatum presented at Brussels. Three new and extraordinary demands added to the former ultimatum. Appearances of an immediate rupture at the commencement of the autumn 1784. Declaration by the Emperor's minister, that the first shot fired upon the Scheldt should be considered as a declaration of war. Some account of the nature of the claim, and of the reasons and arguments offered on both sides; with a particular regard to the dispute relative to the Scheldt. State of the claim near Maastricht. Imperial vessel fired at and stopped upon the Scheldt. Imperial ambassador recalled from the Hague, and the conferences broken up at Brussels. Preparations for war on both sides. Exertions of public spirit by individuals in Holland. States apply to France for a general: Comte de Maillebois deputed to that appointment. Endeavours to prevent or direct the storm. French monarch expostulates with the Emperor. Dyke broken by the Dutch near Lillo, and the country laid under water. Inflexibility of the Emperor with respect to the Scheldt. Russia takes a decided part in favour of the Emperor's claims. Jealousy excited by the confederacy of these two great powers. Political causes which rendered it particularly incumbent on France and Prussia to protect Holland. Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to the court of Versailles. Porte attentive to the state of affairs in Europe, and in readiness to profit of any occasion of advantage which might be offered. Movements and preparations in France. General disposition of that nation with respect to the war. Disadvantages which the Emperor would be exposed in the prosecution of a war in the Low Countries. Darkened and critical state of public affairs in Europe at the close of the year 1784.

WHEN the affairs of his Eastern neighbours afforded no further immediate scope to the exercise of the emperor's political activity on that side, no time was lost in its direction to other

te objects. The seizing
ry of the Dutch barrier
ly an opening to what
r intended on that side ;
gh all the bustle and pre-
of war that appeared on
e, the court of Brussels
a constant monitor to the
the United Provinces, in
them, that many other
serious consideration re-
ll to be settled with that

a continual intermixture
tion of limits as unavoid-
place through all the
of peace and war, al-
enmity, that had for-
long prevailed between
Holland, being farther
nd perplexed by the cir-
of the succession war,
engagements contracted
ie republic and the Ger-
h of the house of Austria
absequent transfer of ter-
l by that singular sort of
inion which both retain-
any years in the Nether-
necessarily leave behind
room for litigation ; nor
ld plausible grounds for
new claims, or for ques-
e validity of old titles,
hauled in such circum-
ndependent, however, of
s, artificial limits in con-
ries, where small objects
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istful of contention than
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out upon a large scale,
y marked by the hand

error was, it might be
armed at all points

upon this occasion. His assumption
of being Heir-general to all the
rights, titles, or demands, which
ever had, or might have been
asserted by the Spanish branch of
the house of Austria, as well as by
his own immediate line, together
with his acting as representative
for the people of the different dis-
tricts, which he possessed under the
various titles of duke, count, or
lord, furnished him with a number
of distinct claims, which were the
more inexhaustible, as no limitation
of time, nor argument founded on
prescription, was likely to operate
against so powerful a claimant.
Articles of forage, which had been
supplied by some districts in the
succession war, and the contribu-
tions which had been levied on
others, were now brought forward
as standing matters of account to
be settled and discharged ; and, if
we are not mistaken, the wars even
of the preceding century afforded
some present subjects of demand.
But of all the claims now set up,
that upon the city and country of
Mastricht seemed to be the best
founded, and was by far the most
distressing to Holland.

At the same time, the affairs of
the republic were in so unfortunate
a situation, that they scarcely could
have failed, at any period of time,
or under any circumstances of neigh-
bourhood, to have drawn upon it
unexpected claims and extraordi-
nary demands. The termination
of the war with England had only
afforded a cessation of immediate
evil and danger to Holland ; for
the peace had neither restored vi-
gour or unanimity at home, nor re-
putation or importance abroad. On

the contrary, their civil dissensions were every day increasing in magnitude and virulence; so that there scarcely seemed a hope of any remedy, that would not at least prove as dangerous as the disease. The protection and apparent services which they had received from France during the war, had thrown into the hands of that power an evident preponderancy in all the affairs of the republic; and that influence being unceasingly, though covertly exerted, in support of the old Lovestein, or republican faction, of which the French interest in Holland, for the most part, and at most times consisted, and whose members were the hereditary enemies of the stadtholderian system of government, as well as of the Orange family, it was now become so strong, that no sufficient counterpoise remained in the state, to restrain the excess and violence incident to the predominance of political parties.

As a prelude and necessary opening to the completion of their designs in reducing the authority and abridging the prerogatives of the stadtholder, this aristocratic party (which, independent of foreign support, and however controuled or apparently reduced at particular periods, ever retained no small degree of inherent power in the republic) had determined on the removal of the prince Lewis, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and field marshal of the Dutch forces, who having been the stadtholder's guardian and representative during his minority, had thereby long possessed the efficient powers of the state. The consideration that the eminent

post which he held were wards of long services and tried ability, had little controuling the animosity of adversaries; and though he had discharged all the high which had been reposed in him in a manner which merited an actually obtained the greatest applause; yet, in seasons of jealousy and suspicion, the discontent accumulated in the long possession of power, and the heats of dissension, quite overbore remembrance of past merits, and his superior capacity and ability objects of terror than of respect or affection. The opposite party carried on a long war of public and private invective against his conduct and designs, and did not openly to attribute to his power and influence with the stadtholder certain deep-laid and dangerous schemes, which, as they were formed for the subversion of the constitution, and the establishment of a tyranny upon the ruins of the republic.

The duke had long endured an admirable temper and magnanimity, a course of unceasing preach and abuse; but finding the prevalence of his enemies becoming every day more evident, and that their inveteracy proceeded so far as to hold him out to the public as the common enemy of the state and country, he thought it wise or necessary to give way to a torrent, as a means of allaying public fever, and restoring utility to the stadtholder's government, whose interests only connected him with the republic. The duke of Brunswick accordingly

the states general, in which, we have short reference to the manner in which his conduct, during twenty-two years spent in their assembly, had heretofore, in seasons of peace and union, happily received its reward. He resorted to the continual repetition of which he had experienced, the numberless attacks which were made upon him during the last four years; these he assigned to the cause, together with the violence to his injuries shewn by his enemies themselves, in refusing to him that opportunity which he frequently claimed, of publishing those charges and accusations which had been raised against him, for his then resigning the offices that he held under the republic, and discharging himself of all obligations and engagements of fidelity to the republic. While the republic was thus destitute of the security to be derived from those talents and exertions on which it had so long depended, its situation became daily more critical with its great neighbour, the king of Prussia, who was by his power and politically its friend and protector. Exclusive of his near relations with the prince stadtholder, I have been entirely contrary to the views and interests, closely connected as he was with them in the relations of neighbourhood and alliance, that any considerable change should take place in the constitution of the republic; it was the impetuosity of the ruling party, that the remonstrances and powerful influence of that monarch seemed to have but little weight, when restraining personal influence upon the stadtholder, or

political attempts on his authority.

In the mean time, the republican party were every where forming military associations, and, under the term of volunteers, and the ostensible motives of public defence, were in serious preparation for a civil war; nor was the opposition or Orange party, however inferior in power, if not in number, at all deficient in point of violence and animosity. Thus lamentably torn to pieces, and convulsed in all its members, the circumstances and condition of the republic could not, under any known dispensation of things among states, but have attracted the views, and excited the enterprize of powerful and ambitious neighbours.

A dangerous refuge, however, remained, and in this situation was eagerly grasped at; for France having, as we have seen, through the violence of parties, and the collision of jarring views and interests, accompanied by a series of unexpected and singular events, but all tending to the same conclusion, obtained an unbounded influence in the affairs of the republic, it identified their interests so much, that she was bound by every principle of policy to counteract the designs of others, and to afford her protection at whatever risk or expence. This was affording every thing that the aristocratical party could wish; the state would be protected from danger without, while they were at leisure to new model the internal government.

This peculiar situation of affairs between France and Holland, did not seem in any degree to operate upon the conduct of the emperor, who,

who, perhaps, built more upon the friendship and closeness of alliance between him and France, than older politicians would have been inclined to do upon the faith of any national connection, when that faith was to be put to the test by superior interests and temptation. That prince, indeed, appeared to be so secure of his object, that he seemed to depart, upon this occasion, in some measure from his general character; and the court of Vienna was observed, in all its transactions with the republic, to resume that high tone and peremptory haughtiness, which the prevalence of a taste more considerable to the uncertain tenure of human power had brought into disuse; but which had indeed characterized the house of Austria, even in those untoward seasons, in which haughtiness seemed something more akin to magnanimity.

The states general finding themselves involved in demands of which they knew not the direct aim nor full extent, thought it prudent to submit to necessity; and, in a contest with so powerful an adversary, by giving up forms, to manifest a conciliatory disposition; and, under

these impressions, they

April 21st. 1784. sent two plenipotentiaries to Brussels, furnished with such powers as could yet appear necessary for an amicable adjustment of all differences with that court.

With these pacific dispositions, so fully displayed on their own side, and in the very act of concession, it could not but excite their astonishment and dismay, to find that the night after the arrival of their plenipotentiaries in that city, should have been chosen on the other, for the commission of an act of open vio-

lence and hostility: for on the without previous declaration, a small detachment of foot, with four field pieces took possession of the fort of Lillo. It is true, indeed, was a place of little consequence or value, for that it had been entirely neglected since the destruction of the fortress Lillo near it, that it was without artillery or garrison; the governor of the latter converted the interior ground into a kitchen-garden. The seizure, however, in this manner, less a violation of territory than if it had been a place of greater importance; and it is less to be accounted for, when we consider that a map of the Netherlands, which had been constructed so late as 1778, under the immediate sanction of the court of Vienna, had been marked as lying within the Dutch limits.

The causes of alarms did not here; for in little more than a week after, when the negotiations were actually commenced, the Dutch ministers appeared disposed to give all satisfaction with respect to the emperor's claims, a detachment of Austrian dragoons advanced in a peaceable manner to a place called Ryk, near Heerle, where they demolished the barrier, and took down the Dutch flag from the tower-house, and charged the commander of that department, in the name of his Imperial majesty, not to execute any orders in consequence of Heerle, who was the legal and natural master to receive from any person no money upon account

of toll or duty ; threatening, in case of disobedience, to send him hand and foot to the next garrison.

Such violent proceedings, at such a time, and under such circumstances, certainly augured no friendly or conciliatory dispositions on part of the court of Brussels, and, indeed, it could be supposed they were merely intended to moderate the motions of the negotiators, and to correct the confidential pliancy and habitual flow-eriness charged to their country. However that was, the states undoubtedly could not but sorely feel the degraded circumstances of their situation, and the deplorable change which a few years had produced in their affairs, as well as in their conduct and character with other nations.

These hostile transactions occasioned an universal alarm in Holland.

Hasty measures were adopted for securing the frontiers from immediate danger, at least from considerable loss, impracticable as it was to preserve them entirely from insult. Such regiments of foot and horse were next to hand immediately dispatched to the frontiers, not only as a place of great importance, but as a place not known to be particularly weak. Other troops were ordered from different quarters to reinforce these garrisons or posts which were most exposed, or deemed to be of greatest consequence. Even in this moment of ordinary apparent danger, when the safety might have depended much upon the celerity of movement and promptness of design and execution, the measures of defence were

obstructed by the disputes between the states and the prince stadtholder, relative to the rights or limits of the executive power. Such being the fatality of civil dissensions, that they frequently render the citizen obtuse and deaf to the most imminent public dangers.

The states had previously solicited the French king, who was now their only refuge, for his friendly interposition with his brother-in-law, the emperor, in softening his disposition towards the republic, and for his accepting the office of mediator, in finally arranging and settling the disputed limits and frontiers, as well as the other matters of difference between them. As the part which France, notwithstanding her new connections with the republic might pursue, in so delicate a conjuncture of circumstances and interests, afforded much room for doubt and apprehension, it could not but administer the highest satisfaction to the states, when, under the depression and alarm excited by these violences, the duke de Vaugimon, ambassador from the court of Versailles, communicated to them the welcome intelligence, that his master had frankly and readily accepted the desired office of mediation.

It may well be supposed, that the desire of effectually securing the friendship of France, in this trying and critical situation of their affairs, had no small effect in influencing the conduct of the states, with respect to that new treaty of close alliance and friendship between both powers, which seemed to be about that time commenced, and which being successfully carried on through the course of their disputes

putes with the emperor, was brought to a conclusion at their termination. Such a circumstance in private affairs might possibly be considered as using an undue influence with the empire; nor is it entirely certain, that the same opinion was not held on one side upon this occasion.

In the mean time the states used their utmost endeavours to remove the scene of the negotiations for an accommodation from Brussels to Vienna. But their applications for this purpose failed entirely of effect: Prince Kaunitz, the imperial prime minister, having declared that the emperor had entirely remitted his claims to the government of Brussels, and to the conduct of the count Belgiojoso, his minister in the Low Countries. This refusal was particularly untoward; as, besides the immediate interest which the government of the Netherlands had in supporting and pushing all the emperor's demands to the utmost, the count Belgiojoso, so far from shewing any marks of an accommodating spirit, was extremely harsh and peremptory in all his transactions with the republic.

It seems remarkable that the business of the Schelde, and of opening the port of Antwerp, which every body knew to be the great object which the emperor had in view in all these measures, was entirely overlooked in that statement of claims and demands which had been presented to the states by the Imperial ministers. As an omission of so much consequence could not possibly be attributed to negligence or forgetfulness, it may be supposed it was intended, that that business should be

considered as a matter of such and evident right, that it could be subjected to any discussion that it depended entirely on the emperor's will to fix the which he might think proper carrying the measure into execution.

It was possibly upon this plea, and perhaps in part to increase the embarrassment and consternation of the states on themselves at once attack every side, and on all points, not knowing where the claims end, or what part of the difficulty would be submitted to negotiate or otherwise, that some time before the transactions we have related had taken place, a French boatman was employed to make an experiment on the Schelde, seemed calculated for no other purpose than to bring the question of the free navigation of that river an immediate issue.

This man having passed the Dutch fort of Lillo, and a ship stationed near it, on his way down the river from Antwerp, without notice, and consequently without that examination which was required, in the morning, he returned the same way in the afternoon the captain of the guard-ship commanding that he did not lower his flag nor bring to as usual for examination, called to him several times to do both, which he absolutely refusing, was in consequence brought before the court-martial when the reason of his conduct was demanded, the Fleming answered that he was under positive orders not to stop at Lillo, nor to submit to any inquiry. As a proof that the business was signed and prepared for, soon after

strates of considerable board the boat; of and bailiff of Beveren Dutch officer, "This territory, we do not get any Dutch or Zealandy, and the boatman no declaration."--

ely left in the dark of this affair; which did not seem of (ence) notice is taken sulking language was (etherlands) side.

gh the boat was dis- his time, it seemed as though that enough lone, and that it was push things to extreme two or three days the boatman returned to experiment; and tho' commandant sent to he would submit amicable visitation and those he could not himself going on, the other persisted to comply. At last only with powder, which fired at the boat, officers sent on board; man obstinately persisted a formal protest whole proceedings, as violence.

oment of the emperor's demands, described as it, was presented to the others in some time after of the negotiations at which, along with an of former articles, and of some new ones, re-stitution of places or d to have been usurped, sent of real or supposed monarch insisted, in the

5th article, upon his right to the absolute and independent sovereignty of the whole Schelde lying between Antwerp and Saringen; and that the Dutch guard-ship stationed opposite to fort Lillo should accordingly be for ever removed, as he could not think of permitting the exercise of any foreign authority whatever within any part of his sovereignty on that river.

In consequence of a communication made to the court of Versailles by the States General, of the memorial which they had drawn, in answer to the claims and demands made by the emperor, and containing likewise a number of counter claims set up on their side, which in law language and practice might be considered as a set-off against the former, the French king took that opportunity, along with many commendations of their past and present moderation, and the desire which they had manifested of preserving the public tranquillity, strongly to recommend a continuation of the same prudent and equitable conduct, particularly cautioning them to abstain from all measures which might, in any degree, be considered as wounding or affecting the emperor's dignity. He likewise recommended, that in order to give the greater efficacy to his own conciliatory endeavours, and the better to enable him to enforce all the means which his connections with that sovereign might admit of, that they should furnish and support him with such specific propositions as they were willing to make for laying the foundation of an equitable and lasting accommodation.

This was accordingly done; but the interposition of France seemed

as yet far from producing any favourable effect on the conduct of the emperor, who was undoubtedly, and indeed apparently, very little satisfied with her interference at all in the business.

Early in the autumn of 1784, every thing seemed tending rapidly to the most decisive and alarming crisis. Three new and extraordinary demands were added to the emperor's former ultimatum. These were, in the first place, "The entire and free navigation of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the sea," which was to be laid down as a *sine qua non*; and was accompanied with a declaration, "that in the intermediate time, until matters were finally settled, the emperor's subjects should occasionally exercise their undoubted right of navigating that river; and that two ships were then in actual preparation for the purpose." This was farther enforced by the Count Belgioso, who, in his usual peremptory manner, declared to the Dutch ministers at Brussels, that the first shot fired upon the Scheldt would be considered by his master as a declaration of war, and immediately treated and resented accordingly.

The second article related to the foregoing, and insisted, that the several forts of Frederick Henry, Liefdenhoek, Kruischans, and Lillo, which had been erected by the Dutch for the maintenance of their monopoly in the navigation of the Scheldt, should be dismantled and demolished.

The third demand, if not more alarming, seemed at least more extraordinary than the former. This was no less than a free navigation and uninterrupted commerce to and in both the East and West Indies.

This indeed was a singular demand. It was in fact claiming a monopoly of all the benefits which the colonies of the New World, and their colonies and settlements in the East, derived from the fruits of much hard labour, at great risk, and advance of money, of numberless treaties and negotiations, and of many severe wars, through the course of near two centuries. A requisition which in its full extent, would have destroyed their monopoly of the East India Islands, and even to their exclusion of Japan, if that fierce and barbarous people had not rendered all navigation and adventure upon the forbidden coasts impracticable.

It may now be necessary to introduce somewhat into the nature of the principal claims and demands made on the one side, and the objections stated on the other, the forming of some opinion as far as they were supported upon principles of reason, justice, equity, or upon the ground of particular treaties and conventions either.

The states of Holland insisted that several of the emperor's demands were in direct contradiction of the most solemn treaties, by the treaty of Munster, concluded on the 30th of January, in 1648, with his predecessor, the IVth of Spain, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and Flanders, that prince, best knowing in the fullest manner the independency of the States, not only confirmed all such possessions as they held, and such barrier towns and forts as were then assigned, renounced, for himself and his successors for ever, all claim a

ch as they might here-
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That by the same
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East and West India
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successors the perpetual
of their commerce in
s of the world. That
article of the said treat-
further specially provided,
said king's own subjects
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no account whatever,
ted to extend it beyond
its.

by the 14th article of the
y of Munster, it was ex-
ipulated, that the Western
Schelde, (commonly called
It) the canal of Sas, the
d other mouths of the sea
upon them, should be
d on the side belonging to

he treaty of Munster had
gnized and confirmed, and
s of the states fortified and
by a number of subse-
cates. That by the bar-
y, concluded in 1715, be-
e Emperor, the King of
ritain, and the Republic,
ceded certain territories
ecified to the latter, in
complete sovereignty, for
ity and better exercise of
reignty and rights on the
elde, and for facilitating
munications between Br-
l Dutch Flanders. That
cession was formally re-
d confirmed, and a small

farther addition of territory ceded,
for the same express purpose, in the
convention which was concluded be-
tween the same three powers in the
year 1718.

That, with respect to their com-
mercial rights, the same emperor,
Charles the VIth, having, in deroga-
tion of the treaty of Munster, adopted
the well-known project of establish-
ing a company to trade from Ostend
to India, that prince, notwithstanding,
found it necessary, after it had
been carried on for some years, to
relinquish the design, and to dissolve
the company. For by the treaty of
Vienna, concluded in 1731, between
the Emperor and his Britannic Ma-
jesty, and to which the States Ge-
neral became parties by an act of
concurrence, the former was bound
to abolish the said commerce and
company for ever. And, with re-
spect to the trade to the West Indies,
the said act of concurrence states,
on the part of the Dutch "That
"they will conform with good faith
"to the regulations established by
"the treaty of Munster, in every
"thing that is therein stipulated
"with respect to the commerce and
"navigation of the West Indies."

It was strongly urged, that the
rights of the republic, and parti-
cularly her exclusive sovereignty of
the Schelde, had been confirmed
and guaranteed to her by all the
treaties which secure the political
existence of Europe. That it was
now near 140 years since the con-
clusion of the treaty of Munster;
during all which long period she
had held, unclaimed and unques-
tioned, the exclusive navigation of
that river. But that it was no new
claim, nor novel exercise of sove-
reignty or right, even at that very
time; for that the river had been
equally

equally shut up, ever since the taking of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, in the year 1585. That therefore, supposing the treaty of Munster had contained no specific article whatever upon that subject, yet the very omission, in a matter of such vast importance, and the acquiescence in a measure so long, and so notoriously established, must have been considered by all mankind as a full acknowledgment and confirmation of the right. Nor did this exclusive right and benefit, already possessed, and thus legalized and confirmed, want the sanction of a fair and full compensation in its purchase; for it was a part of the price which Spain paid for the preservation of those very Netherlands which are now held by the emperor, the claims on which would never otherwise have been relinquished by the States of Holland. Nor is the world now to learn, that the power of the republic was, both then and after, fully competent, and that opportunities of advantage, sufficiently favourable, had been offered, for the establishment of those claims with success, if they had not been thus renounced.

They farther insisted, that the business of the Schelde was far from being merely a matter of commerce, as was pretended. The question of opening that river was much more of a political than of a commercial nature. Things had undergone such changes, and the circumstances of commerce were so totally altered, that Antwerp was not now capable of becoming an object of jealousy or envy. But the opening of the Schelde, would be opening the gates of a broad and great road, into the very heart of their dominions. It would be laying the in-

most recesses, and the vital of the state, open and expose would at once include, not only immediate security, but the independence and very existence of the republic.

On the other side, it was answered, on the part of the emperor, that the states had been guilty of so many infractions of the treaty of Munster, in all those parts which secured the rights, and in any degree advantageous to the Austrian Netherlands, that they thereby forfeited all claim to the performance of those stipulations which were in their own favour. That he found himself therefore both in reason and equity perfectly absolved from paying regard to those provisions on which they now wished so much to insist. That they, however, still meant (as they did in all other cases) to their own advantage. That article in the treaty of Munster which related to the Schelde, which by no means conveyed sovereignty and exclusive right, as they pretended. But if every thing they advanced upon that point, on other ground of treaty had been admitted, still the shamefulness of the situation which had been imposed upon the Netherlands was too unnatural, and too degrading to be lasting. Could it, from these circumstances, be any longer possibly insisted upon, than while absolute necessity, from the unfortunate situation of public affairs, rendered a submission to it inevitable.

It was farther said, that the emperor had been no less guilty of violations of the barrier, and other liberties, than they had been with respect to that of Munster. But that other violations of faith and

side had been overlooked
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 y the Emperor.

e year 1672, when Holland
 upon the point of being en-
 verwhelmed, by the sudden
 werful irruption of Lewis
 Vth, although peace then
 l between France and Spain,
 Count de Monterey, go-
 of the Netherlands, without
 the slow result of instruc-
 om his court, by which the
 would have been in a great
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 . He accordingly endea-
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 ty, and afforded much secret
 d did great real service to
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 , States of Holland. This
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 fortune of being approved
 court of Madrid, was of
 ontinued by the governor
 ; and the services were so
 and critical, as to lay the

foundation of a private treaty be-
 tween Holland and Spain, by which
 the republic was bound, in confi-
 deration of the past, and as an in-
 ducement to farther assistance, to
 cede the city of Mastricht, with
 certain appertaining territories there-
 in specified, to the latter; the cession
 being, however, subject to this spe-
 cial condition, that France should
 be prevented from retaining any of
 her conquests, or making any dis-
 memberment of the territories of
 Holland.

That great point being attained,
 through the unexpected and fortu-
 nate turn which the war took, and
 which obliged Lewis the XIVth to
 relinquish all his hasty conquests at
 the subsequent treaty of peace con-
 cluded at Nimeguen, Charles the
 II^d of Spain then put in his claim
 for the possession of Mastricht; but
 the cession was evaded by the States,
 upon the footing of some mortgages
 which the prince of Orange had
 upon that city and its territories.
 The Spanish king shewed a confi-
 dence and generosity which de-
 manded a return of good faith, by
 paying off the mortgages. New
 difficulties were, however, thrown
 in the way; and the cession seems
 to have been so irksome, that it
 was still delayed, and continued a
 subject of negotiation through the
 remainder of that prince's life.

The general confusion occasioned
 by that king's death and will, and
 the long troubles and wars in which
 all Europe was convulsed and in-
 volved through the claims to his
 succession, seemed to have erased all
 traces of the affair of Mastricht en-
 tirely from remembrance. No no-
 tice whatever was taken of it in
 any of the succeeding treaties or
 conventions, whether of peace, or
 distribution

distribution of territory. Things rested in this state until the year 1738, when the emperor Charles the Sixth, considering himself as inheritor of all the Spanish rights in the Low Countries, revived the long-forgotten or neglected claim upon Maastricht. Commissioners were accordingly appointed on both sides, who opened a negotiation at Brussels, with an apparent view of bringing the matter to a conclusion. But, as if it had been predestined that the bringing up of this business should ever be accompanied with, or interrupted by scenes of great public disorder and misfortune, so the death of that prince, and the numerous and powerful claimants, who attempted a partition of the inheritance of his daughter, the late empress queen, soon put an end to the negotiations at Brussels, and threw Europe into a similar state of war and confusion with that which had been produced by the Spanish succession. The claim upon Maastricht seemed accordingly to be again forgotten, until it was now revived by the emperor.

But Maastricht, notwithstanding its intrinsic value, and the great importance which it derives from situation and circumstance, was only a matter of very secondary consideration in this dispute. The Schelde was the real bone of contention—the great object of desire on the one side, and of apprehension and dismay on the other. All other matters in debate were capable of compromise.

The public, in almost every part of Europe were much interested in this subject, and the sentiments and opinions of mankind in general had been so much divided upon a ques-

tion of so simple and confined nature as the navigation of a

The grounds of argument in support of the emperor's claim were very open and specious, and capable of being dressed in a plausible guise, and of putting appearances so interesting and engaging, that they were calculated for seducing the eyes of the generality of mankind. Taking only a transient view of the subject, were influenced more by sentiment, than by any attention to questions of state or policy or decisions.

The bare relation of the story of an ancient and respectable city who had been long and renowned in commerce, but brought to ruin and beggary, depriving them of their right to the navigation and profits of a river which ran through their territories, seemed sufficient to decide the question in the minds of the hearers, and unite them in a general reprobation of so flagrant an injustice. The same principle, the desire of a people to be free from so cruel a bondage, and the restoration of natural rights and former happiness seemed an achievement so glorious as to be worthy and characteristic of a hero. The former grandeur, and opulence of the city, were artfully dwelt upon as a view to the passions; and the great object, though little consistent with justice, its decline was attributed entirely to this callous measure, when the Dutch were said to be prompted by their jealous aversion, in order to monopolize the commerce, and that Amsterdam in particular might rise to great

er ruins. With an equal
the passions, and with still
th or justice, the Schelde
significantly represented as
it river in Europe, as if its
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the Dutch, with the harsh,
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cial matters, could not but
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States, however, had many
grounds of argument and
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ollections, which fraud or
war or treaty, through the
ion of a long series of ages,
abled them to acquire! It
e unloosing all the bands that
mankind; throwing them back
eto a state of savage nature;
dering the world a chaos of
confusion and disorder.

as, however, denied, that a
passing in its inland course
some part of a prince's ter-
. XXVII.

ritories, constituted any such na-
tural right, when its opening to the
sea was in the possession of another
sovereign. But, at once to do away
all the pathetic declamation thrown
out upon this subject, it was stre-
nuously insisted, that the whole
course of the two branches of the
Schelde, which passed within the
dominions of Holland, was entirely
artificial; that it was formed by and
owed its existence to the hands of
Dutchmen; that its banks were
the produce of ages of unintermitted
labour; and that they were still
maintained by great and conti-
nual labour and expence. That if
it had not been for those standing
monuments of Dutch enterprize,
those admirable dykes which excite
the astonishment of mankind, the
waters of the Schelde, stagnating in
shallow lakes and immense marshes,
had never reached the sea in any
distinct or sufficient portion for the
purposes of navigation. That the
lower Schelde being thus originally
made and still preserved by Dutch-
men, as they had before created
and still preserved the two pro-
vinces of Holland and Friseland,
so it was equally their own pro-
perty. That as it could not even
be imagined that those immense
labours were intended for the use
of others, so their benefits, as well
as the stupendous works themselves,
must be considered, upon every prin-
ciple of natural right, of law, and of
justice, as their own exclusive pro-
perty, independent of all treaties
whatever.

In answer to the tragical repre-
sentations, by which the degrada-
tion and fall of Antwerp from its
ancient splendor and greatness were
charged entirely to Dutch avarice

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and

and despotism, particularly in the measure of shutting up the Schelde, it was observed, that the departure of foreign commerce from that city had originated from various well-known causes, many of them antecedent to, and all of them differing widely from, that only one which was now assigned. Antwerp had been fast declining for more than a century before the commencement of the troubles and wars of the Netherlands. Commerce had branched out into other channels; and Amsterdam, though long before considerable, had, within that period, from its superior advantages, and other concurring causes, risen to be the first commercial city in Europe. Antwerp, however, continued great and opulent, and notwithstanding the losses which it sustained by its memorable siege, would have been still considerable, if its ruin had not been completed by the same causes and means which desolated Bruges, and other great cities of the Netherlands. The despotism, cruelty, and religious persecution of the Spaniards, obliged the merchants and manufacturers to abandon them all, and to convey their commerce and their arts, along with themselves, to other countries. It was observed, as a curious circumstance with respect to this subject, that Spain, the sovereign of Antwerp, had been no less interested than Holland, in the measure of shutting up the Schelde; for that, as the celebrated statesman John de Witte says in his *Memoirs*, the greatness and opulence of that city were not compatible with the views of Spanish despotism.

The real cause, however, of the States being struck with such ap-

prehension at the demand of opening the Schelde, was not on this side explicitly stated; as that, sides being an acknowledgment of their fears, would have precisely pointed out the objects of their terror, and shewn in what manner their ruin could with the greatest ease be accomplished.

The different branches of the Schelde intersected their dominions in such a manner, and had such open communication with their various other waters, that their harbours, docks, naval arsenals, magazines of their principal cities, and, in great measure, the whole interior of their country, would lie open and exposed to the possessor of the former; so that their very existence ever after must lie at the mercy of such an inmate; and they must sooner or later expect, and even live under the constant dreadful apprehension of becoming sacrifices to ambition, revenge, or even price.

As a certain degree of maritime force would, however, be necessary for the accomplishment of this dangerous purpose, and that the emperor possessed none at present, port and apprehension served to supply that immediate defect. It was given out, and by many credited, that as that sovereign and Russia had lately been in the bit of playing into each other's hands, with respect to Turkey, Crimea, the Black Sea, and the Danube, so they were likewise in concert in the establishment of the Schelde project; and that the latter of these potent allies having failed in all her views of obtaining a port, at any price, in the Mediterranean, or ocean, the former would accommodate her with

the Schelde, as a place of anchorage and station for her navy. Her report and opinion, however, could not but greatly increase the distress and apprehension of Holland.

Whether of war or peace, and by the emperor, without waiting for the result of the negotiations at Brussels, or regarding the independence of France, was now to be decided; although the states, by their moderation and conciliatory disposition, had removed the danger from before Lillo; they even rejected the proposal of strengthening the fortifications of that place (critical as the situation was, and much as the states were wanted) lest its being fortified at such a season should have thrown any umbrage to that prince. The emperor had, however, preferred to remit the whole, and of his other pretensions, the condition of opening the river in that perfect manner which was required, so as that the navigation might be entirely free and unobstructed, as in the open seas, and without exercise of sovereignty. On the other hand, the emperor was so far in this matter, as to offer to permit of a limited navigation on it, subject to certain regulations, and confined, as we shall see, to his subjects in the Netherlands only.

Imperial vessels had been long for some time to make an experiment upon the strength of the Dutch with respect to the Schelde; it was to determine whether they would perfectly acquiesce in the assertion of their supposed right, or whether they would sink under the well-founded apprehension of their great

opponent's power. Every measure was used, both at Brussels and Paris, to induce the emperor to waive this measure of decision, and to wait the result of the negotiations; but he was determined in his object, and confirmed the threat of count Belgiojoso, by declaring, that he would consider the first insult offered to his flag upon this occasion as an act of formal hostility, and a declaration of war on the part of the republic.

The equipment and preparation of these vessels was evidently carried on in a manner that was intended to draw the eyes of all Europe to the transaction, and to prepare them for the consequences. One of these was to proceed down the Schelde, from Antwerp to the sea; and the other, up the river from the sea, on its course to Ostend to that city. The captain of the former of these was furnished with written orders from the emperor, commanding him to proceed in the brig *Lewis*, from Antwerp, along the Schelde, into the sea, and expressly forbidding him and his crew from submitting to any detention, or to any examination whatever, from any of the ships belonging to the republic, which he might meet in the river; and likewise forbidding his making the least declaration at any of the Dutch custom-houses, or acknowledging their authority in any manner.

The Imperial brig passed Lillo, and some other forts, without examination, but getting in sight of a Dutch cutter, belonging to admiral Van Reyna's squadron, which lay towards the mouth of the river, a boat was sent on board with an officer, who was told by the captain,

that he was on his passage to the sea, and that his instructions forbid his holding any parley whatever with the officers or ships of the United Provinces. Upon the brig's coming along side the Dutch cutter, the captain, waving the Imperial instructions in his hand, refused to give any farther satisfaction, and persevered in pursuing his course to sea; the commander of the former, after intreaties, threats, and the firing of a gun with powder only, had all failed of effect, in inducing him to drop the design, and return to Antwerp (the informality of passing Lillo without a passport being offered to be overlooked) he at length fired a shot with ball, which proving equally fruitless, he poured his broadside of seven guns into the brig, which did some damage to the vessel and rigging, but was fortunately guiltless of spilling blood.

The broadside being followed by a menace of sending the Imperial brig to the bottom, if she did not immediately bring to, the captain found it necessary to comply, and to cast anchor. After various protests, remonstrances, and demands on his side, to pursue his voyage, with a constant positive refusal to take the vessel back to Antwerp, he at length quitted her, and a Dutch officer, with some seamen, were sent on board. All the circumstances of this transaction were magnified to the utmost on the imperial side; and the charges against the Dutch, of firing langrige-shot at a defenceless vessel, and of removing the buoys, and other water-marks on the Schelde, in order that she might be lost on the shoals, were, in the highest degree of colouring, represented as instances of

singular cruelty and as would seem, indeed, the rain had a very stormy navigation, as it third day from his departure, that this event. The vessel from Ostend wife stopped in her pass up from the sea; stances being in general but that no shots were

Every thing now to immediate rupture, so emperor's absence at Vienna, and the great his armies, did not set that event.

As soon as the imperial court could be received, the imperial ambassador was at the Hague, and the negotiations at Brussels broken up. 60,000 men was under in preparation, for the Austrian hereditary to the Netherlands; already there amounting 16,000. Great trains and all the other apparatus were in motion; and know the emperor's character suspect but that he forward in preparation which he could not be probable, and the issue he had so much at great distance of his scene of action was, an insurmountable check. The different empire, whose territory was to cross in its long applied to for a could not be well refused was in general unwilling. The countries belonging of Prussia were of sacrificed upon this occasion.

peror satisfied with the bare of his troops through their men; he called likewise upon the provinces of the empire to furnish respective quotas of troops to the support of a war, which, a late affair on the Schelde, seemed to be considered as defensive on his side.

was the republic by any sensible to her danger, nor in providing all possible for the most obstinate defence. In spite of her unhappy divisions, her ancient courage and resolution seemed to re-though she evidently dreaded an arduous and unequal contest, willing to make many sacrifices to avoid it, yet she seemed rather to hazard all and even to perish in the struggle, than to submit willingly to a condition with which her independence was inseparably involved. were employed all over the country, that nurse of war, and the fertile breeder of armies, who are indefatigable in their exertions for hiring troops from those who make it a custom to rank for money. The services were no less considerable in recruiting the troops, in garrisoning the frontiers, and in the posts and garrisons in the posture of defence. As the circumstances of things became alarming, and the danger fast approaching, they pressed the worst that might happen, and determined to have recourse to the last desperate refuge which the nature of their situation peculiarly afforded. In this position, they were in readiness to sink the flat and exposed land under water; and as the

last resort, took measures for suddenly arming the peasants, whose fierce nature and characteristic obstinacy, when operated upon in the defence of their native dykes, would undoubtedly have afforded spectacles of unusual animosity and horror. Among the exertions of public spirit displayed by individuals, in this season of common danger, the merchants and burgomasters of Zealand subscribed a large sum of money for the raising of 2,000 light troops, who were to bear, in the front of their caps, the arms of the province, with an inscription, "*pulchra pro libertate*," for fair liberty. Such a spirit would produce great effects in a defensive war, where the peculiar situation of the country would enable every man to perform in some degree the service of a soldier. The university of Leyden took measures for raising a regiment of 1,260 men at their own expence, and similar exertions were general.

As if it had been doomed that Holland should at this period be under a necessity of looking to France for every thing, so the departure of the duke of Brunswick from their service obliged the states to apply to that court for a general, whose abilities and experience might enable him to conduct their arms with effect, in a war of so much difficulty and danger as that now expected. The count de Maillebois, an officer of undoubted talents and abilities, who had seen much service in the wars of Lewis XV. and who had been rendered peculiarly remarkable by the violent breach which took place between him and the marshal d'Estrees, in the last German war, relative to some transactions at the battle of Hallenbeck,

in the year 1757, was deputed to this service by the court of Versailles, and appointed commander in chief of the Dutch forces by the states. This, however, was not actually carried into effect until the beginning of the ensuing year.

In the mean time, nothing was left untried, either by the states, or by the court of Versailles, in their endeavours to divert the approaching storm. The former denied that the affair which passed on the Schelde could afford any just ground for the resentment expressed by the emperor, in recalling baron Reischach, in suddenly breaking up the negotiations, and the various measures tending to violence and hostility which he had since adopted; much less could it be considered, in the light that was represented, as a commencement of hostility and war. The states had no disposition to any act of hostility or aggression whatever against the emperor, nor were they still less peaceably inclined; but they were bound, by all the laws of nature, of nations, of justice, and of reason, not to permit a violation of their dearest and most incontrovertible rights. That though the measure in question was thus in every sense justifiable, and being warranted by the example of all other nations in similar circumstances, could require neither apology nor explanation, yet so strong were the conciliatory dispositions of the states, and so great their condescension and desire of living in harmony with the emperor, that they had dispatched counter orders to their commanders on the Schelde, restricting them from proceeding to violence; and directing, that if fair means could

not prevail, they should let sels for that time pass; and these dispatches arrived with hours after the affair had happened. That they had besides proclaimed at Brussels, that they by no means be answerable for consequences, nor hold themselves in any degree accountable for if such an attempt was made. While the measure was, on the other side, rendered still more unjustifiable, from its being taken in the midst of a negotiation for an amicable conclusion of differences.

The court of Versailles now to expostulate seriously with the emperor upon this subject was observed, in a memorandum presented upon this occasion, sincere friendship which the king bore to the emperor, and his wishes for the happiness of the public tranquility rendered it a duty on him to demand an explanation with respect to the present differences. That the solicitation of both parties had employed his good offices to bring about a reconciliation, and he had carefully abstained from forming any opinion on the foundation of the emperor's first pretensions, the observation of which was still prescribed to himself; his concern for the glory of the emperor authorized him to observe his first pretensions, and therefore for opening the Schelde should not be considered under the same point of view. That the king, in refusing a compliance with the emperor's demand, only supported the treaty which was secured to them by the solemn treaty, and which they had ed upon as the basis of their

and even existence. It to be inferred from this g, without an absolute de- i. terms, that the affair on the by no means warranted the g off the negotiations, any un the subsequent proceed- and if the claim itself was olutely condemned, it was ed as having nothing to do e business at Brussels; from h a resumption of the nego- was strongly recommended, i pressed.

memorial then stated, that uing an opposite conduct, o be apprehended, that the would excite a general un- and that other powers would themselves obliged to take ecutions and measures as ances and events might re- That the king himself must, case, be under the necessity ible troops on his fron- That he could not by any e indifferent to the fate of ed Provinces, nor see them . by open force in their nd possessions; more espe- the present time, when he the point of concluding an with the republic, the fun- l articles of which had been on before these differences ed. That if, moved by tions of such great impor- is emperor can be induced to all marks of hostility, and o the voice of moderation anity, the king renews the his mediation to procure able and suitable arm- s, which he will the more endeavour, as in so doing they the dictates of his per- timents with regard to the

emperor, and he will thereby have the satisfaction to concur in extin- guishing, in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot be calculated.

In the mean time, affairs seemed approaching fast to the last extre- mity on the borders of Holland and the Netherlands. Whether it pro- ceeded from any motions made by the Imperial troops, or from the dis- covery of some intended surprize, we are not informed; but some time previous to the close of the year, the states thought it necessary to have recourse to that sad measure of security, of laying part of the Nov. 7th country under water. A dyke was broken near 1784. Lillo in the night, by which means the adjacent mixed territories on both sides, to a con- siderable extent, were immediately overflowed. Much damage was un- avoidably done; and it was said, that a number of persons, to the amount of about fifty, perished through the suddenness of the in- undation. An attempt was made to break another dyke, at some distance, on the same night, but was prevented from taking place through the timely intervention of the Austrian troops. This measure spread a general alarm through the Austrian borders; Offend began hastily to throw up defences; all commerce between the two states was stopped; and nothing but at- tack and surprize was thought of, and prepared for, in the advanced places on both sides. All the troops in Austrian Flanders were in mo- tion; every preparation for im- mediate war making; engineers and other officers continually ar- riving from Vienna at Brussels; and

the emperor himself expected speedily. Other sluices were, about the same time, opened on the side of Utrecht, and a considerable tract of country overflowed.

The expostulations and remonstrances of France were not capable of subduing the inflexibility of the emperor on the subject of the Schelde. He was willing to accept the mediation of that power upon all other points of difference, and accordingly to consent to the renewal of the negotiations limited to those objects; but the free navigation of that river he considered as so incontrovertible a right, that it was not to be subjected to any discussion whatever. In the mean time he was indefatigable in his preparations for war, and the Netherlands were gradually filling with troops, which arrived by quick marches and in small bodies, while the movements of the grand army were of necessity slow, through the difficulty of procuring subsistence on the way for such numbers, along with the numerous artillery, and various other incumbrances by which they were retarded. The extreme severity of the winter was likewise a great impediment to the advance of the Imperial armies, and consequently a circumstance very favourable to Holland. While military affairs were thus suspended, the emperor shewed his usual diligence with respect to other matters. He particularly used his utmost endeavours to prevent the German princes from hiring troops to the Dutch, to prevent their recruiting in the empire, and their obtaining a passage through the territories of the several states for such forces or recruits as they might

notwithstanding rise. It is that the language used upon these occasions was in tone than was perfectly. It was likewise said, that applied to the court of London, to know what part Great Britain take in the war.

That sovereign seemed utterly and inflexibly fixed his determinations upon the subject of the Schelde, that the appearance even of ap to obstinacy. It was reported we only give it as such great majority of his going expressed their opinion against the war, on account of nature, difficulties, and consequences, he shewed a dissatisfaction upon the and without departing in from his own determination the warmest approbation single voice, which end to obviate these different apprehensions, would end prosecution.

While all Europe considered this new and unexpected and several of its powers little disposed to approve cause or principle, Russia, so lately seduced Holstein into the views of ambition, by leading into the scheme of the "Neutrality," (to which subsequent misfortunes and dangers might, with notice, be attributed) no decided part against the in a business with which it to have very little concern same time that she affected the office of being a she held out to the world

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ation in support of the em-
claims, and an utter con-
m of the conduct of Hol-
refusing to comply with
It was likewise known or
, whether publicly declar-
ot, that she was engaged
it him with all her forces,
he interference of any other
a favour of the republic
render her intervention ne-

rest of Europe was not,
, at this time disposed to
re republic to become a
to the views and ambition
two great powers. The
rich the Prussian monarch
essarily have taken in such
pt was sufficiently obvious ;
which would be pursued by
became now not less appa-
The two crowns were evi-
united in opinion upon this
and the long visit which
brated Prince Henry of
aid at the court of Ver-
as attributed entirely to it ;
pposing that plans were then
or their future conduct and
operation, should affairs be
o the last extremities. The
n crowns, or at least one of
eemed to catch the alarm ;
a naval and military move-
d arrangements took place
m, as occasioned the demand
xplanation from the court
burgh. Even the Porte,
ia occasion, seemed to shake
ative indolence, and to pay
ual attention to the state
ean politics, so that it was
r understood from their
ed movements, that the
s were resolved not to
favourable an opportunity

as might now possibly be offered
for returning the recent obligat-
tions which they owed to the em-
peror.

in fact, the private treaty con-
cluded between that prince and
Russia in 1782, the objects of which
were kept a secret from their near-
est friends and allies, although par-
ticularly and immediately alarm-
ing to the Porte, did not fail to
give much umbrage to others of
their neighbours. The continual
schemes for the aggrandizement of
the house of Austria, which had been
pursued, or in some degree adopted
by the emperor, and which seemed
to keep his mind in constant action ;
the concurrence, which upon every
occasion, they received from his
great ally ; with the vast ambition
and dangerous designs attributed to
both, served, all together, to in-
crease this jealousy to a very high
degree, and to extend it to no small
number of the European princes
and states. It was supposed that
the ruin of Holland would be only
the prelude to other pretensions,
which might be extended on every
side, while the success in each
would serve as an encouragement
to farther attempts at forming new
arrangements of power, and new
partitions of dominion. The fate
of Poland could not be forgotten
in such a course of consideration ;
and the reflection might now come
home to those, who, thinking them-
selves out of danger, had paid no
regard at the time to the *fire which*
was consuming their neighbour's
house.

It seemed therefore necessary,
that some measure of union should
be adopted by the central and
western powers of Europe, in order
to

to counterbalance this great Northern confederacy, and to obviate its suspected designs, and apprehended effects. And if such a measure were to take place, France seemed calculated, from her situation, power, interest in the question, and other circumstances, to be the proper, if not natural, head or centre of such an union.

Indeed, independent of that confederacy, and of her new and growing connections with Holland, France could not, upon any right principles of policy, behold the ruin of her safe and inoffensive neighbour the republic, and the consequent aggrandizement of the emperor upon her ruins, with the vast and dangerous addition which it would have made to his power on that side. These considerations seem to have weighed with the court as well as with the nation; although the ties of affinity between the two monarchs induced the former to use the most conciliatory measures, and to endeavour, so far as it could be done consistently with reason and policy, to avoid proceeding to extremities; but shewing a full determination as to the part which they would take, if the emperor's obstinacy should render that issue unavoidable. The measures pursued were accordingly in exact conformity to this mode of thinking, and intention of acting. Above half the standing forces of France had been early, but by degrees, and with little noise or bustle, thrown into quarters upon the borders of Alsace, Lorrain, and the Low Countries; and as things seemed to ripen to an issue, and that appearances became more hostile on the other side, orders were given,

and measures taken, to preforming in the ensuing summer camps in Flanders; one of 80,000 men, in the plains of Lens, which has rendered memorable by one great Conde's splendid victory.

The nation in general, and probably some of the ministers, for nothing more than a war on the fair ground which the state of things offered. They did not merely proceed from a selfish temper or military dislike of that people, but from the most tempting national object annexing the Austrian Low Countries to their monarchy; an acquisition which was considered as the case of a war. France had such a foretaste of the sweets were to be derived from the rich and fertile provinces, as was sufficient not only to provoke appetite, but to excite a yearning for their permanent possession. During the time she had held the Netherlands, in the war of 1744, she had drawn taxes and contributions, from the provinces, above two millions sterling a year. It is not then wondered at that she should cast a wishful eye at so fair and tempting an object, which was just within her grasp; and which nature seemed to point out as her portion, and at this particular train of extraordinary and unexpected concurrent circumstances seemed to destine to her possession.

The refined policy of statesmen, as well as the schemes of ambitious men, will sometimes produce effects directly contrary to the purposes of the framers. The contest between the maritime powers for prosperity, strength, and

with the court of Vienna, afforded the only lasting and solid securities which the house of Austria could have for retaining her possessions in the Netherlands. The rupture between England and Holland, the change of political system in the latter, the losses sustained by both in the late ruinous war, and the consequent weakness which they produced, all tended in their several degrees to weaken their securities. By the advantage which the emperor took of the distress and danger of Holland, in the destruction of the barrier, they were totally dissolved and done away; by that act he irremediably cut off every shadow of security from his own treasure, which must ever after be held at the mercy of France; and he thereby likewise compelled the republic to throw herself entirely, and without reserve, into the arms of that power, than which there could be nothing more directly contrary to his real interests. By his still pursuing the blow farther against the republic, and aiming it now at her very vitals, he was forcing and precipitating France into the execution of a design, which she had ever at heart, but which the ties

between the two sovereigns might probably have prevented during their respective lives. For, notwithstanding the great power of the emperor, the vastness of his military force, and the undoubted excellency of his armies, they lay at too great a distance from the scene of action, and France lies too much in their way, to enable him to carry on a war upon any degree of equality against that power in the Low Countries; even supposing Holland to be entirely out of the question, or to be considered only as a cypher. His armies must pass, in separate and far divided columns, fatigued and worn down by the length and difficulties of their march, along 200 miles of the French frontier, and liable at every step to be cut off, before they could reach the object of their destination; while the provinces in contention, being entirely defenceless, and embraced on every side by France with the strongest holds in the world, would be over-run and possessed by her troops in a week.

Such was the doubtful and critical state of public affairs at the close of the year 1784.

C H A P. VIII.

Unexpected source of jealousy and discord opened in Germany. Scheme of the exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands. Sanction ill for such a measure. Empress of Russia writes to the Prince of Deux upon the subject; who peremptorily refuses a compliance, and acquiesces at the court of Berlin with the proposal. King of Prussia remonstrates with the court of Petersburg on the subject: Empress's answer. Complaints of the courts of Vienna and Munich. States of Bavaria alarmed. Satisfaction given by the elector not deemed sufficiently explicit. Great dissatisfaction excited in Hungary by the late schemes of reform. Rebellion of peasants in the mountainous borders of Transylvania and Walachia, savage cruelties committed on the nobility. Peasants defeated, reduced Horiah, their mock king, publicly executed. Vigilance of the Prussian monarch, and efficacious measures pursued by him, for preventing a novation in the Germanic constitution and system of policy. Transition and consideration, for maintaining the indivisibility of the empire and the rights of the Germanic body, in general and particular, signed at Berlin on the 23d of July 1785; the principal parties being the King of Prussia, the elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the elector of Saxony. Measures pursued by the court of Vienna to prevent or to counteract the league prove ineffective. King of Prussia's exposition of the cause and motives which led to the new German confederation, generally approved by the neighbouring powers. The appearances of immediate war in Germany seem to be superseded by a more moderate disposition, and the questions about the exchange of Bavaria are suffered to die away without farther negotiation or discussion. The storm of war being diverted from the Low Countries, by the great importance of the political questions which unexpectedly arose and were agitated in Germany, the republic of Holland thereby gains time to provide the more effectually for the worst that might happen as well as for endeavouring to ward off the evil entirely by an accommodation. Negotiations resumed at Paris, under the auspices of M. de Grignon. Dutch deputies received at Vienna by the emperor. Special answer. Definitive treaty of peace between the emperor and the republic of Holland, concluded under the mediation and guarantee of France. Principal stipulations of the treaty. Treaty of alliance and friendship between France and Holland, finally ratified on the 25th of December 1785. Account of the Spanish expedition against Algiers in the year 1784; and causes which prevented its insertion in the business of that year.

IT was in the height of the contest about the Schelde, when the public attention was fully engrossed, and the emperor's mind supposed to be entirely occupied by that momentous subject, that the world was astonished by the opening of a new source of jealousy

and discord in Germany. rendered this new business even unaccountable was, that it no seemed in its nature, principle or design, to run directly counter to the measures which that prince hitherto pursued, and was still, no less apparent eagerness and

termini

on pursuing, with respect to the Schelde, but at the same time, to cut out all the avowed and avowed views, from which the contest was supposed to originate.

A new subject of alarm and apprehension was no less, than the proposed exchange of the Electoral Palatinate and great electorate in the Rhine of Germany, for the Austrian Netherlands; those very Nations upon whose account the contest seemed at the time on the point of encountering all the hazards of war, whose consequences (as was well observed, and strongly felt by the court of Versailles) were not to be calculated.

He had formerly given a full view of the immediate measures proposed by the court of Vienna upon the death of the late elector of the Palatinate, to seize and annex to the Imperial dominion a great part of the Electoral Palatinate; together with those undefined claims then laid open with respect to the Rhine, which seemed evidently to open a new field, when the proper season was to be extended to and to the whole of that extensive country.

The Prussian monarch, upon that great and very important occasion, the distinguished faithful guardian and protector of the rights of the German Empire and the liberties of the whole body in general. The policy which he then undertook, was not illuminated by those views, or actions which captivate the imagination, yet considered in the end, with the disinterestedness which marked his whole conduct, through the progress and conclusion of the contest, may possibly

serve to crown him with more unfading laurels, than the most splendid acts, and the most glorious victories of his youth. The peace concluded at Teschen, on the 13th of May 1779, so effectually annulled the claims and pretensions of the House of Austria upon the dominions of Bavaria, that it might be supposed to have cut off the possibility of any future discussion or contest upon that subject.

But though the necessity of apparently relinquishing the design was then predominant, yet the object presented so irresistible a temptation, that the desire of its acquisition could not be foregone. And as the same great obstacles still remained to the obtaining of it by force, other means were to be tried, and measures of another nature pursued.

Ambition and vanity seldom grow old, and the lure of a crown was supposed to have been successfully held out to the elector palatine, in order to induce him to an exchange of the Duchy of Bavaria, including all those appendages which were left and confirmed to it by the treaty of Teschen, for the Austrian Netherlands, which were to be constituted a kingdom, under the revived denomination of Austrasia. Nothing could certainly have been more advantageous to the house of Austria, or more consonant to its views of supreme greatness, than this exchange. For, exclusive of the precarious tenure by which the Low Countries were held, and which was now perhaps more sensibly felt than at any former time, the accession of so large and considerably a country

Ann. Register, vol. xxi. for the year 1778. Hist. Article, p. 1 to 35.

Ann. Register, vol. xxiii. Hist. Art. p. 5.

as Bavaria, rendered still more important by its peculiar situation, besides rounding and completing the Austrian dominions, would have consolidated such a great and compacted body of power, as nothing afterwards in the empire, considering the division and general weakness of its states, could be supposed able in any degree to counterpoize.

On the other hand it would seem, that nothing less than the passion of filling a throne, for however short a time, and the empty gratification of leaving a name enrolled in the mouldering catalogues of forgotten kings, could have induced the elector, at his time of life, and without children, to enter into a measure so disagreeable to his subjects, so dangerous to his co-estates of the empire, and so unjust to his apparent heirs and presumptive successors, as the dominion which he was to obtain bore no adequate proportion in the great objects of extent, number of inhabitants, importance, or security, to the country which he was to give in exchange.

No person, however, could well be blamed, that was less formidable to the carrying of such a measure into execution, than the pretence. The attention of Europe was already much raised by the northern alliance, and by a succession of measures or projects which were supposed to have arisen from it; so that the more distant as well as the nearer powers began now to entertain no small jealousy at the conduct and views of these two great empires, whose union appeared to be so strictly connected, that they were scarcely to be considered in any other point of view than that of acting under the same

common influence of design, under the impulse of the same interest in every thing, such a disposition and state of circumstances, it was scarcely able to expect, that an innovation in the constitution of the G. body, as well as in the system of European policy, by any means pass unquestioned; indeed that the attempt would be attended with much difficulty and danger.

The negotiation upon the intended barter was conducted with such extreme closeness and secrecy, that no suspicion of the design was entertained, even by those with whom the most immediately interested and would be the most defective by the measure, or that a treaty was supposed to be far advanced, if not absolutely concluded. This business was attended with the peculiar circumstance of its existence having in the first instance absolutely denied, and never after fully acknowledged, by the contracting parties themselves. A letter from the empress of Russia to the duke of Deuxponts, tending to induce an acquiescence in, if not a confirmation of, the proposed settlement of exchange or barter, was the first intelligence which that prince presumptively gave and success to the elector palatine in all his dominions, and titles, receive any such design was in agitation. This letter was probably received about the close of the year, as the king of Prussia was informed of the whole affair by the duke who claimed his interference as guarantee of the elector of Trier, early in the first month of January.

In whatever terms the

conveyed, it was so ill court of Petersburg, sal was probably very

The king of Prussia remonstrated strongly court upon the subject, ren a mediator of the chen, and being a gua-treaty. The empress, er, declared, that she ed this project to be e means of preventing upon this ground the y wished for its being immediate execution: sentiments had indeed letter written by her of Deuxponts, inviting most friendly manner, the scheme; but find- al requited for her good ar as could be judged swer which she received ce, which is of a tenor her can nor shall give to, she had dropped all ern in the business; mpres declares to the she has no intentions to execution of this project, at the parties more im-concerned should fully

ious to this develop- business by the empress ith the courts of Mu- ienna had thought it ically to contradict the ch were spread upon and to assert, that they ided; and though the ere loose and general, evidently intended to lea that no such design

The states of Bavaria edingly alarmed at the the elector thought it give them some satis-

faction on the subject. He assured them, in a written document, dated on the 13th of February 1735, that the reports spread of a pretended treaty between him and the Imperial court, relative to an exchange of country, were without foundation; that the convention between him and that court, which had been lately ratified, related only to the adjustment of limits; and that he had already ordered an extract of that treaty, so far as it concerned the provincial states, to be communicated to them.

Though this answer seemed to afford some temporary satisfaction, yet it was soon considered as not being sufficiently explicit; a general apprehension and alarm was spread among the people; and the order of burghers joined the nobles in the most pressing solicitations to the elector for a farther and clearer explanation. The discontents excited upon this occasion served to renew with additional force those old animosities which, through a long course of mutual injuries and cruel wars, had for ages subsisted between the inhabitants of Bavaria and the Palatinate. This ill temper became so prevalent, that all the powers of discipline and despotism were scarcely sufficient to prevent the Bavarian and electoral troops from proceeding to the most dangerous extremities. It was even said to have pervaded the elector's palace and court; and it was reported, that the very grooms could not be prevented from coming to blows in his stables.

While the emperor, by a course of policy not very explicable, nor seemingly well connected, was sowing the seeds of foreign jealousy and commotion; the multitudinous projects

projects which he adopted at home, and the continual innovations in all the established forms of internal government, laid such a foundation of discontent in a very great and valuable part of his subjects, as seemed capable, in its consequences, of interfering in no small degree with his foreign views.

Of all his dominions the noble Kingdom of Hungary, whether considered with respect to extent, intrinsic value, or the peculiar character of its inhabitants, seemed to merit a very high, if not the first place, in point of consideration, and particularly to demand the greatest attention and the most lenient hand in its government. The brave and haughty nobility, and the warlike inhabitants of that country, after having, through a course of ages, shed so much blood in resisting the invasions of their rights, and the various oppressions to which foreign government is but too prone, had at length the unparalleled magnanimity, without any retrospect to past injuries, to save the house of Austria, at a similar expence of blood, perhaps from final dissolution, in the hour of its greatest distress, and most imminent danger. Every body knows the situation in which the late Maria Theresa's affairs were, when, with the present emperor, an infant, in her arms, she threw herself and him for refuge and protection upon the generosity of that gallant nobility. The affection and ardour with which her distress and eloquence inspired them, is not less a subject of admiration; nor how speedily and effectually they turned the tide of fortune in her favour. Personal gratitude for so unexampled a service, operated during the

long reign of that great monarch in producing a great regard to the privileges of the Hungarians; their government was exalted upon such principles, as procured general satisfaction, and consequently served to confirm their attachment.

A haughty, martial, and warlike nation, especially if they have been softened by arriving at the highest point of cultivation and refinement, are generally (and always) great enemies to innovation, and exceedingly attached to their old forms and customs, even though these might be improved, or require improvement. Their position will be fortified and increased, if it is accompanied by strong national prejudices and passions, founded upon a sense of former injuries. Men are inclined to follow the example, or to imitate the customs, of those who they hate, however laudable; Hungarians had no predilection in favour of the Germans, nor of their government.

The emperor, in the execution of his numberless schemes of improvement, had trenched deeply upon the ancient and religious establishments of Hungary. He had new-modelled the courts of justice, and reduced the number from thirty-eight, to twenty; was that of the districts into which the kingdom was divided, only; which was considered a number insufficient for its extensive administration in so extensive a country. He had introduced a new mode of military conduct, more than which nothing could be more odious to the people of Hungary and the adjoining provinces. He had likewise increased the power, influence, and

nobility; and seemed placing that kingdom in the same form of government as the Austrian provinces. The nobles which were kept in awe by the Turks, gave a sanction to these measures, so that it could not lessen the influence of the people.

The peasants, inhabiting the mountainous and woody country, formed the borders between Transylvania and the Austrians. Blind to the condition of the world, and ignorant of the state of their country, they were of that which in the encounter, broke out, and, until its extent was known, alarming rebellion. At the close of the year, the rebellion did not appear clearly, but the revolt proceeded from the old to the new military system in consequence of the arms which had been lately enrolled, and were now in their hands, or was occasioned by the influence of their lords. It is not the operation of both systems in the event; but it was, their fury fell in upon the nobility and officers. Their numbers were fourteen or fifteen hundred, and so totally ignorant of public affairs, and of the circumstances of their situation, they ventured to elect chiefs, and a peasant was named Horiah, to lead; and this extraordinary pretence of majesty had a crown made, with the representation of a spear piercing a shield. The motto of Horiah, was inscribed on it.

VII.

The savage and insatiable peasants committed the most horrible cruelties. They attacked the nobility separately in their castles, which they every where destroyed, and massacred whole families, without distinction of age or sex. About 200 of the nobility were butchered in this manner, before they had time either to escape or to make any effectual preparation for defence. The numbers and fierceness of the rebels supplying the want of discipline and military skill, they for some time repeatedly defeated such small detachments of troops as could be hastily collected to oppose their ravages.

Though this state of things could not be lasting, yet, through the nature and difficulties of their rude country, as well as the distance of the royal forces, the rebellion subsisted for three or four months before it could be finally suppressed. The insurgents had, however, the courage or rashness to venture a general action with the Austrian forces, in which they dearly purchased a full knowledge of their insufficiency to support such a contention, they being routed without difficulty, and a considerable slaughter made, with little loss to the victors. The mock king, Horiah, with their two other principal leaders, having been betrayed by their own followers, as Pugatcheff had, in a similar enterprize, some years before in Russia, were surprized, and taken alive in a cave. One of these found means to hang himself with a very narrow undischarged girdle, which he wore next to his skin, possibly for that purpose. Horiah, and the others, were sent about as a public spectacle, to undergo

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undergo different parts of their allotted punishment, in the scenes of their greatest enormities, and in the sight of their deluded followers. A fixed number of the inhabitants from each of the rebellious districts were at length obliged to attend at the place of execution, in order to behold their miserable exit upon the wheel. The tragedy did not entirely end here; for the prisons being over-crowded by the great number of prisoners taken, they soon generated a pestilential distemper, which was not only fatal to many of these unhappy people, but did much mischief in the country; so, that, instead of thinking of farther punishment, besides throwing the prison doors open, the recovery of the infected, and the means of preventing the contagion from spreading farther, became the only objects of attention.

In the mean time, the ever vigilant monarch of Prussia was taking the most efficacious measures for preventing the exchange of Bavaria, for protecting in all respects the rights, and for preserving from violation those family conventions, by which the different branches of the Palatine line were mutually bound to each other and to the empire. For these purposes, and to counteract the effect of that dangerous union, and of that vast power which might be combined against himself singly, he found it necessary to form an alliance and confederation with those neighbouring princes, who were equally interested in preserving entire the Germanic system and the constitution of the empire, and whose joint power might be sufficient to give effect to their union.

Nothing could be more vexatiously alarming to the court of Vi-

enna, nor any thing more five, in various respects views. The manner in which it inspired, were so obvious, from the bitterness was expressed against its framer, who was described less than being the common of mankind, as well as of Germany while not only the present but all the evils which in consequence of it distracted empire, and possibly involved blood and ruin, were imputed to the inordinate ambition and designs of that monarch.

The king bore these censures and imputations with appearance with the most perfect indifference. He justified himself upon the grounds of reason and policy: no warmth of censure, no severity of reproof appeared in any of his public A report which was spread at that time, if the fact should be established, would serve to exalt that monarch's character to shed much additional lustre on his past and present conduct. The business of the Palatinate reported, that two rich, and sovereign bishoprics were held out to him in prospect as a temptation for not opposing a designed scheme of barter; he rejected the proposal, and is said himself to have thrown the bribe with the strong expression of indignation.

The court of Vienna has its ground, so far as its communications to the public were respect to the affair of Bavaria, first it was generally disavowed.

declared to be totally un-
 and strong insinuations
 out, that it originated in a
 quarter, where an insidious
 on to perplex the affairs,
 disturb the peace of the em-
 is constantly prevalent. But
 a proposal from Russia to the
 Deuxponts, and the pro-
 on of the business by that
 the existence, or absolute
 on of the treaty seemed only
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 is justified; the competency
 the emperor and the elector
 any amicable exchange of
 es, which might suit their
 interest or convenience, be-
 quously insisted on; while
 eld out that such a measure,
 accompanied with force or
 , and calculated equally for
 accommodation or advantage
 parties, could not in any
 e considered either as a vio-
 f the general laws of the
 or a breach of any particu-
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in midst of these complicated
 while something was like-
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 ns, the emperor had points
 reatest importance to his in-
 and very near to his heart,
 within the empire, against
 a part of his foreign policy
 d in the strongest manner.
 ere no less, than the election
 phew, and presumptive suc-
 his hereditary dominions,
 duke Francis, son to the
 ke of Tuscany, to the dig-
 sing of the Romans, which
 ly preserve the empire
 mily; and the other was
 less importance, being
 tion of a ninth electorate,

to supply the chasm in that body,
 which the extinction of the house
 of Bavaria had occasioned.

The candidates for the new elec-
 torate were the landgrave of Hesse
 Cassel, and the duke of Wirtem-
 bergh. The former from his power,
 wealth, and extent of dominion,
 would undoubtedly stand alone as
 a claimant if no other considera-
 tions than these were to interfere;
 but the duke of Wirtembergh's
 eldest daughter being consort to the
 grand duke of Russia, and his
 youngest the intended spouse of the
 archduke Francis, the emperor's
 apparent heir, it was of the greatest
 importance to these two powers,
 that he should be promoted to the
 rank and office of ninth elector, as
 well for securing thereby a majority
 of suffrages in favour of the intended
 king of the Romans, as for more
 remote causes. Nothing then could
 seem more irreconcilable with the
 pursuit of these objects, than the
 exciting and spreading that general
 alarm and apprehension of his de-
 signs among the numerous members
 of the Germanic body, which it
 was impossible that the attempt of
 uniting Bavaria to the Austrian do-
 minions, upon whatever conditions,
 or under whatever pretence, should
 not occasion, even if the whole
 Palatine line had consented to the
 transfer.

The new treaty of union and con-
 federation, for maintaining the in-
 divisibility of the empire, the rights
 of the Germanic body in general,
 and of the respective states in par-
 ticular, was signed at Berlin on
 the 23d of July 1785; the principal
 parties being the king of Prussia,
 the king of Great Britain, as elector
 of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and the
 elector of Saxony. The margrave
 of

of Anspach, the duke of Desseins, and some other princes, were either then or soon after indicated to us, and it was either known or supposed, that it had received the sanction of several states of the empire, among whom Sweden was mentioned, who were ready, if the occasion called, to become parties to the alliance.

As the court of Vienna had omitted no means in its progress to prevent this league of union from being carried into execution, its resentment now shewn was proportioned to the vexation which it excited. Circular declarations were publicly addressed to all the courts of Europe and states of the empire, endeavouring to give an odious colour to the treaty, and exclaiming against it, as being founded only on private, sinister, and ambitious designs, as tending to disturb the peace of the empire, and as being in its nature and design inimical to the Germanic constitution, and to the liberties and rights of that body.

In the mean time the Imperial ministers at the German courts were instructed strongly to represent the mischiefs and dangers of such confederations; that, besides that being injurious to the body at large, individual members, by acceding to them, were imposing fetters on themselves, as they would thereby be restrained from those amicable, neighbourly, or family exchanges of territory, or arrangement of limits, which might be equally convenient and serviceable to the parties on both sides; and which could not in any degree be considered as the smallest violation of the constitution of the Germanic body. They were likewise to press strongly, in the emperor's name, those states

which had not declared themselves in an open, precise, and categorical manner, as to their determination on that point; and if the answer was favourable, to propose the question whether they did not think it might be necessary to form a counter alliance, in order to oppose the violent enterprises against the constitution, which were to be apprehended from the former. If the leading question was agreed, they were then to require the accession to an alliance, which the Imperial majesty had suggested for the defence of the constitution.

There is no room for supposing that this scheme of a counter alliance was productive of any effect.

On the other side, the king of Prussia communicated to those sovereigns who were by treaty or interest connected with the Germanic body, a declaration, signed at Berlin on the 23d of August 1785, containing an exposition of the causes and motives which not only led to the new German confederation, which rendered the measure absolutely necessary for the preservation of the empire. In this piece, delineating the conduct and secret views of the court of Vienna, exposing the futility of the distinction, with respect to its consequences, between a forced and voluntary exchange of Bavaria; retorting the position held upon the other side, that the latter would be neither a violation of the Germanic constitution, nor a breach of particular treaties; he proceeds to shew the dangerous tendency and consequences of that measure, if permitted to be carried into execution. He states, that the addition of so large and so extensive a country as Bavaria to the dominion of the house

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which already preponderated in the scale, would alter all balance of power in Europe; that the security, as well as the liberty of all the states of the world then depend only on the discretion of that house; and that that great and powerful house ought to be content with its vast monarchy, and not ask any more of an acquiescence, not only to Germany, but to all Europe.

And the maritime powers, the house of Austria was bound by the barrier treaty of 1715, never to alienate any part of its territories to any prince, except by stipulation which could be made aside without the consent of the contracting parties. After a slight upon the under-approach which so inoffensive measure had drawn upon them, and the attempts made to give an odious colour upon the proceedings to shew, that the measures, calculated merely for local security, and for the violation of mutual rights, were contrary to the laws of nature as well as of the empire, and to the peace of all states; and that the present treaty, extending merely to objects, and being purely defensive, could not administer any ground of offence or jealousy to any power. He observes, that he had not entered wantonly into this measure: that his situation in Europe, along with a due regard to his own security and that of his allies, placed him under an inviolable obligation to pursue all measures that were necessary for securing and inviolate the Germanic system: that be-

sides this general obligation, he was particularly bound in the present instance, as guarantee both of the treaties of Westphalia and Teschen.

The reception which this declaration of the king's generally met at the courts to which it was communicated, was by no means flattering to the hopes, or encouraging to the views of the court of Vienna. Even the republic of Holland, critical as its own situation still was with the emperor, gave the warmest approbation to this alliance, for securing the peace of the empire, and maintaining the rights of the Germanic body. At Petersburg only the communication was received rather coldly. The empress declared to the count de Goertz, ambassador from the king of Prussia, that not seeing the Germanic constitution threatened with any danger, and thinking it sufficiently secured by the treaties of Westphalia and Teschen, as well as by the solemn assurances which she had herself given, in conjunction with the emperor, she could not persuade herself that the confederacy, though it might easily give occasion to jealousy and mistrust in the several states, could in the least contribute to put the constitution and liberties of Germany on a surer foundation.

During these transactions the preparations for an immediate war in Germany had been carried on with great and equal vigour and industry on both sides. Indeed this result of the dispute seemed to be considered so much as a certainty on one side, that the emperor had his magazines removed into the interior counties, from the seaports of Bohemia and the adjoining provinces which were most liable to a sudden irruption of the Prussian armies.

But the confederation, the countenance of the neighbouring powers, the approbation which the Prussian memorial met with, and the apparent general indisposition of the German states to the scheme of barter, seemed all together to have retarded the enterprize and to afford time for a more moderate disposition to take place. The question upon the exchange of Bavaria was suffered to die away, without further explanation or discussion; and as the appearances of hostility ceased on the one side, they were of course discontinued on the other.

While the storm of war, thus unexpectedly turned from the Schelde, was hanging over the mountains of Bohemia, Saxony, and Silesia, the republic of Holland had leisure to recover from its first surprize; and sedulously seized the unhopcd-for opportunity of providing effectually at home for the worst that might happen, and of endeavouring at the same time to ward off the evil and danger by an accommodation. France was, however, her shield of defence; and through the ability and firmness of that great minister, the count de Vergennes, the republic could not have had a more effectual security.

It was impossible that the queen of France should not be deeply affected by a contest, which so closely involved her nearest and dearest connections, and threatened so immediate and perhaps irreparable a breach of the harmony and friendship subsisting between them. It was reported at the time, that on the morning of a day upon which a grand council was to be held, the result of which it was supposed would be conclusive, with respect to the part that France should take, if

the emperor persevered in his designs against Holland. At last, at that extremity, that amiable prince took an opportunity of meeting de Vergennes on his way to council, and, with a countenance deeply expressive of her anxiety, said, she hoped he not on that day forget that the emperor was her brother! to which the minister replied that he certainly should not; but that he was bound likewise to remember, that the king of France was her husband and the Dauphin her son.

The interposition and mediation of France was undoubtedly facilitated in its effect, by the state of affairs in Germany, and the uncertainty of the event with respect to Bavaria. The emperor's inability was not, however, evidenced; and so many difficulties thrown in the way of an accommodation, that through a great part of the year 1785 it seemed yet doubtful what turn affairs would finally take. That prince's frequent absence from his capital, at a time when affairs of the greatest importance were in agitation, occasioned likewise much delay in the acting of business of moment at the court of Vienna.

As princes seldom miss a favourable opportunity of obtaining money from their subjects, and it was impossible any season could be more auspicious to such a purpose in the Netherlands than the present, when the spirit of the people were highly exalted, the prospect of a war supposed to be undertaken solely for the recovery of their rights, the states of the republic, both ecclesiastical and secular, were summoned by the Imperial minister, in the beginning of

demand in his master's loan of four millions of be paid in such manner as afterwards settled. This was granted by the assembly the facility that the present circumstances indicated.

negociations for an accommodation between the emperor and were in the course of the resumed at Paris, under the of the French prime mi-

And, towards the latter end the barons de Waffanaar len set out from the Hague, ies from the republic to the Vienna. The object of ntation seems to have been ely of making such concess- the part of the republic as ccord with the emperor's dignity, particularly with to the insult offered to his point in which he seemed his honour so much con- bat nothing less than satis- on that head could open the n accommodation.

That sovereign having b, at length returned to Vienna, after a long taly and elsewhere, granted nce to the Dutch deputies. ecch to the emperor upon asion was as submissive as night be. They declared, states never had the smallest either of offering injury mperial majesty, or insult g; that through the whole circumstances which had, they had invariably regu- ir conduct in such a man- pon every occasion unques- to shew the great regard & which they entertained mperial majesty, so far as d be done consistently with

their own independence, their undoubted rights, and their honour. That there was nothing they wished more sincerely, than to see that cordial amity, which had so unfortunately been interrupted, again renewed; and that they might be enabled to treat his subjects upon the same footing with those of the republic.

The emperor's answer, though stately, was satisfactory; and while it sustained the dignity, and did not conceal the superiority of the speaker, conveyed a hint to the states, of the propriety, if not necessity of celerity in their proceedings, if they hoped to profit of the present favourable opportunity of healing the rupture. He told them that it was highly pleasing to him, that the republic had, by their deputation, complied with what he had required, as necessary to precede an accommodation. That he should order his ambassador at Paris to resume the negotiations, under the mediation of his brother, the king of France; and he did not doubt but a speedy conclusion would prevent the unhappy occurrences, which must be the unavoidable consequence of a farther delay.

But notwithstanding the favourable omens that now appeared, some difficulties afterwards arose, which had nearly interrupted the negotiations, and occasioned for a time a renewal of the preparations for war and defence in the Low Countries. These arose upon the affair of Maastricht; for the emperor insisting upon the payment of a very large sum of money on that account, the states began to bring up the old Silesia money, which had been lent to the emperor Charles the Fifth upon the se-

curity of the revenues of that duchy) and to place it as a first cut against a part of that demand. It is not always prudent to lend money to the powerful; nor is it at all times safe to demand its payment. This proposal was received with the highest indignation; and it required all the abilities of a Vergennes to prevent its proving fatal to the treaty. The mortgaged estate had changed its owner; the present emperor had received none of the money; and he neither was now, nor ever had been in possession of Silesia. The states not only found it necessary to recede from this proposition, but had reason to think themselves fortunate that it produced no farther consequence.

The preliminary articles of peace between the emperor and the states general were signed at Paris on the 20th of September 1785. In Nov. 8th, less than two months after the definitive treaty 1785, was finally concluded, and signed at Fontainbleau by all the parties, under the guarantee, as well as mediation, of his most Christian majesty.

The treaty of Munster was laid down as the basis of the present, and its stipulations to be in all cases binding, where they were not expressly excepted by the new clauses. The principal articles were—That the states acknowledged the emperor's absolute and independent sovereignty over every part of the Schelde, from Antwerp to the limits of the county of Saffingen, conformably to a line drawn in 1664; they, of course renouncing the right of levying any tax or impost on that part of the river, and binding themselves not to inter-

rupt in any manner the commerce or navigation of his subjects on; that the rest of the river beyond those limits to the sea, together with the canals of the Scheldt, Swin, and the other neighbouring mouths of the sea, were to remain under the sovereignty of the states general, conformably to the treaty of Munster.—That they should evacuate and demolish the forts of Kruischans and Breda, Henry, and cede the territory to his Imperial majesty.—That as a new proof to the emperor of his desire to establish the most perfect intelligence between the two countries, the states consented to evacuate, and to submit to his Imperial majesty, the forts of Lillo and Antwerp, with the fortifications in their present condition; and to serve to themselves the same, withdrawing the artillery and munition.

That the emperor renounce the rights and pretensions which he had formed, or can form, in consequence of the treaty of 1673, upon the Scheldt and its depending, and joining specified territories; that the states shall pay to his Imperial majesty the sum of nine millions and a half of florins, in current money of Holland; and likewise stipulated to pay him a million more of florins, as a demerit to his subjects for the damages which they had suffered from the inundations.—The articles went to several nations of claims or rights on the frontiers; to mutual cessions of territory or districts; to the adjustment of limits; and to various local regulations. No fortifications to be in future raised within cannon-shot of the limits of

d those already constructed demolished. All pecuniary debts between the respective parties were bound to be annulled; and the parties were bound to each other, without any reservation, her pretensions that either party was against the other.

was Holland, as if it were the result of the calamities and brought upon her by the late war, compelled to purchase a large expence in money, peace, and a future doubt-fulness, from a new and undoubted enemy. It would seem, from the emperor's letter of acknowledgment to prince Kaunits, for his ability and services in the treaty and conclusion of this business, as well as from the presents he made to the negociators, that the issue had been highly satisfactory to that sovereign. The measure was undoubtedly useful and necessary; but it does not seem, from the whole, that this affair was considered as redounding much to the honour as a sovereign, or as adding any great increase to his power as a politician.

Count de Vergennes acquired the honour to his country, and the glorious distinction to himself, by being the pacificator general of the universe. It could not be a grievous consideration to the Frenchmen, that while France, by the happiness of great military success at home, and their choice of negociators abroad, was spreading her influence through the nations of the earth, Great Britain, through an account-able fatality, seemed to be fallen from that high seat, which she had so long and so gloriously presided, and to be no

longer considered, or almost remembered, in the general politics, and system of Europe.

In two days after the treaty of peace between the emperor and Holland had been signed, the new treaty of alliance between that republic and France was likewise concluded, and finally ratified on the Nov. 10th. 1785. following Christmas-day. This treaty is founded upon, or includes all the principles, which can serve to bind and cement, in the closest and most indissoluble union of which they are capable, distinct nations under distinct governments; whereby they might mutually participate in peace or in war; of good or of evil; and in all cases administer the most perfect aid, counsel, and succour to each other. It may indeed be considered as a perfect model for such documents in future; and is not, perhaps, to be equalled in these respects by any other treaty extant.

Besides the general stipulations, of the parties contributing every thing in their power for mutual security, and for their respective preservation in tranquillity, peace, and neutrality, they guarantee each other in the actual possession of all their estates, domains, franchises, and liberties, and mutually bind themselves to protect each other from all hostile attacks in every part of the world. If their united good offices and exertions for the preservation of peace, with respect to either, shall prove ineffectual, they are to assist each other by sea and land, in the following proportions, viz.—France shall furnish Holland with 10,000 effective infantry, 2,000 cavalry, with twelve ships of the line, and six frigates; and

and their high mightinesses, in case of a marine war, or that France shall meet with any hostilities by sea, shall furnish six ships of the line, and three frigates; and in case of an attack upon the territory of France, the states general shall have the option of furnishing their land contingent as they like, either in money or troops, at the estimate of 5,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry.—The power which furnishes the succours, whether in ships or men, shall pay and support them, wherever they may be employed, or for whatever time, by the ally, and to be entirely at his disposal during the war, being immediately subject to their own chief, but in all operations under the commander in chief of the requiring party; and while the auxiliaries remain in the ports or country of the requiring party, they are to be supplied with provisions and necessaries upon the same terms with his own ships and troops.—The contracting parties, as soon as either of them have furnished the stipulated supply, are bound to keep an equal number of ships and frigates armed, and in constant readiness, to replace such as may be lost by the accidents of war or sea.—If the stipulated succours should be insufficient for the defence of the requiring party, or for the purpose of procuring a proper peace, they shall be augmented as the necessity may require; nay, they shall assist each other with all their forces, if necessary; it being, however, agreed, that the contingent of troops to be furnished by the states general shall not exceed 20,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, and that they are in all cases to preserve the option, of furnishing money in the place of land forces.

In the case of a naval war, in which neither of the parties directly concerned, they shall mutually guarantee to each other the liberty of the seas, &c. and if either party is engaged in a war in which the other shall be obliged to take a direct part, the parties in concert together the most effectual means of annoying the enemy, and shall oblige him to make peace. *neither of them shall have the right to disarm, to make or receive peace, or to conclude a truce, without the assent of the other;* and if a negotiation shall be opened, it shall be begun and followed by both the parties, without the participation of the other, and they shall make each other acquainted with all that passes in the said negotiation. They are mutually bound to keep their forces at all times in good condition, and either has a right to require and inspect from the other whatever information it may think necessary for improving the state of its military means of defence.—Both parties shall faithfully communicate to each other those engagements which exist between them and other powers of Europe, which are to remain untouched; and *they promise not to contract any future alliance or agreement whatever, which shall directly or indirectly contravene the present treaty.*

To cement the union still more strongly, a treaty of commerce was stipulated, by which the subjects of either side are to be treated on an equal footing with those favoured by the other as a favoured nation. And, by the separate articles of the treaty, it is stipulated, that both parties shall, as much as possible, promote their mutual prosperity and

rendering each other every both in counsel and succour, assistance, and not agree to any negotiations which may be offered to each other, but shall give way to such negotiations, &c. as they are proposed. As the parties were at liberty to invite such powers as they thought necessary to join in this treaty, it is probable that Holland may be virtually bound to become a member of the Bourbon family-combination to its full extent.

These were the unexpected revolutions which take place in the combinations of states as well as individuals. All the systems of policy which had been pursued for centuries by the maritime powers in support of a balance of power, and all the conventions, treaties, and efforts for union between them, upon the seemingly unshaken principles of a common interest, common views, common religion, common danger, and common safety, were now at once done and dissolved.

Disseminated over the Spanish expedition against Algiers in the year 1705, its insertion would then interrupted the order of our history, in the recital of affairs of far greater general interest and concern. The little success that had been produced by our expeditions was not sufficient to deter the court of Madrid from their attempts of the same kind, and it seemed as if they were inveterate, that the attacks on the one side were renewed, and the destructive war on the other perpetuating their mutual exist-

effect hitherto produced by repeated attacks on the side of

Spain, had indeed been very unfavourable to all the Christian states bordering upon the Mediterranean. Their ill success served at once to increase, in a very extraordinary degree, the confidence, fierceness, and cruelty of the barbarians, and while they excited their adventure and revenge, inspired them with no small contempt of the courage and military prowess of their enemies. Their land forces, now inured to war, had learned to withstand regular attacks with firmness, and to make light of the bursting of shells, and the roar of cannon; they had likewise procured good engineers, lined their coasts with batteries, and covered them with a powerful artillery.

On the other hand, while they spared no pains or expence in providing for security at home, their hostile exertions, both in the Ocean and the Mediterranean, went far beyond any thing that had been known since the days of the Barbarossas, whether with respect to enterprise, courage, or effect; and differed only from the boldest enterprises of those tyrants of the sea, in their being unmixed and purely naval, and the force not being in any degree, or at least in any given point, so vast. The improvements in their marine, in the construction and working of their vessels, notwithstanding the aids which they derived from European artificers in building, and renegadoes in manning them, was not a little astonishing. The Algerine corsairs were now built upon the model of the best European frigates; and the desperate intrepidity with which, under whatever disparity of force, they fought them to the very last extremity, with the skill and address which they displayed in action, would

would not have disgraced the flag of any maritime power whatever. Indeed it seemed necessary that their cruelty should prevent the admiration excited by their courage, and that their being pirates should prevent their actions from being considered as heroic.

Spain, along with her own great preparation, thought it necessary now to call in the assistance of such of her friends and neighbours, as were from situation in circumstances similar to her own. Portugal and Naples were not less interested in quelling the rapacity of that nest of pirates than herself; and Malta embarked professionally in all such enterprizes. The Venetians, indeed, were already engaged in a war with Tunis; and had for some time been farther involved in a very troublesome dispute with their younger sister, the republic of Holland; which, though proceeding only from a private mercantile, or pecuniary transaction of no great value, had been conducted with such a temper on both sides, as more than once threatened the most serious consequences.

The combined armament amounted to above 130 sail, composed of the same orders of vessels which we have heretofore described; and it was computed, that more than 16,000 seamen were employed in their equipment. The ships of the line, for protecting and covering the attacks, were more numerous, and of a greater bulk and weight of metal than in the former expedition: the rates rising from sixty-four, to more than eighty guns. Of these, four were Spanish, two Maltese, one Sicilian, and two Portuguese. Three Maltese gallies, and an equal number of Spanish, were very full of men,

their complement (the flaps included) being little of 600 each. The boats for mortars, and howitzers, were entirely Spanish, and amount to 71. The Neapolitans and furnished a proportion of the vessels. The conduct of the enterprize, as of the former committed to admiral Don J. Barcelo.

The armament
July 9th, 1784, ved before Algiers
lier than in the previous year, and the first attack took place three days after. The Algerines were in a much more favourable state of preparation than former period. They had adopted the Spanish method of constructing gun boats, to a number at least equal with those of the Algerines, but seem to have improved the model, for they are said to have been stronger and more effective. They did not, however, venture to meet the combined armament which seems to have been expected, but their ships, gallies, and frigates were drawn up with great order, and in excellent position about half cannon-shot distant from the front of their forts and batteries, which were covered by tremendous artillery.

The first attack was very gallant and supported with the greatest vigour and courage for several hours; nor was the resistance very fierce. Some boats were lost on both sides, but more on the Algerines; the town was not set on fire by the ships, but continued to burn for some time. The damage, however, does not appear to have been very considerable, and it was all that was sustained; for in seven successive attacks which took place

and the 21st of July, the forces were never able to get near enough for the shells to take effect, and are said to have been every one repulsed with great loss, and furiously pursued by the enemy, even under the cannonading line of battle ships. Large quantities of powder were consumed, and of shot and shells expended on both sides, in consequence of this frequent action; the emulation between the two nations engaged in the attack, occasioned a splendid display of the greatest gallantry. A knight of Malta, who had been or fought in one of the battles, declares in a letter, "that no gallantry could exceed the gallantry of the combined fleets, and the warlike spirit of the knights." Though the enterprise was not successful, yet it was generally acknowledged that the commander in chief, Don Antonio Barcelo, merited the highest applause for his conduct and gallantry, which brought its whole course.—The plan proposed, and strongly supported, notwithstanding the reverse which they had experienced, to make a final general attack with a view of storming and taking their way into the port; to give the greater efficacy to the attack, intended to have gone on board one of the bomb ships; but in this he was opposed by the uniform opinion of all the commanders, both natives and aliens, who remonstrated against it, on the greatness of the danger, and the little prospect there was of producing any adequate effect. It must afford a grateful satisfaction to every Englishman to find,

that even in this distant enterprise, and in which we had no concern, the martial and naval renown of his country should have been nobly supported by the gallantry of an individual. Mr. Henry Vernon, nephew to the brave and once celebrated admiral of that name, having served as a volunteer in this expedition, distinguished himself with such marked enterprise, conduct, and gallantry, in all the most arduous occasions which were afforded by the various attacks and retreats which took place in the severe conflicts with this fierce enemy, as to attract the notice and excite the admiration of all the commanders of the different nations present. In one of these he is said to have saved the life of Don Barcelo, when the boat in which they both were was struck by a cannon-shot from one of the forts. And though he was wounded in the seventh attack, yet, in so conspicuous a light was his valour and merit considered, that it was intended he should command one of the two leading ships, which were to attempt forcing their way into the port, in the final attack proposed by Don Barcelo.

It being agreed in a council of war, that nothing farther could be attempted with any probability of success against the place, their ammunition likewise being nearly exhausted, and the weather becoming foul, it was determined to return to Spain. But before the necessary preparations could be well made, such a tempest came on in the night of the 22d of July, that the ships were obliged incontinently to put out to sea; and it was supposed that they left more than a hundred anchors and cables behind in taking their leave of Algiers.

CHAP. IX.

View of the character of the late parliament.—Enormous supplies voted first session.—Fruitless expenditure of this subsidy occasions the resolutions terminated the American war—Evidence of the parliament's independence.—Enumeration of important matters in which it was engaged.—Rescission of a famous resolution respecting the Middlesex election.—Disappoints many, prosecuting certain enquiries, &c.—During the short space of two years no less than five ministers in succession.—Different opinions on its interests in their appointment and removal.—Well inclined to support the measures of the minister in power at the time of its election.—The campaign of 1784 causes universal alarm, and occasions the commons to interfere to produce a change of councils.—Minister acquiesces.—Delay in appointing a new ministry occasions a threat of withholding the supplies.—Complexion of the administration.—Honourably supported.—Negotiates the peace; withdrawn and censured in parliament.—The celebrated coalition formed.—The minister, in consequence, retires.—Power acquired by the house of commons, in consequence of the coalition.—Different opinions entertained of that circumstance.—The leaders of the coalition succeed to the ministry, but are dismissed, and a new ministry appointed.—Addresses for its removal.—Advantageous ground possessed by the court, favourable to resist the practice of dismissing a ministry upon the requisition of the commons.—King's answer to those addresses, calling for specific charges against the ministers, a measure well calculated to throw difficulties in the way of such parliamentary proceedings.—Instances in illustration thereof.—Firmness of the commons.—Their dissolution.—Advantage possessed by the ministry upon that event.—Causes of the support the ministry received from the people.—More than 160 members lost their seats.—Members of the new parliament.—Former speaker re-chosen.—Substance of his speech.—Addresses.—Mr. Burke's speech on the measure of dissolution of the late parliament—his proposed remonstrance to the throne.—Commotion and debate thereon.—Bills for settling the East India dividend, for respites and commutations, and for the better government of the affairs of that company; and of the latter, and sketch of the debates thereon.—The budget—its contents.—Bill for the restoration of estates forfeited in the rebellion of 1745.—Lord Chancellor's argument against it; it however passes.—Conclusion of the session.—Substance of the king's speech.

BEFORE we proceed to the history of the new parliament, which was appointed to meet on the 18th of May, it may not be improper to take a short view of the character of the late parliament, with the dissolution of which we closed the 6th chapter.

Perhaps no parliament ever sat in Great Britain that was engaged

in deliberations of greater magnitude and importance, that contained more signal revolutions in the administration of public affairs, than that saw the principles of the constitution more violently agitated and shaken.

In the first session, the house of commons gave a conspicuous proof of its liberality and zeal for the

vernment, by voting sup-
the service of the current
ie amount of upwards of
se millions sterling. The
expenditure of this enor-
solidy produced in the fol-
ession the two celebrated
is which put an end to the
a war, and at the same
ted the right of the com-
controul, by their authori-
vice, the exercise of one
ost undoubted prerogatives
rown. These votes were
a direct opposition to, and
ice of the most strenuous
of the court party; they
directly, and in their
consequences, against the
of several powerful classes
ers of parliament, and are
strongly insisted on as a
the integrity and independ-
f that house of commons
ely considered.

It appears in the character
rmer. By the bill for re-
the civil list establish-
thirty-six offices, tenable
bers of parliament, were
d, and an order of pay-
as framed, which rendered
mulation of any future debt
cable. On the same prin-
reformation of their own
connected with a principle
ic œconomy, the commons
in act for rendering con-
with government incapable
g in parliament. On the
inciples, a bill was passed
alify all officers concerned
ollection of any branch of
enue from voting in elec-
or members of parliament.
same principles, several of-
f the Exchequer were sup-
and the rest, whose emolu-

ments were excessive, and grew in
exact proportion to the burthens of
the public, were reduced to mo-
derate and fixed salaries. On the
same principles, several important
regulations, and the remedy of in-
finite corruptions, disorders and op-
pressions, were provided for in the
bill for the management of the
East India company's affairs, which
was rejected in the house of lords.
By the act for regulating the office
of paymaster general, the accumu-
lation of the public money in the
hands of the paymaster, which had
sometimes amounted to upwards of
a million, was prevented, and the
interests of such monies thereby
saved to the public in future. The
same house, for the purpose of as-
serting the freedom of elections,
and the rights of the electors, re-
scinded the famous resolution rela-
tive to the Middlesex election, and
expunged it from their journals.

In its inquisitorial capacity, its
conduct has not been universally
received with the same approba-
tion. Many looked for an en-
quiry into the causes and conduct
of the American war; others re-
gard as a notorious failure of duty,
that the India delinquents were not
prosecuted to condign punishment;
and others expected a more vigo-
rous investigation of the facts re-
lative to the undue influence exer-
cised in the house of peers, and the
impeachment of the instruments
employed therein.

But the most important point of
view, in which the late parliament
claims our attention, remains still
to be considered. During the short
period of two years, that parlia-
ment saw no less than five ministers,
in succession, at the head of public
affairs. In the removal or appoint-
ment

ment of these, the house of commons took no inconsiderable part; and its conduct therein has been variously represented; on the one side, as actuated by a spirit of faction, which threatened the destruction of the very forms of our government; on the other, as supporting, with a becoming steadiness and perseverance, the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

The minister, under whose auspices the house of commons was elected, at a conjuncture highly favourable to the interests of the court, found them, as was naturally to be expected, inclined to give government the most liberal and unreserved support, a proof of which we have already had occasion to mention. But the unfortunate campaign of 1781, having caused an universal alarm for the safety and very being of the empire, the house of commons found it necessary to interfere by their authoritative advice, and to indicate their wishes for an entire change of councils.—The minister, so soon as he perceived that he was no longer in possession of the confidence of the house, declared himself ready to resign his office whenever his majesty should think fit to name his successor. Some delay intervening in the appointment of the new administration, so jealous were the commons of their authority, that threats were thrown out of having recourse to the most violent of all parliamentary expedients, that of stopping the supplies of government*, if the desires of the house should not be speedily complied with.

The next administration formed out of a party whose influence in parliament had never been so considerable, and though generally supposed not to enjoy the good-will of the court, notwithstanding these discouraging appearances, with an honourable independent support during its existence.

The administration of the earl, to whom his majesty entrusted the direction of public affairs, passed almost entirely the recess of parliament. Unfortunately to his lot, and of his colleagues, to negotiate terms of a general peace, was signed at Versailles, 20th of January, 1783. The assembling of parliament, therefore was the first subject of deliberations, and was justly to deserve a strong and severe censure. About the same time an event took place, which appeared evidently to have his dismissal one of its principal objects; the minister to retire with a struggle.

This event was the cause of a coalition; and it was on this occasion that the charge of violence was first brought forward against that house of commons. There certainly can be no doubt, but that in consequence of this junction the house of commons was enabled to effectuate the removal of the minister whose conduct they had just condemned farther, perhaps to the king, in the choice of ministers, to certain individuals.

* See Mr. Thomas Pitt's (now Lord Camelford) speech in the debate of 1781.

in the language of many, though violent assertors of the rights of the commons on a similar occasion, but ten months before. At present, an unbounded zeal for the prerogative of the crown, was represented as fore-king's closet, trampling on monarchy, and taking the scepter from his majesty's hands: but, on the other side, these effects were the natural and inevitable consequences of that system of maxims and those established maxims of the constitution, which had long been happily preserved since the accession of the present family to the throne; which the jarring theoretic of the several branches of government could alone be safely

ever this may be, there was no point at that moment to assert the prerogatives of the crown any more than in debate; and the effect of the coalition consequently decided, according to established maxims, to the offices of their intended adversaries.

He has already related the occasion on which his majesty dismissed a ministry (the fourth with-ear) from his service; the occasion of a fifth ministry, the occasion which several circumstances attending those two measures led to the house of commons to address to his majesty hereupon, for the removal of new ministers. Some address was made, which was at length in possession of the court, a favourable opportunity of attempting to resist the practice of dismissing a minister at the pleasure of the commons, which, actually touching on the prerogative, was considered as too deeply affecting the personal consequence of the sovereign. On the two former occasions, charges of a criminal nature either were or were ready to be brought forward against the minister, whose removal was sought after; and it is probable, that the ready compliance, at those times, with the wishes of the commons, was chiefly owing to their fears of provoking an hostile enquiry into their conduct. On the present, the minister was new in his office, and consequently unimpeachable as to his conduct therein; and the king was therefore advised, in answer to the requisitions of his parliament, to call for the specific charges, which were the grounds of those requisitions, as an essential part of the proceeding; sagaciously foreseeing, that if this principle was once admitted, it would often throw insuperable difficulties in the way of all such parliamentary proceedings. The transactions of the last year furnished two strong proofs of the truth of this speculation. It might well be doubted, for instance, whether the house of commons could have been brought to adopt a charge against the minister of the American war, in which they so long and so heartily supported him, notwithstanding they were convinced that his removal was a measure necessary for the salvation of the country? and, again, whether the maker of the late peace could have been formally charged and tried for that act, without endangering the public faith? The house of commons continuing fixed and unshaken in the support of what they deemed their privileges and authority, recourse was had to the last expedient which remained,

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remained, that of a dissolution: the consequences of which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

The advantages which the ministerial party possess over their opponents, upon a premature dissolution of parliament, from their knowledge of the precise time when the votes for the new elections will be polled, are known to be at all times very considerable; but, on the present occasion, a variety of circumstances concurred, which tended to throw great additional weight into the same scale.

During the three preceding months, the majority in the house of commons seemed more anxious to prevent a dissolution, than to provide for their individual security in case such an event should take place. They appear to have confined their views to entirely to the objects for which they were contending in parliament, as to have totally neglected both their general interests in the nation, and their particular connections as representatives. They beheld addresses pour in from every quarter, without any, or at best but feeble and ill-concerted attempts either to oppose them in their progress, or invalidate them by counter-petitions. Thus, whatever motion there was in the country, being all on one side, and in one direction, it appeared to be more general than perhaps it really was. It acquired, nevertheless, by degrees, great strength and force, and not only drew within its vortex every thing that was light and afloat, but carried away even those whose principles were imagined to be more deeply rooted. No ties, no attachments were able to hold against it. Friendship, gratitude, and even

dependency, gave way. Dissensions occurred, during rising elections, in which the ministers of great influence acted openly and against the party of the crown.

To these observations it added, that the object, upon the contest between the commons and the court is lost, and the points which afterwards to be disputed there, were not of a kind fitly proper to make their way among the people at large. The state of the British empire was not at all felt, little heard of or understood. The privileges of the commons, tho' the foundation of the liberties of the people appear at first sight to have a necessary connection with them, some pains had been taken the present reign, to render odious, by setting them in opposition to the claims of the crown. Perhaps nothing requires more management and address, than the use of delegated authority is the passion excited by power, so are envy and jealousy that which is delegated. We cannot give away any power, we are not able to exercise ourselves, without regarding the person who receives it in the favourable light that the minister holds his heir.

On the other hand, the opposition possessed many great peculiar advantages. Being in the prevalence of their opinion in parliament, of no consideration of the burthen of their public duty, they found themselves at present leisure to prepare for

ies within their power, and was so cautiously concealed as to draw on the minister the imputation of a breach of faith. The novelty of the measure and the dangerous consequences might arise from it, the anxiety perceived from the king relative to the affairs of India, the address conveyed to the house from the king, the appointment of a committee to examine papers from the East India company, which took place, with the approbation of the chancellor of the exchequer, but a few days before the dissolution, kept the minds of their opponents at least in a state of inactive suspense, which rendered the dissolution at length to them totally and unexpectedly.

The advantages were not neglected, and power, activity, and popularity, were exerted on a field which was almost deserted by the opposition. The event proved that it was natural to expect.—Of one hundred and sixty members lost their seats, and of most the whole number were members of the late administration, a rout of what was upon as one of the strongest and most powerful parties that ever existed in Great Britain, is scarcely credited.

Amongst the interests which on this occasion joined the court, that

of the dissenters, and of the East India company and its servants, were the most considerable.

On the 18th of May, both houses being assembled with the usual formalities, the house of commons proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Mr. Cornwall was again placed in the chair. The day following, his majesty in a speech from the throne declared the causes of his calling the parliament. He assured them of the satisfaction he had in meeting them, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the sense of his people; and of his reliance, that they were animated by the same sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the constitution, which had been so fully manifested throughout the kingdom. He then directed their attention to the maintenance of the public credit, to the support of the established revenues, and to the affairs of the East India company; and, after warning them against adopting any measures for the regulation of these last, which might affect the constitution and our dearest interests at home, concluded with expressing his inclinations to support and maintain in their just balance the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature *.

The strong expressions, inserted in the addresses, of satisfaction and gratitude to his majesty for having

before the motion was made for an address, Mr. Lee, in a long speech, stated to the house the conduct of the high bailiff of Westminster, who had neglected making a return to the writ of election, on pretence of not having finished his duty into the legality of the votes, and concluded with moving a resolution declaring it to be "his duty to return two citizens to serve for the said city." This motion, after a long debate, was negatived by a majority of 283 to 136.—This remarkable cause, tho' frequently agitated during the first sessions of this parliament, was not brought to a conclusion till the second, we shall refer the reader to that period of our history for a full account of the arguments and proceedings thereon.

dissolved the late parliament, continued a short debate. The necessity of having recourse to this measure, in order to form a firm and constitutional administration, was strenuously urged on the one side; and on the other, this necessity was as strenuously denied, so that it could be proved that the existence of the present administration was indispensably necessary either to the safety or the constitution of the country.

With respect to the sense of the people, which it was said had appeared to be decidedly in favour of the present administration, some of those members, who had formerly taken an active part with Mr. Pitt in the attempt to introduce a more equal representation in parliament, demanded on what grounds he could pretend that the genuine sense of the people had been collected in the new elections, since he had himself confessed the necessity of a reformation, on the very supposition that the people, as the law then stood, had little or nothing to do with them.

An amendment was proposed, to leave out such parts of the address as related to the above-mentioned points, but was rejected by a majority of 163.

On the 14th of June, the attention of the house was again called to this important subject by Mr. Burke, in a speech of great length, in which he examined with great freedom the dangerous principles upon which that act of power was both executed and defended by government.

He remarked, that the question might not appear at that time of very great consequence to some gentlemen, but to him it appeared of the utmost magnitude and im-

portance: and he was not able to confess, that his whole mind was full of it. A party had been sentenced, condemned and executed, and no notice yet been taken of so great a extraordinary an event! if the act itself in the land had died, or by violent means; what would have taken cognizance of the case, and enquired into the facts of his death: but the Parliament of Great Britain happened to a violent death; and sooner had yet held an inquiry into the body! no enquiry had been made whether it had been seized, or murdered, or jure cœli. Did the people then think the sudden death of parliament was just too trifling for enquiry? they think that all which might have been apprehended from a death, had perished with the Parliament? He feared that the consequences of it would long survive it, and be entailed on parliaments.

Much had been said of the sense of the people, as the ground upon which ministers might rest in defence of the late dissolution; and on this head he was obliged to confess, that the sense of the people, however erroneous at times, must always govern the legislature of this country; it was difficult to collect that sense, and it was sometimes the case that the better informed and enlightened part of the community resisted the sense of the people; it appeared that the people were deceived or misled. For himself he did not think that the wisdom of the public approved of the dissolution of the late parliament; disapproved of the measures which were the occasions

the people might be divided
 three classes, one compo-
 sions who, dazzled with
 of the crown, can never
 selves to think that go-
 may be in the wrong;
 the political highflyers,
 it a point to support the
 tort et à travers. This
 aid, was very numerous;
 he was sorry to add, were
 d many very respectable
 . In the second class, he
 se who, the sworn ene-
 crown, were ever ready
 in the house of commons,
 my conceived that house
 constitutional guardians
 iders of that species of
 which in this country
 been thought necessary
 all-being of government.
 bodies of men, he said,
 united, in running down
 of commons, tho' with
 opposite views. The third
 sed of all those persons
 ot enter into the other
 were the moderate and
 who, alike friends to the
 to the democratic part
 titution, wished to main-
 n the full enjoyment of
 active prerogatives and
 Of these, he would not
 say, full three fourths
 and hand with the late
 mmons; the other fourth
 lieved, had been driven,
 representations, into a con-
 ith two classes of men,
 iciples they equally de-
 lovers of absolute mo-
 the sworn enemies of
 of regal government.
 , indeed, that many of
 ately been undeceived:
 duty of the house of

commons to warn the remainder of
 the dangers to which they exposed
 their liberties, through the delusion
 under which they acted.

He feared, he said, there was a
 settled plan to destroy, not the form,
 but the essence and efficacy of the
 house of commons. Doctrines big
 with danger to the constitution had
 been broached within the last two
 years, first by a noble lord who was
 at the head of the administration
 before the last (the Earl of Shel-
 burne) and lately revived by the
 minister who had received his po-
 litical education at the feet of Ga-
 maliel. In a speech from the throne,
 at the opening of the session before
 the last, the king was made to say
 by that minister, that "the people
 expected."

This assumption of the tribuniti-
 an power by the sovereign was truly
 alarming. When Augustus Cæsar
 modestly consented to become the
 tribune of the people, Rome gave
 up into the hands of that prince the
 only remaining shield she had to
 protect her liberty.

The tribunitian power in this
 country, as in ancient Rome, was
 wisely kept distinct and separate
 from the executive power. In this
 government, it is constitutionally
 lodged in the house of commons;
 and to that house the people ought
 first to carry their complaints, even
 when they were directed against the
 measures of the house itself; but
 now the people were taught to pass
 by the door of the house of com-
 mons, and supplicate the throne for
 the protection of their liberties. He
 warned the members to beware of
 this double house of commons,
 which ministers were erecting on
 the foundation of their delusion;
 the commons of England in parlia-
 ment

ment assembled; and the commons of England in corporation and county meeting dispersed:—an artful minister would craftily play off the one after the other: he would make use of a pliant house of commons to oppress the people; and of a deluded people, to awe a refractory or independent house of commons. If the proceedings of the late parliament had been really disagreeable to the people, why had they not petitioned that house against those proceedings? If they had petitioned, and their prayer had been disregarded, or treated with contempt, the addresses to the throne for a dissolution of parliament would have been extremely proper. When public œconomy became the general wish of the people, petitions were presented, not to the crown, but to the house of commons; but means had been contrived of late so to delude the people, as to make them the very instruments of the degradation of that branch of the government; the destruction of which must necessarily be attended with the loss of their liberty.

The East India bill had been made the specious pretext of the dissolution: it was represented as a violent attack upon the franchises of the people, an invasion of the royal prerogative, and a medium through which the late ministers intended to have secured to themselves a power paramount to every power in the kingdom. In defence of that bill, he said, that it did not appear reasonable, that the proprietors of East India stock should in future retain in their hands a power which they had so grossly abused; by which they had plundered and rendered miserable many millions of persons, who were under the pro-

tection of this nation: which had enabled them into the most unjust and wars, the consequence brought very heavy expence upon this kingdom. As to the exercise of the royal prerogative surprized to hear that, but no charge laid at the door of the East India bill: the power of making war, and of carrying it on, and in what manner he placed certainly one of the great prerogatives of the crown; as the late house of commons neglected the king not to carry on war on the continent of Europe, but went so far even as to make that man an enemy to him who should advise the king on, or who should assist him, that though Sir Henry Cavendish, in instance, was bound by the act to obey the king's orders, yet he was even liable to be impeached if he should refuse to obey their resolutions of the house of commons should attach upon the whole system of parliamentary subordination; and a resolution had been supported by the warmest friends of the minister, and by himself, that no one ever thought of making any ground for the dissolution of parliament.

As to the patronage of the East India company, which the ministers intended to render paramount to the crown, he said that those who were at that time in full possession of that patronage (the company) were very far from being independent of the crown, and he could assure the house of commons, and on his behalf the persons who were to

id of the company's affairs, busied in devising means they might have put it finally out of their own derive any emolument or tary support from their

But had his right ho- friend's bill been as bad iple represented it to be, old maintain that the king constitutionally speaking, existence of such a bill, on for his dissolving the : for, in the first place, not to have known that l was in existence; and, t, the house had a right n whatever bill it pleased, were possible that it could able; or, if it were even g off a whole branch of ative. A bill of exclusion entertained by the parlia- if the day should come, r a member of the house, le house, should be made for a part taken in any it day, would the liberties d expire.

He then produced a representa- tion to be presented to his majesty, which consisted of many sheets of paper, folded like a lawyer's brief, and set the house into a fit of laugh- ter. He observed, that he meant his motion as an epitaph on his de- parted friend, the last parliament: that he had on some occasions writ- ten* long epitaphs to the memory of those that he honoured and re- spected; and on the present occa- sion he chose to follow the corpse to the sepulchre, and go through the ceremony of saying, "ashes to "ashes, and dust to dust," in sure and certain hopes, through the me- rit of the good works of the last parliament, that it would have a glorious and joyful resurrection, and become immortal.

No reply was made to this speech; but as soon as the remonstrance was read, and the question put by the speaker, there was a loud cry of No! and the motion was accordingly de- clared to have passed in the nega- tive†.

On

bly alluding to an epitaph, said to be written by him, on the Earl

e great importance of the subject of this proposed address, and the it throws upon matters that do not seem to have been in general food, would render its omission inexcusable, we have thought it ad- insert it as a note, in order not to interrupt the course of our nar- After some general expressions of duty and respect to his majesty, s, that, in the speech from the throne, his ministers have thought se a language of a very alarming import, unauthorized by the prac- ed times, and irreconcilable to the principles of this government. the privilege and duty of this house to guard the constitution from ment on the part of ministers; and, whenever the occasion re- o warn them against any abuse of the authorities committed to them; ry lately†, that, in a manner not more unseemly than irregular and s, ministers have thought proper, by admonition from the throne, distrust and reproach, to convey the expectations of the people to us, representatives; and have presumed to caution us, the natural guar- e constitution, against any infringement of it on our parts.

See king's speech, Dec. 5, 1782, and May 19, 1784.

[K] 4

This

On the 21st of June, the chancellor of the Exchequer moved several resolutions, as the foundation of the act, since known by the name of

This dangerous innovation we, his faithful commons, think it our duty to mark; and as these admonitions from the throne, by their frequent repetition, seem intended to lead gradually to the establishment of an usage, we hold ourselves bound thus solemnly to protest against them.

This house will be, as it ever ought to be, anxiously attentive to the inclinations and interests of its constituents: nor do we desire to straiten any of the avenues to the throne, or to either house of parliament. But the antient order, in which the rights of the people have been exercised, is not a restriction of their rights. It is a method providently framed in favour of those privileges, which it preserves and enforces, by keeping in that course which has been found the most effectual for answering their ends. His majesty may receive the opinions and wishes of individuals under their signatures, and of bodies corporate under their seals, as expressing their own particular sense: and he may grant such redress as the legal powers of the crown enables the crown to afford. This and the other house of parliament, may also receive the wishes of such corporations and individuals by petition. The collective sense of his people his majesty is to receive from his commons in parliament assembled. It would destroy the whole spirit of the constitution, if his commons were to receive the sense from the ministers of the crown, or to admit them to be a proper, or a regular channel for conveying it.

That the ministers in the said speech declare, “his majesty has a just and confident reliance, that we (his faithful commons) are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which he had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom.”

To represent, that his faithful commons have never failed in loyalty to his majesty. It is now to them to be reminded of it. It is unnecessary and invidious to press it upon them by any example. This recommendation of loyalty, after his majesty has sat for so many years, with the full support of all descriptions of his subjects, on the throne of this kingdom, at a time of profound peace, and without any pretence of the existence or apprehension of war or conspiracy, becoming in itself a source of no small jealousy to his faithful commons; as many circumstances lead us to apprehend that therein the ministers have reference to some other measures and principles of loyalty, and to some other ideas of the constitution, than the laws require, or the practice of parliament will admit.

No regular communication of the proofs of loyalty and attachment to the constitution, alluded to in the speech from the throne, have been laid before this house in order to enable us to judge of the nature, tendency, or occasion of them: or of what particular acts they were displayed; but if we are to suppose the manifestations of loyalty (which are held out to us as an example for imitation) consist in certain addresses delivered to his majesty, promising support to his majesty in the exercise of his prerogative, and thanking his majesty for removing certain of his ministers, on account of the votes they have given upon bills depending in parliament,—if this be the example of loyalty alluded to in the speech from the throne, then we must beg leave to express our serious concern for the impression which has been made on any of our fellow-subjects by misrepresentations, which have seduced them into a seeming approbation of proceedings subversive of their own freedom. We conceive, that the opinions delivered in these papers were not well considered; nor were the parties duly informed of the nature of the matters on which they were called to determine, nor of those proceedings in parliament which they were led to censure.

in Commutation Act. He stated the country had of late increased to such a degree, that the illicit trade of spirits had reached a height, as to endanger almost

we shall act more advisedly.—The loyalty we shall manifest will not be the same as theirs; but, we trust, it will be equally sincere, and more enlightened. We shall not slight authority which shall persuade us (by receiving as proofs of loyalty mistaken principles lightly taken up in these addresses) obliquely to criminate, or to support the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an uncorrupted, independent, and reforming parliament. Above all, we shall take care that the rights and privileges, always claimed, and since the accession of his late majesty's illustrious family constantly exercised by this house (and which we hold ourselves in trust for the commons of Great Britain, and for their benefit) shall not be destructively surrendered, or even weakened and impaired, under ambiguous expressions, and implications of censure on the late parliamentary proceedings. If the claims are not well-founded, they ought to be honestly abandoned; if they are, they ought to be steadily and resolutely maintained.

His majesty's own gracious disposition towards the true principles of our constitution, his faithful commons never did, or could entertain a doubt: we humbly beg leave to express to his majesty our uneasiness concerning other and unusual expressions of his ministers, declaratory of a resolution "to support, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

It would be desirable that all hazardous theories concerning a balance of rights and privileges (a mode of expression wholly foreign to parliamentary usage) might be forborne. His majesty's faithful commons are well instructed in their rights and privileges, which they are determined to maintain on the footing on which they were handed down from their ancestors: they are not unacquainted with the rights and privileges of the house of peers; and they know and revere the lawful prerogatives of the crown: but they do not think it safe to admit anything concerning the existence of a balance of those rights, privileges, and prerogatives: nor are they able to discern to what object ministers would apply the fiction of balance; nor what they would consider as a just one. These ungrounded doctrines have a tendency to stir improper discussions; and to lead to dangerous innovations in the constitution.

But his faithful commons most humbly recommend, instead of the inconsiderate speculations of unexperienced men, that on all occasions resort should be had to the happy practice of parliament, and to those solid maxims of government which have prevailed since the accession of his majesty's illustrious family, as forming the only safe principles on which the crown and parliament can proceed.

We think it the more necessary to be cautious on this head, as, in the last session, the present ministers had thought proper to countenance, if not to support, an attack upon the most clear and undoubted rights and privileges of this house.

arising, from these extraordinary admonitions, and from the new doctrines which seem to have dictated several unusual expressions, that his majesty has been misled by false representations of the late proceedings in parliament, we think it our duty respectfully to inform his majesty, that no attempt whatever has been made against his lawful prerogatives, or against the rights and privileges of the

* Resolutions relative to the acceptance of India bills.

almost the very existence of several particularly that of tea. It has
 branches of the revenue, and more appeared before the committee
 smugg

peers, by the late house of commons, in any of their addresses, votes, or motions; neither do we know of any proceeding by bill, in which it was proposed to abridge the extent of his royal prerogative; but if such provision had been made in any bill, we protest, and we declare, against all speeches, acts, or additions from any persons whatsoever, which have a tendency to consider such bills, or persons concerned in them, as just objects of any kind of censure and punishment from the throne. Necessary reformations may hereafter require, as they frequently have been done in former times, limitations and abridgments, and in some cases an entire extinction of some branch of prerogative. If bills should be introduced in the form in which they appear in the house where they originate, they are, by the wisdom of this constitution, to be corrected, and even to be rejected, if it should be thought fit to do so, elsewhere. This is the known, the legal, and the safe remedy; but the interference, by the manifestation of the royal displeasure, tends to intimidate individual members from proposing, or this house from receiving, debating, and passing bills, and tends to prevent even the beginning of every reformation in the state, and destroys the deliberative capacity of parliament. We therefore claim, demand, and insist upon it, as our undoubted right, that no persons shall be deemed proper objects of animadversion by the crown, in any mode whatever, for the measures which they give, or the propositions which they make, in parliament.

We humbly conceive, that besides its share of the legislative power, and the right of impeachment, that, by the law and usage of parliament, this house has other powers and capacities, which it is bound to maintain. This being assured, that our humble advice on the exercise of prerogative will be heard with the same attention with which it has ever been regarded; and that it will be followed by the same effects which it has ever produced, during the happy and glorious reigns of his majesty's royal progenitors; not doubting but that on all those points, we shall be considered as a council of wisdom and wisdom, and not merely as an accuser of competence to criminate*. This claims both capacities; and we trust that we shall be left to our free discretion, which of them we shall employ as best calculated for his majesty's, and the nation's service. Whenever we shall see it expedient to offer our advice concerning his majesty's servants, who are those of the public, we confidently hope, that the favour of any minister, or any set of ministers, will not be more dear to him than the credit and character of an house of commons. It is an experiment, and a peril to put the representative wisdom and justice of his majesty's people to a wrong; it is a crooked and desperate design, leading to mischief, the effects of which no human wisdom can foresee, to attempt to form a prerogative party in the nation, to be resorted to as occasion shall require, in derogation from the authority of the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled: it is a contrivance of danger, for ministers to set up the representative and constituent bodies of the commons of this kingdom, as two separate and distinct powers, formed to counterpoise each other, leaving the preference in the hands of secret advisers to the crown. In such a situation of things, these advisers, taking advantage of differences which may accidentally arise, or may purposely be fomented between them, will have it in their choice to resort to the one or the other, as may best serve the purposes of their sinister ambition. By exciting an emulation and con-

* "I observe at the same time, that there is no charge or complaint suggested against present ministers?"—*The king's answer, 25th February, 1784, to the address of the commons.*

gling, that only 5,500,000 lb. the East India company, whereas
 of tea was sold annually by the annual consumption of the king-
 dom

the representative and the constituent bodies, as parties contending for credit
 at the throne, sacrifices will be made by both; and the whole can
 in nothing else than the destruction of the dearest rights and liberties of the
 m. If there must be another mode of conveying the collective sense of the
 to the throne than that by the house of commons, it ought to be fixed and
 ed, and its authority ought to be settled: it ought not to exist in so precarious
 dependant a state, as that ministers should have it in their power, at their own
 pleasure, to acknowledge it with respect, or to reject it with scorn.

is the undoubted prerogative of the crown to dissolve parliament; but we
 leave to lay before his majesty, that it is, of all the trusts vested in his majesty,
 most critical and delicate, and that in which this house has the most reason to
 ire, not only the good faith, but the favour of the crown. His commons are
 always upon a par with his ministers in an application to popular judgment:
 not in the power of the members of this house to go to their election at the
 next the most favourable for them. It is in the power of the crown to choose
 me for their dissolution whilst great and arduous matters of state and legisla-
 are depending, which may be easily misunderstood, and which cannot be fully
 aimed before that misunderstanding may prove fatal to the honour that belongs,
 the consideration that is due, to members of parliament.

With his majesty is the gift of all the rewards, the honours, distinctions, fa-
 r, and graces of the state; with his majesty is the mitigation of all the rigours
 the law; and we rejoice to see the crown possessed of trusts calculated to obtain
 d-will, and charged with duties which are popular and pleasing. Our trusts
 of a different kind. Our duties are harsh and invidious in their nature; and
 ice and safety is all we can expect in the exercise of them. We are to offer sa-
 ary, which is not always pleasing, counsel; we are to enquire and to accuse;
 the objects of our enquiry and charge will be for the most part persons of
 alth, power, and extensive connections: we are to make rigid laws for the pre-
 ration of revenue, which of necessity more or less confine some action, or restrain
 ne function, which before was free: what is the most critical and invidious of
 , the whole body of the public impositions originate from us, and the hand of
 : house of commons is seen and felt in every burthen that presses on the people.
 hilst, ultimately, we are serving them, and in the first instance whilst we are
 ving his majesty, it will be hard, indeed, if we should see a house of commons
 : victim of its zeal and fidelity, sacrificed by his ministers to those very popular
 contents which shall be excited by our dutiful endeavours for the security and
 earnest of his throne. No other consequence can result from such an example,
 t that, in future, the house of commons, consulting its safety at the expence of
 duties, and suffering the whole energy of the state to be relaxed, will shrink
 in every service, which, however necessary, is of a great and arduous nature;
 that, willing to provide for the public necessities, and, at the same time, to se-
 re the means of performing that task, they will exchange independance for pro-
 tion, and will court a subservient existence through the favour of those ministers
 state, or those secret advisers, who ought themselves to stand in awe of the
 mmons of the realm.

An house of commons, respected by his ministers, is essential to his majesty's
 vice: it is fit that they should yield to parliament, and not that parliament
 ould be new modelled until it is fitted to their purposes. If our authority is
 ly to be held up when we coincide in opinion with his majesty's advisers, but is
 be set at nought the moment it differs from them, the house of commons will
 sink

dom was supposed from good authority, to exceed twelve millions*, so that the illicit trade in this article was more than double the legal.

* The whole quantity of tea imported from China is about nineteen millions of pounds, of which it is conjectured that not more than seven is consumed in the other countries of Europe.

sink into a mere appendage of administration, and will lose that independent character which, inseparably connecting the honour and reputation with the acts of this house, enables us to afford a real, effective, and substantial support to his government. It is the defence shewn to our opinion, when we dissent from the servants of the crown, which alone can give authority to the proceedings of this house, when it concurs with their measures.

That authority once lost, the credit of his majesty's crown will be impaired in the eyes of all nations. Foreign powers, who may yet wish to revive a friendly intercourse with this nation, will look in vain for that hold which gave a connection with Great Britain the preference to an alliance with any other state. An house of commons, of which ministers were known to stand in awe, where every thing was necessarily discussed, on principles fit to be openly and publicly avowed, and which could not be retracted or varied without danger, furnished a ground of confidence in the public faith, which the engagement of no state dependant on fluctuation of personal favour, and private advice, can ever pretend to. If separated from the house of commons, the grand security for the national faith itself, cannot be broken with impunity, a wound is given to the political importance of Great Britain, which will not easily be healed.

That there was a great variance between the late house of commons and certain persons, whom his majesty has been advised to make and continue as ministers, and whose defiance of the advice of that house, is notorious to the world. That house could not confide in those ministers; and they withheld their confidence from them for reasons for which posterity will honour and respect the name of those who composed that house of commons, distinguished for its independence. They could not confide in persons who have shewn a disposition to dark and dangerous intrigues. By these intrigues they have weakened, if not destroyed, the clear assurance which his majesty's people, and which all nations ought to have, of what are, and what are not, the real acts of his government.

If it should be seen that his ministers may continue in their offices, without any signification to them of his majesty's displeasure at any of their measures, which persons considerable for their rank, and known to have had access to his majesty's sacred person, can with impunity abuse that advantage, and employ his majesty's name to disavow and counteract the proceedings of his official servants, nothing but distrust, discord, debility, contempt of all authority, and general confusion can prevail in his government.

This we lay before his majesty with humility and concern, as the inevitable effect of a spirit of intrigue in his executive government; an evil which we have too much reason to be persuaded exists and encreases. During the course of the last session it broke out in a manner the most alarming. This evil was infinitely aggravated by the unauthorized, but not disavowed use which has been made of his majesty's name, for the purpose of the most unconstitutional, corrupt, and dishonourable influence on the minds of the members of parliament, that ever was practised in this kingdom. No attention, even to the exterior decorum, in the practice of corruption, and intimidation employed on peers, was observed: several peers were obliged under menaces to retract their declarations, and to recal their proxies.

The only remedy he could devise on tea to so small an amount, as to
 in this evil was, to lower the duties make the profit on the illicit trade
 no

The commons have the deepest interest in the purity and integrity of the peerage. The peers dispose of all the property in the kingdom, in the last resort; and they dispose of it on their honour and not on their oaths, as all the members of every other tribunal in the kingdom must do; though in them the proceeding is not conclusive. We have, therefore, a right to demand that no application shall be made to peers of such a nature as may give room to call in question, much less to attain our sole security for all that we possess. This corrupt proceeding appeared to the house of commons, who are the natural guardians of the purity of parliament, and of the purity of every branch of judicature, a most reprehensible and dangerous practice, tending to shake the very foundation of the authority of the house of peers;—and they branded it as such by their resolution.

The house had not sufficient evidence to enable them legally to punish this practice, but they had enough to caution them against all confidence in the authors and abettors of it. They performed their duty in humbly advising his majesty against the employment of such ministers; but his majesty was advised to keep those ministers, and to dissolve that parliament. The house aware of the importance and urgency of its duty with regard to the British interests in India, which were and are in the utmost disorder, and in the utmost peril, most humbly requested his majesty not to dissolve the parliament during the course of their very critical proceedings on that subject. His majesty's gracious condescension to that request was conveyed in the royal faith, pledged to an house of parliament, and solemnly delivered from the throne. It was but a very few days after a committee had been appointed with the consent and concurrence of the chancellor of the exchequer, appointed for an enquiry into certain accounts delivered to the house by the court of directors, and then a motion being made in that enquiry, that the ministers, regardless of the assurance given from the crown to an house of commons, did dissolve that parliament. We most humbly submit to his majesty's consideration the consequences of this their breach of public faith.

Whilst the members of the house of commons, under that security, were engaged in his majesty's and the national business, endeavours were industrially used to calumniate those whom it was found impracticable to corrupt. The reputation of the members, and the reputation of the house itself, was undermined in every part of the kingdom.

In the speech from the throne relative to India, we are cautioned by the ministers, "not to lose sight of the effect any measure may have on the constitution of our country." We are apprehensive that a calumnious report spread abroad of an attack upon his majesty's prerogative by the late house of commons, may have made an impression on his royal mind, and have given occasion to this unusual admonition to the present. This attack is charged to have been made in the late parliament, by a bill which passed the house of commons in the late session of that parliament, for the regulation of the affairs, for the preservation of the commerce and for the amendment of the government of this nation, in the East Indies.

That his majesty and his people may have an opportunity of entering into the ground of this injurious charge, we beg leave humbly to acquaint his majesty that, far from having made any infringement whatsoever on any part of his royal prerogative, that bill did, for a limited time, give to his majesty certain powers never before possessed by the crown; and for this his present ministers (who, rather than fall short in the number of their calumnies, employ some that are contradictory) have slandered this house, as aiming at the extension of an unconstitutional

not adequate to the risk. It was price of freight and insurance to well known, that in this trade the share was about 25 per cent.

unconstitutional influence in his majesty's crown. This pretended attempt to increase the influence of the crown, they were weak enough to endeavour to persuade his majesty's people was amongst the causes which excited his majesty's sentiment against his late ministers.

Further, to remove the impressions of this calumny concerning an attempt of the house of commons against his prerogative, it is proper to inform his majesty, that the territorial possessions in the East Indies never have been declared by any public judgment, act, or instrument; or any resolution of parliament whatsoever, to be the subject matter of his majesty's prerogative; nor have they ever been understood as belonging to his ordinary administration, or to be annexed or united to his crown; but that they are acquisitions of a new and peculiar description, unknown to the ancient executive constitution of this country.

From time to time, therefore, parliament provided for their government according to its discretion, and to its opinion of what was required by the public necessities. We do not know that his majesty was entitled, by prerogative, to exercise any act of authority whatsoever in the company's affairs, or that such effect, such authority has ever been exercised. His majesty's patronage was taken away by that bill; because it is notorious that his majesty never originally had the appointment of a single officer, civil or military, in the company's establishment in India; nor has the least degree of patronage ever been acquired by the crown in any other manner or measure, than as the power was thought expedient to be granted by act of parliament; that is, by the very same authority by which the offices were disposed of and regulated in the bill, which his majesty's servants have falsely and injuriously represented as infringing upon the prerogative of the crown.

Before the year 1773 the whole administration of India, and the whole patronage to office there, was in the hands of the East India company. The East India Company is not a branch of his majesty's prerogative administration, does that body exercise any species of authority under it, nor indeed from any royal title, that does not derive all its legal validity from acts of parliament.

When a claim was asserted to the India territorial possessions in the occupation of the company, these possessions were not claimed as parcel of his majesty's patrimonial estate, or as a fruit of the ancient inheritance of his crown. They were claimed for the public. And when agreements were made with the East India company concerning any composition for the holding, or any participation of the profits of those territories, the agreement was made with the public, the preambles of the several acts have uniformly so stated it. These agreements were not made (even nominally) with his majesty, but with parliament; the bills making and establishing such agreements always originated in this house, which appropriated the money to wait the disposition of parliament, without ceremony of previous consent from the crown even so much as suggested by any of his ministers; which previous consent is an observance of decorum, not a deed of strict right, but generally paid when a new appropriation takes place of any part of his majesty's prerogative revenues.

In pursuance of a right thus uniformly recognized, and uniformly acted upon when parliament undertook the reformation of the East India company in 1773, a commission was appointed as the commission in the late bill was appointed, and it was made to continue for a term of years, as the commission in the late bill was to continue; all the commissioners were named in parliament, as in the late bill they were named. As they received, so they held their offices, with

independently

insurance on the inland carriage per cent. The duty on tea, as it
 10 per cent. more, in all 35 then stood, was about 50 per cent. so
 that

ident of the crown; they held them for a fixed term; they were not re-
 le by an address of either house, or even of both houses of parliament, a
 tion observed in the late bill, relative to the commissioners proposed there-
 r were they bound by the strict rules of proceeding which regulated and
 ed the late commissioners against all possible abuse of a power which could
 l of being diligently and zealously watched by the ministers of the crown,
 e proprietors of the stock, as well as by parliament. Their proceedings
 n that bill, directed to be of such a nature as easily to subject them to the
 revision of both, in case of any malversation.

he year 1780, an act of parliament again made provision for the govern-
 of those territories for another four years, without any sort of reference to
 tive; nor was the least objection taken at the second, more than at the first
 periods, as if an infringement had been made upon the rights of the
 yet his majesty's ministers have thought fit to represent the late commit-
 an entire innovation on the constitution, and the setting up a new order
 ate in the nation, tending to the subversion of the monarchy itself.
 e government of the East Indies, other than by his majesty's prerogative,
 effect, a fourth order in the commonwealth, this order has long existed;
 e the East India company has for many years enjoyed it in the fullest ex-
 nd does at this day enjoy the whole administration of those provinces, and
 tronage to offices throughout that great empire, except as it is controuled
 of parliament.

as the ill-condition, and ill-administration of the company's affairs, which
 d this house (merely as a temporary establishment) to vest the same powers
 the company did before possels, (and no other) for a limited time, and un-
 ry strict directions, in proper hands, until they could be restored, or fur-
 rovision made concerning them. It was therefore no creation whatever of a
 ower, but the removal of an old power, long since created, and then exist-
 om the management of those persons who had manifestly and dangerously
 their trust. This house, which well knows the parliamentary origin of all
 mpany's powers and privileges, and is not ignorant or negligent of the au-
 which may vest those powers and privileges in others, if justice and the
 safety so require, is conscious to itself, that it no more creates a new order
 state, by making occasional trustees for the direction of the company, than
 nally did in giving a much more permanent trust to the directors, or to the
 d court of that body. The monopoly of the East India company was a
 tion from the general freedom of trade belonging to his majesty's people.
 ower of government, and of peace and war, are parts of prerogative of
 ghest order. Of our competence to restrain the rights of all his subjects
 of parliament, and to vest those high and eminent prerogatives even in a
 ular company of merchants, there has been no question. We beg leave
 umberly to claim as our right, and as a right which this house has always
 to frame such bills, for the regulation of that commerce, and of the ter-
 s held by the East India company, and every thing relating to them, as to
 scretion shall seem fit: and we assert and maintain, that therein we follow,
 not innovate on the constitution.

ut his majesty's ministers, misled by their ambition, have endeavoured, if
 e, to form a faction in the country against the popular part of the consti-
 and have therefore thought proper to add to their slanderous accusation
 t a house of parliament, relative to his majesty's prerogative, another of a
 different

that the smuggler had an advantage as the voyage from England over the fair dealer of 15 per cent. the continent might be easily

different nature, calculated for the purpose of raising fears and jealousies in the corporate bodies of the kingdom, and of persuading uninformed persons belonging to those corporations to look to, and to make addresses to them as protectors of their rights, under their several charters, from the designs which, without any ground, charged the then house of commons to have formed a new charters in general. For this purpose they have not scrupled to assert, the exertion of his majesty's prerogative in the late precipitate change in his administration, and the dissolution of the late parliament, were measures adopted in order to rescue the people and their rights out of the hands of the house of commons, their representatives.

We trust that his majesty's subjects are not yet so far deluded as to believe the charters, or that any other of their local or general privileges can have a security in any place but where that security has always been looked for, and always found, in the house of commons. Miserable and precarious indeed would be the state of their franchises, if they were to find no defence but from a quarter from whence they have always been attacked. But the late house of commons in passing that bill, made no attack upon any powers or privileges except such as an house of commons have frequently attacked, and will attack they trust, in the end, with their wonted success; that is, upon those which are corruptly and oppressively administered; and this house do faithfully assure his majesty, that we will correct, and, if necessary for the purpose, as far as lies, will wholly destroy every species of power and authority exercised by his subjects to the oppression, wrong, and detriment of the people, and to the impoverishment and debilitation of the countries subject to it.

The propagators of the calumnies against that house of Parliament have been indefatigable in exaggerating the supposed injury done to the East India company by the suspension of the authorities which they have, in every instance, as if power had been wrested, by wrong and violence, from just and proper hands; but they have, with equal care, concealed the weighty grounds and reasons on which that house had adopted the most moderate of all possible expedients for rescuing the natives of India from oppression, and for saving the interests of the real and honest proprietors of their stock, as well as that great national, mercantile concern, from imminent ruin.

The ministers aforesaid have also caused it to be reported, that the house of commons have confiscated the property of the East India company. It is the reverse of truth. The whole management was a trust for the proprietors, their own inspection (and it was provided for in the bill) and under the sanction of parliament. That bill, so far from confiscating the company's property, was the only one which, for several years past, did not, in some shape or other, affect their property, or restrain them in the disposition of it.

It is proper that his majesty and all his people should be informed, that the house of commons have proceeded, with regard to the East India company, with a degree of care, circumspection, and deliberation, which has not been equalled in the history of parliamentary proceedings. For sixteen years the state and condition of that body has never been wholly out of their view; in the year 1768 the house took those subjects into consideration, in a committee of the whole; the business was pursued in the following years: in the year 1771, two committees were appointed for the same purpose, which examined into their affairs with much diligence, and made very ample reports: in the year 1773, the proceedings were carried to an act of parliament, which proved ineffectual to its purpose.

four or five times in the year ; As this regulation would cause a
 before proposed to reduce the deficiency in the revenue of about
 on tea to 12%. 10s. per cent. 600,000l. per annum, he proposed
 to

tions and abuses in India having since rather increased than diminished on
 it of the greatness of the temptations and convenience of the opportunities,
 got the better of the legislative provisions calculated against ill practices
 at their beginnings: insomuch that, in 1781, two committees were again
 ted, who have made seventeen reports. It was upon the most minute, exact,
 borious collection and discussion of facts, that the late house of commons
 ded in the reform which they attempted in the administration of India,
 hich has been frustrated by ways and means the most dishonourable to his
 y's government, and the most pernicious to the constitution of this king-
 His majesty was so sensible of the disorders in the company's administra-
 that the consideration of that subject was no less than six times recom-
 d to this house in speeches from the throne.

result of the parliamentary enquiries has been, that the East India com-
 was found totally corrupted, and totally perverted from the purposes of its
 tion, whether political or commercial; that the powers of war and peace
 by the charter had been abused, by kindling hostilities in every quarter for
 poses of rapine; that almost all the treaties of peace they have made, have
 iven cause to so many breaches of public faith; that countries once the most
 ing are reduced to a state of indigence, decay, and depopulation, to the di-
 on of our strength, and to the infinite dishonour of our national character;
 e laws of this kingdom are notoriously, and almost in every instance, de-
 that the servants of the company, by the purchase of qualifications to vote
 general court, and at length, by getting the company itself deeply in their
 ave obtained the entire and absolute mastery in the body, by which they
 to have been ruled and coerced. Thus their malversations in office are
 ted instead of being checked by the company. The whole of the affairs of
 dy are reduced to a most perilous situation; and many millions of innocent
 erving men who are under the protection of this nation, and who ought to
 lected by it, are oppressed by a most despotic and rapacious tyranny. The
 ny and their servants having strengthened themselves by this confederacy,
 t at defiance the authority and admonitions of this house employed to re-
 em; and when this house had selected certain principal delinquents, whom
 clared it the duty of the company to recall, the company held out its legal
 ges against all reformation; positively refused to recall them; and sup-
 those who had fallen under the just censure of this house, with new and
 r marks of countenance and approbation.

late house discovering the reverted situation of the company, by which the
 l servants are really the masters, and the offenders are become their own
 thought fit to examine into the state of their commerce; and they have
 covered that their commercial affairs are in the greatest disorder; that their
 ave accumulated beyond any present or obvious future means of payment,
 under the actual administration of their affairs; that this condition of the
 dia company has begun to affect the sinking fund itself, on which the
 redit of the kingdom rests, a million and upwards being due to the cus-
 which that house of commons, whose intentions towards the company have
 grossly misrepresented, were indulgent enough to respite. And thus, in-
 confiscating their property, the company received without interest (which
 a case had been before charged) the use of a very large sum of the public
 The revenues are under the peculiar care of this house, not only as the
 . XXVII. [L.]

to make good the same by an additional window-tax. This tax, he said, would not be felt as an additional burthen, but ought to be considered as a commutation, and would in fact prove favourable to the

revenues originate from us, but as, on every failure of the funds set apart for the support of the national credit, or to provide for the national strength and for the task of supplying every deficiency falls upon his majesty's faithful commons, this house must, in effect, tax the people. The house therefore, at every emergency, incurs the hazard of becoming obnoxious to its constituents.

The enemies of the late house of commons resolved, if possible, to bring on an event. They therefore endeavoured to misrepresent the provident means adopted by the house of commons for keeping off this invidious necessity, as an attack upon the rights of the East-India company; for they well knew, that on the contrary, if, for want of proper regulation and relief, the company should become insolvent, or even stop payment, the national credit and commerce would sustain an irreparable blow; and that calamity would be justly imputed to parliament, which after so long enquiries, and such frequent admonitions from his majesty, had neglected an essential and so urgent an article of their duty: on the other hand they knew, that wholly corrupted as the company is, nothing effectual could be done to preserve that interest from ruin, without taking for a time the national objects of public trust out of their hands; and then a cry would be industriously raised against the house of commons, as depriving British subjects of their legal privileges. This restraint, being plain and simple, must be easily understood by those who are brought with great difficulty to comprehend the intricate detail of management, which rendered this suspension of the administration of India absolutely necessary on motives of justice, of policy, of public honour, and public safety.

The house of commons had not been able to devise a method, by which the redress of grievances could be effected through the authors of those grievances; nor could they imagine how corruptions could be purified by the corruption of the corrupted; nor do we now conceive, how any reformation can proceed against the known abettors and supporters of the persons who have been guilty of misdemeanors which parliament has reprobated, and who for their own purposes have given countenance to a false and delusive state of the company's affairs, fabricated to mislead parliament, and to impose upon the nation.

Your commons feel, with a just resentment, the inadequate estimate which your ministers have formed of the importance of this great concern. They call on us to act upon the principles of those who have not enquired into the matter, and to condemn those who, with the most laudable diligence, have examined and scrutinized every part of it. The deliberations of parliament have been but a short season of the year is unfavourable; many of us are new members, who have been wholly unacquainted with the subject, which lies remote from the ordinary course of general information.

We are cautioned against an infringement of the constitution; and it is not possible to know, what the secret advisers of the crown, who have driven the late ministers for their conduct in parliament, and have dissolved the late parliament for a pretended attack upon prerogative, will consider as such an infringement. We are not furnished with a rule, the observance of which can protect us safe from the resentment of the crown, even by an implicit obedience to the dictates of the ministers who have advised that speech: we know not how the late ministers may be disavowed; and how soon the members of this house, who have agreed with them, may be considered as objects of his majesty's displeasure. Until by his majesty's goodness and wisdom the late example is completely done away, we are not free.

use, for instance, of nine which would be rated at eight be supposed to consist of 1-2; the difference the old duties on which, the duty proposed, might, we suppose, amount to 1*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*. in a family would gain by taxation 15*s*. 4*d*.

The principal benefit he expected from this measure was the ruin of the smuggling trade, which, he said, subsisted almost entirely on the profit of their teas. The chief benefit would be, the timely relief it would afford the East India company. By this measure they would find a market for sixteen, instead of five millions of teas, and would be enabled to take twenty more large ships for their service.

He met with a warm opposition in the houses of parliament. He did not think it right to have any claim to the duty of commutation—Tea, he said, was an article of pretty general use, and not an article of luxury;

the admission of light into houses was indispensably necessary; the act therefore, in effect, compelled all persons, whether they drank tea or not, to pay a tax for it. The chief benefit from the measure would accrue to the Chinese, who, by the increasing consumption of tea, and the demands for a higher-priced sort, would draw out of this country money to double the amount they had done before. The company might, indeed, derive considerable gains; but they must all come out of the pockets of the people, without any return; and one truth would be made very clear, that the trade of the company was not a matter of such infinite consequence to the revenues of the kingdom, since, without the intervention of their imports, we could raise the same sums upon our houses and windows at home.

But allowing the general principles of the bill to be unexceptionable, it was reprobated as a dangerous experiment. The duty on tea

well aware, in providing for the affairs of the East, what an abuse of power, and of wealth and influence growing out of that abuse, his commons had, in the last parliament, and we still have, to struggle with. We are sensible that the influence of that wealth, in a much larger measure than at any former period, may have penetrated into the government from whence alone any real reformation can be expected.

Therefore, in the arduous affairs recommended to us, our proceedings should be firm, steady, and effectual, if no delinquency should be prevented, and no offender should be called to account; if every person should be cared for, and raised in power, in proportion to the enormity of his offences; if no property should be given to any of the natives unjustly dispossessed of their inheritances, and properties; if no cruel and unjust exactions shall be made; if the source of no peculation, or oppressive gain should be cut off; if no opportunity of the opportunities that were in our hands, our Indian affairs should fall into ruin irretrievable, and in its fall crush the credit, and the revenues of this country, we stand acquitted to our honour, and conscience, who have reluctantly seen the weightiest interests of our times the most critical to its dignity and safety, rendered the sport of the moderate and unmeasured ambition of individuals, and by that means of his majesty's government degraded in the public estimation, and the character of this renowned nation rendered contemptible in the eyes of Europe.

was one of the main pillars of the revenue; it was paid without a murmur, and by prudent regulations might be very greatly extended. It was also much doubted, whether it would produce the effects expected from it in the suppression of smuggling. The price of tea on the continent was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cheaper than at the company's sales, and this, added to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, it was contended, would be a sufficient compensation for all the risks run by the smuggler.

The public measures next brought forward by the minister, related to an object that required all the address and management he possessed. The first was a bill to enable the East India company to divide 8 per cent. interest on their capital. By the sudden dissolution of the late parliament, the committee to whom the examination of the state of the company's affairs had been referred, was prevented from making any progress in that business; and tho' the enquiry was resumed as early as possible in the present session, yet, before any report could be made, the house was reduced to the necessity, either of authorizing the company to make a dividend, without any information relative to their abilities so to do, or to endanger their credit, by refusing its consent. All the disgraceful and dangerous circumstances of this dilemma were strongly urged by the late ministers against their successors; and as the best and safest means of extricating the public out of the difficulty, it was proposed to make the dividend 6 per cent. instead of 8. It was admitted on all sides, that the affairs of the company were, at least, not in the most flourishing condition; and it was stated, not only as a

mockery, but as an act of real justice to the public, that, while the company was applying to parliament for a considerable pecuniary aid, they should take care to divide amongst themselves as much as they had divided under the most favourable circumstances; and that, they should not take upon themselves part of the distresses occasioned by their own mismanagement; but lay all upon the public.

On the other side, the arguments of the case, and the probabilities for supposing that the company might be indulged in a dividend of 8 per cent. without detriment to the public, were insisted on. It was also urged in favour of the company, that the distresses did not arise from their own faults, but that they had been taken in the general calamity which, in consequence of the war, had involved the whole country.

The bill, as originally proposed, passed the house of commons without a division; and after a warm debate in the house of lords, passed on a division of 28 to 9.

The second act was to allow the company a further respite of debt due to the Exchequer; to enable them to accept of bills beyond the amount prescribed by former acts of parliament; and to establish their future dividends.

These propositions gave rise to frequent debates. The conduct of the minister towards the company was allowed to be just and justly merited; and the minister gave them of his gratitude the commutation act, the dividend act, and the present bill, kept up with his sense of the obligations owed them. But hitherto, it was observed, he had been discharging

out of other people's and it remained to be seen, if for the better govern- their affairs, whether he as ready to surrender to ministerial power, as he left them with the public

amendment to the first ob- bill, it was proposed by pter, that the company 5 per cent. for the money the public; but the mo- egatived:

expect to the authorizing tance of bills, an objec- arted by Mr. Fox, which, lowed any weight, would utmost consequence to the Parliament, he observed, superintending power over ny, and its consent being to the acceptance of the ession, the public might ide that the resources of ny were equal to the pay- those bills, if parliament horize their acceptance, : thereby be induced to as good security: as parliament, which is also ian of the public inte- ld be the cause why the as advanced, so, in case ncy, it would be bound in see that no one suffered effects of its partiality, s, or incapacity.

ctrine, it was contended er side of the house, was admissible; and the case l in the following man- the act of 1773, the pub- is entitled to a certain he company's profits, at- end of 8 per cent.; and, sity: for this share, the were bound not to accept

of bills beyond a certain amount, until it was paid, without the consent of the commissioners of the treasury. When therefore parliament gives such consent, it amounts only to this, that the public consents to give up, for the present, the security it possessed for the payment of its share in the company's profits.

The extreme inconsistency between the third object of the bill and the first, was handled with great severity. To support the first, it would be necessary to shew, that the affairs of the company were in so deplorable a state as to stand in need of every possible assistance. To justify the last, it was required to prove, that they were in so flourishing a condition as to afford an enormous dividend. The preference given by the minister to the company's interests over those of the public, weighed down and sinking under the burthen of taxes, was again reverted to; and the house was warned against the rapid strides with which the factions of the India company, after plundering and ravaging the East, were advancing to controul and domineer over the government and councils of this kingdom.

After several divisions, the bill passed both houses, and was followed by an act "for the better government of the affairs of the East India company, &c." This act, though framed upon the same model with that brought in by Mr. Pitt in the last parliament, yet differed from it considerably in several material points. The powers of the board of controul, which, in contrast to the plan of the late ministry, and in compliance with the temper of those times, was kept as subordinate as possible, were now

greatly enlarged. In cases of urgency, which might not admit the delays of consultation, and in cases of secrecy, which might not admit of previous communication, they are enabled to issue and transmit their own orders to India, without their being subject to the revision of the court of directors. It also vests in the governor general and council an absolute power over the other presidencies in all points relative to transactions with the country powers, and in all applications of the revenues and forces in time of war, with a power of suspension in case of disobedience.

The second part of the bill contains a variety of internal regulations respecting the affairs of India. The clauses relative to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, to the disputes between him and the Rajah of Tanjore, and to the relief of dispossessed Zemindars, and other native landholders, were adopted from Mr. Fox's India bill, with some exceptions and limitations. Various restrictions are also laid upon the patronage of the directors, and retrenchments directed to be made in the company's establishments.

The third part of the bill relates to the punishment of Indian delinquency. All British subjects are made amenable to the courts of justice in England for all acts done in India. The receiving of presents is declared to be extortion, and disobedience of orders, and all corrupt bargains to be misdemeanors, and punishable as such. Power is given to the governors of the several settlements to seize all persons suspected of carrying on illicit correspondence, and, if necessary, to send them to England. Every company's servant is required, within two months

after his return to England, to deliver in upon oath to the exchequer, an inventory of his real and personal estates; and a return thereof to the court of directors for the inspection of the propriety and, in case any complaint be made thereupon by the court of directors, the court of directors may direct any three proprietors to put to stock to the amount subject of 10,000*l.* the court of directors are required to examine the complaint of upon oath, and if they find him guilty, to imprison him until he shall have answered the interrogatories proposed to their satisfaction; and in case of neglect or concealment he shall be punished by imprisonment, forfeiture of all his estates, both real and personal, and an incapacity of serving the company again.

Lastly; for the more speedy and effectual prosecution of persons charged with crimes committed in the East Indies, a new court of justice is appointed, consisting of three judges, appointed by the crown, and three peers, members of the house of commons. The four peers to be taken out of a list of 26, which shall be chosen by ballot at the commandment of every session of parliament, and the six commoners out of a list of 40 members, chosen in the same manner; liberty given to the party accused, the prosecutor, to challenge any number of the same. The court also directs, that all depositions and witnesses taken in India, and writings received by the directors, and copies of the same sent out by them, shall be received as legal evidence. The judgment of the court is made final, and no appeal to be made, except to tend to fine and imprisonment.

ring the party incapable of
ving the company in any
whatever.

bill met with a strenuous
in almost every stage of
pass through both houses.
principle of the first part of
is the same with that brought
Mr. Pitt in the late parlia-
it is unnecessary for us to
r again the grounds on
it was opposed and defend-
the extension of the power of
rd of controul, a measure
for the purpose of giving
vigour and efficacy to the
system, was objected to as in-
us to the avowed principle
bill, and insufficient for the
alleged to be aimed at

The enlarged powers con-
n the governor general were
ected to as an inversion of
er of government, which
that authority, exercised
tance from the controuling
and subject to almost inlu-
temptations, should be as
as possible. The bill was
l on these notorious facts—
e government of the com-
home, in the hands of the
s, was weak and impolitic,
it the conduct of their ser-
voad was disobedient, cruel,
pacious; yet the bill con-
the government in the hands
former, and increased the
of the latter. A board of
l was indeed instituted; but
nsation of all the essential
of government, the nomi-
nignty of the court of di-
the arbitrary superinten-
s the board of controul, and
otic power conferred on the
r general, seemed to be the
mplete recipe for composing

a weak, inefficient, and corrupt go-
vernment, that human invention
could suggest.

In answer to these objections it
was asserted, that the adjustment of
these several powers had been regu-
lated by a due attention to the na-
ture of the object, to the rights of
individuals, and to the safety of the
constitution. That the whole plan
was necessarily an experiment; but
that it was evident, from the form
of our own polity, that a mixed
government did not imply one weak
or inefficient. With respect to the
great authority vested in the gover-
nor general, it was defended as most
suitable to the genius and preju-
dices of the country where it was
to be exercised.

In the second part of the bill, it
was remarked, that the clauses re-
specting disobedience of orders, the
commencing of wars, and the suc-
cession to offices by seniority, were
rendered nugatory by several ex-
ceptions and limitations. These
exceptions were, on the other hand,
defended as necessary precautions
against circumstances and events in
which it might be necessary to per-
mit the exercise of a discretionary
power. The inefficiency of the
clause relative to the oppressed na-
tive landholders, the ruinous delay
which would attend the mode of
proceeding directed for their relief,
and the abuses to which it was lia-
ble, were also strongly objected to;
but the clause was adopted by the
majority on the same grounds as
the former.

The last part of the bill encoun-
tered a more vehement opposition,
and the minister was called on, but
in vain, to submit it to the free
judgment of the house by making
it a separate act. The trial by a

jury of peers has ever been considered in this kingdom as a right of so sacred a nature, that the slightest attempt to infringe upon it had hitherto never failed to occasion an universal alarm. But the institution of a new court of judicature was not the only innovation which the bill made upon the constitution. The obligation to swear to the amount of property, and the powers granted to the courts of enforcing interrogatories, tended to force persons to criminate themselves, and were modes of inquisitorial proceedings unknown to the subjects of this island. It was confidently denied, that there was any necessity for so alarming a departure from the established principles and practice of the constitution; and it was therefore presumed, that it could have been done with no other than a corrupt view, to draw the rich and powerful servants of the East India company into a dependance upon the crown for its protection.

Notwithstanding the weight of popular odium, which the minister was likely to incur by this proceeding, he nevertheless persisted in supporting his measure. He declared his conviction, that the ordinary courts of justice were totally inadequate to the task of doing substantial justice upon Indian

delinquents, and that there were crimes committed there for which common law had provided no redress.—At the same time he did not conceive that the principle which he proceeded was so entirely unknown in the jurisprudence of this kingdom. It was recognised in the whole code of martial law. As to the influence of the crown, he trusted he had sufficiently guarded against any apprehensions, by the mode directed for the constitution of the new court of judicature.

The bill at length passed the houses, after frequent divisions, in which very large majorities followed the opinion of the minister.

On the 30th of June Mr. Fox opened the national accounts for the present year, or what is generally termed the Budget.

After having recapitulated the supplies which had been granted by parliament, and the ways and means for raising them, he stated that the ways and means fell within 6,000,000*l.* of the sum wanted for the *supplies*; and this last he proposed to raise by a loan, on terms which he had come to with the subscribers were as follows; for every *£.100* subscribed, the public would give

<i>£.100</i> 3 per cents. valued at	—	<i>£. 57 12 6</i>
50 4 per cents. valued at	—	37 8 9
5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> by annuities, valued at	—	4 17 11½
Total		<u>99 19 2½</u>

Thus the sum to be paid by the public would be somewhat short of what would be lent: however this would be made up to the money-

lender by a douceur of lot tickets, which would cost the public nothing: to a subscriber of *£.100* should be given six lottery tickets

in proportion to the in-
amount of each subscrip-

respect to the unfunded
which amounted to upwards
1,000,000 in navy bills, and
1,000 in ordnance debent-
ough he intended to fund only
millions of this debt, still, as
the navy bills actually bore
, and as the interest on that
rich he did not mean to
his year, would amount to
100, he proposed to lay on
this year for the interest of
ole, notwithstanding only
it would be funded.

eable to this calculation,
necessary for paying the in-
n the loan, the part of the
ed debt which he proposed
, and the four per cents. on
ich he would leave unfund-
the next year, would amount
le more than £.900,000; so
the new taxes should pro-
e sums that be expected from
here would be a surplus of
at more than £.30,000 in
of the public.

taxes which he produced, met
ral but with little opposition,
except that which proposed
itional duty on coal, and
was finally rejected, and some
ubstituted in its room.

concluded with declaring,
had studiously endeavoured
that he held to be the indis-
e duty of every person ho-
with the high office he
viz, to disguise nothing from
lic that affected him in real in-
out to bring every particular
nature forward; and, how-

ever great the personal risque and
inconvenience, however great the
danger of incurring popular odium
by proposing heavy burthens on the
people might be, not to shrink from
that painful part of duty, if such
burthens were by the exigency of
affairs required to be imposed.

The sessions closed with a motion
brought forward by Mr. Dundas,
for the restoration of the estates for-
feited in Scotland in the rebellion
of 1745.—As this measure had for
its object the relief of individuals,
whose unequivocal attachment and
loyalty to his present majesty and his
family could not be supposed, even
in a less liberal and less enlighten-
ed age than the present, to be
tainted or affected by the crimes of
their ancestors, it met with the
perfect approbation of the com-
mons.—In the house of lords, how-
ever, it was opposed by the lord
chancellor, both on the grounds of
impolicy and its partiality. It
was impolitic, he said, as far as it
rendered nugatory the settled maxim
of the British constitution, that
treason was a crime of so deep a
dye, that nothing was adequate to
its punishment but the total eradi-
cation of the person, the name, and
the family, out of the society which
he had attempted to hurt. This
was the wisdom, he said, of former
times. But if a more enlightened
age chose to relax from the esta-
blished severity, he thought it ought
to be done with gravity and delibe-
ration.

It was, he said, partial, because
the estates forfeited in 1715, and
which were forfeited upon the same
grounds and principles as those in

—these taxes, and their computed amount respectively, see the Appen-
dice Chronicle, page 304.

1745, were passed over in silence, whilst even a person who had forfeited in 1690 was included in the provision. — The bill nevertheless passed the lords, and received the royal assent.

Aug. 20th, 1784. The king, on the 20th of August, put an end to the session, by a speech from the throne; in which, after expressing his approbation of their

proceedings, and his concern for the additional burthens which they had been obliged to lay upon the public, he adverted to the important objects, with respect to trade and commerce, yet to be provided for, and he trusted, that such regulations would be framed, upon a full investigation, as might be calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of every part of the empire.

C H A P. X.

The second session of the parliament opened. The king's speech recommends the final adjustment of the commercial intercourse with Ireland, the farther suppression of smuggling, the consideration of the reports of the commissioners of accounts, and the making regulations in different offices. Earl of Surrey's exceptions to the speech. The minister's answer. Lord North's animated versions on the mention which had been made of a parliamentary reform. Mr. Burke objects to the speech, on account of its taking no notice of Indian affairs, and proposes an amendment in the address. Minister replies to Lord North. — History of the celebrated Westminster election, which continued for upwards of six weeks, and was concluded only on the day previous to the return of the writ. High bailiff grants a scrutiny, which is protested against by Mr. Fox. Brought before parliament and often discussed. Arguments for and against the scrutiny. Mr. Fox's animated appeal, sarcastically attacking the minister. Mr. Pitt's reply, charging Mr. Fox with disgraceful conduct in politics. Various questions and divisions on the subject. The scrutiny at last quashed, and Lord Hood and Mr. Fox, in consequence, returned. — Provisions by Mr. Fox's India bill, for adjusting the Nabob of Arcot's debts; also by Mr. Pitt's. Court of directors pursue measures in consequence of directions in the latter, which are superseded by the board of control. Earl of Carlisle's motion thereon — warmly debated but negatived without a division. The same transaction agitated in the house of commons by Mr. Fox, and defended by Mr. Dundas. Mr. Smith, chairman of the company's, sentiments. Sir Thomas Rumbold's. Mr. Burke's full investigation of the subject. The motion negatived, 164 to 61. — Mr. Pitt's motion to amend the representation in parliament; particulars of his proposal. Not generally approved. Mr. Fox's objections. Arguments for and against the measure. Negatived. — General review of the national finances by the minister. Objections by the opposition. Contents of the budget. — Bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into abuses, and report observations for better conducting business, in the public offices, brought in by the minister. Objections thereto. Arguments

*four. Passes in the commons by a large majority. In the lords re-
serves very material amendments.—Mention of the steps taken to settle the
commercial intercourse with Ireland. Close of the session.*

The second session opened on
the 25th day of January,

In the speech from the
the object particularly re-
ferred to the attention of both
was the final adjustment of
commercial intercourse between
Britain and Ireland. The
that had attended the mea-
sures last session, for the sup-
pression of smuggling, was next
mentioned, as an encouragement to
the important object. And finally,
reports of the commissioners of
the customs, and such further regula-
tions might appear necessary in
different offices of the kingdom,
were submitted as matters worthy
of early consideration.

The address, which, as usual,
was an echo to the speech, passed in
the house of lords without either
support or any sort of opposition.
In the house of commons, the earl
of Grey made a few remarks, on
which were looked upon as important
points in the speech.

As to the form of expression, by
which the annual estimates were
presented, left the public alto-
gether at a loss, whether any new
taxes were to be imposed or not:
in the next place, he was asto-
nished that, among other affairs of
importance, the reduction of the
national debt had not been so much as
mentioned. Such a matter was of
the most essential consequence to
the country, and therefore demand-
ed the most serious attention of par-

liament in respect to his majesty's af-

airs. In every measure that could tend to
secure the *true principles of the con-
stitution*, he remarked, that expres-
sions of so general a nature, coming
from the throne, and unapplied to
any particular object, required some
explanation. He then sarcastically
demanded, whether the rights of
juries, which had lately suffered so
violent an attack, was the matter
alluded to? or whether the West-
minster scrutiny, by which the
rights of election had been violated,
was the object to which the expres-
sion bore reference? or perhaps it
might be the reform of the repre-
sentation in parliament that was
meant; and this, when he called to
mind the opinions of the gentleman
whom he concluded to be the fra-
mer of the speech, he could not but
hope and believe to be the case;
and he wished him to consider, that
the spirit which had lately disco-
vered itself both in Ireland and Scot-
land, as well as in many parts of
England, made it necessary for the
house, as well as the public, to
know whether the question of a
more equal representation was to be
brought forward as a measure sanc-
tioned by government.

The chancellor of the exchequer
rose to answer the objections made
by Lord Surry. With regard to
the first, whether there was to be a
loan, and any new taxes? it was a
point which he conceived that was
not the proper day for discussing.—
The language of his majesty to that
house, on the subject of supply, was
the language proper for his majesty
to

to hold: he had told them, that he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before them, and that he confided in their liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies. In the address, they had promised to fulfil his majesty's expectations. This being the case, they must have the estimates before them, and know what the exigencies of the public services did require, before it would be possible for any man to say what quantum would be wanted.—The other matter pointed out by the noble lord, as a matter that ought to have been mentioned in the speech, viz. Whether there was to be any further reduction of the army? was a question which belonged to a separate and distinct discussion, which gentlemen well knew would be brought on at a future day, but certainly was not entitled to make any part of his majesty's speech from the throne.—With regard to the measure of a reform in the representation of the people in parliament, he was not of opinion that the most practicable mode of accomplishing that object, would have been to bring it explicitly forward in his majesty's speech. Great and wise men had entertained various conceptions of that important matter. He was willing to give it all the fair play to which the ardent desire of the people, its own momentous consequence, and his sincere inclination, entitled it to. On this business he laboured incessantly. It was that which of all others was the nearest his heart: but at this very early period of the session, to have stated it specifically, was impossible. Much was still to do. His ideas were not matured. It comprehended a great variety of considerations. It

related to the essentials and of the constitution: it therefore required the most delicate attention. It was a path which he was minded to tread, but he knew what tenderness and circumspection it became him to proceed. Should undoubtedly give some previous intimation; and he entreat and conjure every man in the house to come that day with a mind free from prejudicial influences, and give the subject impartial, fair, and solid discussion which its importance required.

Lord North declared himself determined enemy to any attack of the constitution in so delicate and important a point. Convinced he was of the excellence of the constitution, he considered attempts at innovation as highly dangerous to the very being of the constitution itself, and therefore should uniformly oppose them. The talk of securing the true principle of the constitution by any innovation, appeared to him to be a direct contradiction in terms. He could by no means agree with the noble earl in the construction which he wished to put on the words from the throne.

He then adverted to Mr. Wilmot's circular letter on the subject of parliamentary reform, particularly on that part of it in which he stated, that Mr. Pitt had promised to exert his whole power, as *and as a minister, honestly and* to carry a proposition of parliamentary reform. He asked, What was meant by the opposition of the *minister* to the word *man*? He presumed the meaning was, that the minister was to do more than the man could do. He declared he was at a loss to in-

also, What was meant by *honestly* and *boldly*? and enu-
merate former efforts made by
to procure a parliamentary
order to prove, that a mi-
did do no more than a man:
introduction of the words
and *boldly*, it appeared, he
suspicion had been enter-
tained the minister *would not do*
the man. He then remind-
ed gentlemen who had formerly
insisted on reform, of the in-
gratitude they would infallibly
show themselves, if they gave
that support which they
had refused to the man.

The silence which the king's
speech, relative to the af-
fair, called up Mr. Burke;
ridiculing the speech, on
the contradictory mean-
ing which had been put upon it, ad-
vancing what he considered as
a notable omission therein.

He (proceeded Mr. Burke)
in an alarming confession of
facts which it forbears to

But though the speech of
the minister conveys no informa-
tion we lately seen a King's
speech which was sufficiently ex-
pressive of the dreadful occasion: a
reference to Mr. Hastings)
even with more authority
of a British monarch; who has
distresses, which were not
believed, and proved, the
of those representations, on
of which the nation had
been led to grant the aids of

After dwelling for
on the enormous degree
of fraud and peculation preva-
lent in the East
Ind Company's government in the East
Ind Company, he pledged himself, in the
same manner, to support his

assertions with proofs the most ir-
refragable; and concluded his
speech, by moving an amendment
to the address, to the following pur-
port:

"Convinced, by fatal expe-
rience, that every diversion of the
revenues of the East Indies, from
the local establishments, or just
appropriation, must ultimately tend
to the ruin of that country, and to
lay additional burthens upon this,
your faithful commons beg leave to
assure your majesty that we will
enquire minutely into the circum-
stances to prevent speculation in
future, and to punish the offenders,
if they can possibly be discovered."

He said he would not press the
house to a division upon this amend-
ment, but content himself with put-
ting it on the journals of the
house.

The chancellor of the exchequer
rose a second time to take notice
of the manner in which Lord North
had treated the words quoted from
Mr. Wyvill's letter. The letter,
he said, was not his, neither was
he accountable for any particular
phrases it contained: but it was to
his mind very clear, from the words
"as a minister and as a man,"
what the gentleman meant to con-
vey; namely, that in any situation,
public or private, in office, or out
of office, he would give the propo-
sition his full support. With re-
spect to the words "boldly and
"honestly," upon which the noble
lord had thrown so much sarcasm,
he supposed the noble lord, from the
experience of his own use of power
when in office, was induced to think
it an impossible thing for a minister
to act boldly and honestly?

The question of the amendment

parliament proceeds to make laws. But it is different with respect to a vacancy made by death or otherwise, in a house of commons already sitting; the writ cannot possibly be issued; but a speedy dispatch is required in filling the vacancy, and the effect therefore is to direct that the return shall be made within fourteen days after the election.

The ground of legal analogy was next referred to, and it was maintained, that no sheriff, or other officer, could legally continue to act under the authority of any writ or precept after the day when the return was made returnable: on the day, therefore, that the precept issued to the high bailiff was directed to be returned to the sheriff, he was, *quod hoc, functus officio*, and became as incapable to continue the poll or scrutiny, as if the writ had never issued at all.

It was maintained, in the third place, that the protraction of a scrutiny beyond the exigence of the writ was contrary to the uniform and invariable practice of parliament. In the great Oxfordshire contest, the sheriff granted a scrutiny, which lasted till the day before the writ was returnable, and then closed it, contrary to the wishes and entreaties of the parties that had demanded it. He then returned all the four candidates. The house did not condemn the sheriff; on the contrary, it sat from day to day to determine who ought to have been returned. Lastly, the illegality of the proceeding was argued, on the ground of its being contrary to reason, and leading to the most absurd as well as dangerous consequences. If the power assumed by the high bailiff, of protracting the return beyond the

time specified in the writ, were recognized, it would invest the officers with a power of doing one of the most arbitrary and illegal prerogatives of a monarch, that of assembling his men at such time and place as they might choose. On the other hand, it might become the means of depriving the people of their rights, by packing a parliament with the members of the opposition, who would bring with them their votes, whilst the representatives of counties, of Wiltshire, of Norfolk, of Liverpool, of Bristol, &c. and every other place, might be engaged in long scrutinies.

It was further observed that the legislature had intended to legalize a scrutiny in every case it might be demanded, it doubtless have expressly provided for the same, and not have left it entirely in the discretion of the returning officer; but it was agreed that no such obligation existed, except in the city of London, where a provision was made by a special act of parliament. In the late elections, the sheriff of Northamptonshire had refused a scrutiny, though at the close of the poll there was only a majority of one; yet the house had not considered his conduct as in any way reprehensible. The returning officers of Wiltshire, Lincolnshire, &c. had refused to grant a scrutiny, if it had been demanded.

But if it should be granted that the scrutiny was within the line of legality, yet it was contended, that the authorizing the high bailiff to proceed therein was neither expedient nor equitable, had been the intention of the

the most speedy and effectual to all the parties concerned, could doubtless have directed itself to make such a return as the house should dictate (the only one required of him by his oath) and have themselves proceeded to correct the return, if it had been tainted by any errors in the law. The act of Mr. Grenville established the proper tribunal, and gave adequate powers, for the trial of contested elections; whereas the bill of 1770, which required scrutiny, had neither power to compel the attendance of witnesses, nor authority to examine witnesses on oath, or to punish them for perjury or prevarication; it was therefore, at least a suspicious circumstance for the house to waive its privileges, and to recur to the ancient modes of trial, by which the rights of the subject might be deprived of its restraints for three years, and the house at last obliged to revise the proceedings in a committee. The partiality and injustice of their proceedings was still farther marked, not only authorizing, but compelling the bailiff to proceed in defiance of his discretion, either to return the writ or not, and after he had declared that he was ready to make a return, if the house should direct him.

Mr. Fox, who bore a most distinguished part in the debate, condensed these arguments by a pathetic appeal to the feelings, the honour and the justice of the house. He believed no one could doubt that the only object the ministry would have in view was, to oppress and persecute an individual, and he had chosen to make the subject of his resentment. He had wished to stand well with the honourable gentleman; he re-
XXVII.

remembered the day he had first congratulated the house on the acquisition of his abilities; it had been his pride to fight side by side with him, the battles of the constitution, little thinking that he would one day desert his principles, and lend himself to be the instrument of that secret influence, which they had both combated so successfully. He might have been prepared to find a formidable rival in the right honourable gentleman; a rival that would leave him far behind in the pursuit of glory; but he never could have expected that he would have descended so low, as to be the court persecutor of any man. I fancied, said Mr. Fox, I saw in him so much generosity of soul, so much elevation of mind, that so groveling a passion as malice could not have found an asylum in his breast. If he thinks that it is merely for a seat in parliament that I am contending, he knows me not; but I was willing to take the hard task of stemming the tide of misrepresentation, that had artfully and studiously been disseminated through the kingdom. I was desirous that the citizens of Westminster, to whom my public measures were best known, who knew even my private foibles, as I had been bred, and had always lived among them, should pass judgment on my political conduct; and proud I am of the issue, which has taught the more distant parts of the kingdom that they were misled. But he declared upon his honour, that when he recollected that the greatest ornaments of this country had been sacrificed to popular prejudices; that Lord John Cavendish had been thrown out by the citizens of York; that General Conway, Mr. Coke, Mr. Baker, &c. had lost their elections, he should be sorry if, by an election

election for any other place than Westminster, he had been robbed of the glory of suffering in such company. He saw plainly, he said, that it was a pecuniary contest, and that his friends were to be tired out by the expence of the contest. The scrutiny on both sides could not cost less than 30,000*l.* a year. This was enough to shake the best fortunes. His own last shilling might be easily got at, as he was poor; but still, little as he had, he would spend to the last shilling. If, in the end, he should lose his election, it would not be, he well knew, for want of a legal majority, but for want of money! and thus would he, perhaps, be deprived of his right, and the electors of Westminster of the man of their choice, because he was not able to carry on a pecuniary contest with the treasury.

In answer to these arguments, it was contended, that the statutes adduced did not directly apply to the case which they would doubtless have done, if it had been within the intention of the legislature, since the circumstances were such as might easily have been foreseen; that there is nothing so urgent and positive in what is called the exigence of the writ, as to take from the returning officer his discretion; but that, on the contrary, he is obliged by his oath to satisfy his conscience before he proceeds to make a return.

The journals of parliament, otherwise than by indirect and far-fetched analogies, were also totally silent upon the subject; and, in opposition to the cases adduced, that of Sir Rowland Wypne and others, who had petitioned against false returns on the very ground of a scrutiny being denied, was strongly insisted on. With respect to writs in the courts

below, it was maintained, analogy was equally in favour of the proceeding then adopted, being well known, that upon reasonable grounds being shown, a time was frequently allowed the sheriff beyond the period specified in the writ.

With respect to the argument drawn from the dangerous nature of the power granted to the returning officers, it was said that this was the case with every discretionary power; and similar might be said on the other hand, if the power of re-scrutiny was lodged in them.

On the ground of expediency it was remarked, that no argument drawn from that source, plausible, could be admitted against the positive law of the land. The committee appointed by Mr. Pitt's act was a tribunal to decide on an election, not to make one, and the election was certainly not completed till the return was made. And what return could the bailiff make in the present state of the business? it must be a return; in which case the citizens remain unrepresented, probably as long a period as by the mode of proceeding; nay, for a much longer, as no one could pretend to say that their business would be finished within a reasonable time; and if that should fail, the whole business must be begun *de novo* in the next.

In reply to the address of Mr. Fox to the house, Mr. Pitt observed, that he wondered no gentleman's zeal and eagerness to hold himself out to the world for the object of ministerial perfection was well worth his while to endeavour to appear in that light. He had no doubt but he was

tyrdom itself, if he imagin-
could restore him to that rank
esteem of the public, which
forfeited by his detestable
t in politics, and thereby lost
ortion of popular confidence.
knowned that it would
een more for the ease and
ience of administration, to
t Mr. Fox take his seat qui-
Westminster; and that mea-
ey should certainly have a-
had they been more incli-
consult their own accommo-
than the just rights of the
, and the true purposes of
tial justice.

amendment was moved by
fulgrave, to leave out of the
l motion, all the words but
id to insert the words follow-
the speaker do acquaint the
bailiff—first, that he is not
uded by the resolution of
ouse, communicated to him
ie eighth of June last, from
ng a return whenever he
be satisfied in his own judg-
that he can so do; and se-
y, that this house is not sa-
f that the scrutiny has been
eded in as expeditiously as
ght have been;—that it is
luty to adopt and enforce
just and reasonable regula-
as shall appear to him most
to prevent unnecessary de-
future; that he is not pre-
d from so doing by want of
nt in either party; and that
ay be assured of the support
is house in the discharge of
uty."

he division there appeared,
amendment 174; against it
id accordingly the high bai-
called to the bar, and in-
by the speaker of the fore-
solution.

It appeared from this last di-
vision, that the prosecution of the
scrutiny was not defended by any
thing like so numerous a majority
as during the preceding session.—
The novelty of the case, the fear
of its being drawn into a prece-
dent, the difficulties and delays at-
tending it, and the appearance,
whether well or ill founded, that
it exhibited of a personal persecu-
tion, began to have their effect in
the house. It was not therefore to
be expected, that a contest, which
was commenced by the opposition
under the most discouraging cir-
cumstances, should be abandoned
at the moment when it began to
take a turn in their favour. Ac-
cordingly another petition, on the
18th of February, was presented by
Colonel Fitzpatrick from the elec-
tors, praying to be heard by coun-
sel at the bar, in defence of their
just rights and privileges, and to
state new facts, which they were not
apprized of at the time of pre-
senting their former petition. The
new facts, mentioned in the peti-
tion, related to an offer which was
made by Mr. Fox's counsel, whilst
in the parish of St. Anne, to go
next into the parishes of *Saint*
Margaret and *Saint John* (wherein
Mr. Fox was stated to be most
vulnerable) but this proposition was
refused by the counsel for Sir Cecil
Wray.

On the motion made by Colonel
Fitzpatrick for calling in the coun-
sel to be heard, an amendment was
moved by lord Frederick Campbell,
"that the counsel be restrained
from going into any other matter
than such as may prove the evi-
dence offered at this bar on Wed-
nesday, the 9th of February, de-
fective and incomplete; or into
such other matters as may have

arisen subsequent to the order of the house on the said day."

This amendment his lordship proposed, he said, to check the counsel from arguing against the legality of the session, which ought not now to be impeached, as the house had already given judgment on that head. The amendment, after much debate, was carried by a majority of 51—the numbers being, for the amendment, 203—against it, 152.

The counsel refusing to plead under the restrictions imposed on them by the resolution, the high bailiff was called to the bar, and examined as to the offer made by Mr. Fox's counsel, to go immediately into the parish of St. Margaret and St. John. The high bailiff gave in evidence, that such an offer was made, and not accepted by the other party; and after being examined to some other points, he was taken very ill, and obliged to withdraw. Col. Fitzpatrick then moved, "That it appearing to this house that Thomas Corbett, Esquire, high bailiff, having received a precept from the sheriff of Middlesex, for electing two citizens to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th of May last, being the day next before the day of return of the said writ, he be now directed forthwith to make a return of his precept of members chosen in pursuance thereof."

This motion was rejected by a majority of nine only, the numbers for it being 136, against it 145. The same motion was again brought forward on the 3d of March, by Alderman Sewbridge, and the question of adjournment

was moved on it by the chancellor of the exchequer, which passed in the negative, the numbers being for the adjournment 124, against it 162. The main question was then put, and carried without division.

Thus, after a struggle in parliament for two sessions, terminated the Westminster scrutiny, and the high bailiff the day following made a return of Lord Hood and Mr. Fox.

Feb 15th. We have already mentioned the resolution moved by Mr.

1785. Dandras, relative to the debts of the nabob of Arcot, in the month of April 1782, together with the suspicious nature of those debts, and their mischievous influence upon the government of the Carnatic. In the India bill, brought in by Mr. Fox, the new commissioners were directed, without delay, to examine into the origin and justice of these claims; and a cautionary clause was inserted, to forbid in future any of the company's servants to acquire mortgages, or have any pecuniary transactions with the native princes of India.

In the regulating bill of the last session, the cautionary clause was omitted by Mr. Pitt, but the examination into the nature and circumstances of the debt is referred to the court of directors, "*as far as the materials they are in possession of shall enable them to do;*" and it is enacted, "*that they shall give such orders to their presidents and servants abroad, for complicating the investigation thereof, as the nature of the case shall require, and for establishing in concert with the said nabob, such funds for the discharge of those debts which shall appear to be justly due according to their respective rights and priority*"

*shall be consistent with the
the said united company, the
the creditors, and the honour
of the said nabob."*

urt of directors, in exe-
he trust reposed in them,
orders to be sent to their
Madras, in which, after
suspicious circumstances
ch many of the debts ap-
them to have been con-
vey direct them, in obe-
the positive injunctions
to proceed to a more
investigation of the na-
origin thereof. These
ig communicated to the
ontrol, were rejected by
a new letter drawn up,
ie claims of the creditors
with some little limita-
ished, and a fund for
rge assigned out of the
the Carnatic, and the
payment settled amongst
classes of creditors. At
of such of the nabob's
were in England, these
publicly read; and, on
of this proceeding, a
made in the house of
he earl of Carlisle, on
February, "That there
re the house, copies or
all letters or orders is-
court of directors, in
of the injunctions con-
e 37th and 38th clauses
lating act of the last

rt of the motion, the
consequences of suffer-
d of controul to super-
thority of a positive act
nt, and the suspicious
e of its clandestinely
in an enormous money
the management of

which had been expressly delegated
to other persons by an act of the
legislature, were strongly insisted
on by the noble earl who made the
motion, and by lord viscount Stor-
mont. Lord Loughborough, in a
long and eloquent speech, entered
largely into the fraudulent and il-
legal nature of the nabob's debts,
and into the state of the revenues,
in order to prove, that, even allow-
ing the board of controul not to
have been guilty of an arbitrary as-
sumption of power, directly contra-
ry to the provisions of the statute,
yet, that their orders tended to au-
thorize and give effect to transacti-
ons of the most corrupt and atrocious
nature, highly injurious to the
interests of the company, and ruin-
ous in their consequences to the
whole country of the Carnatic.

On the other side, Lord Sydney
declared he saw no reason why he
should consent to the production of
the papers called for. The noble
earl had not thought proper to in-
form the house for what purpose
he moved for them. Parliament
had, for several sessions, been em-
ployed in debating upon the af-
fairs of India, and it had not ap-
peared that their affairs were the
more prosperous on that account.
A new plan had just been adopted
for their better management; and
would the house be so uncandid as
again to interfere, and not to give
credit to the persons entrusted with
so important a charge for the rec-
titude even of their first measures?
Lord Walsingham declared that he
believed the facts, upon which the
motion was grounded, to be false.
Lord Rawdon was apprehensive, lest
the papers called for might convey
dangerous information to our ene-
mies. The lord chancellor took

the same ground, and also argued on the indecency, as well as the mischief, of disturbing the operations of government upon mere suggestions and surmises. But the motion, he said, was neither becoming their wisdom nor their convenience to adopt, since no length of session would be capable of comprehending the whole of their business, if their time was to be taken up in debating on motions for papers, not founded upon any plea of necessity, and supported only by allusions to rumours from places which it was even below their dignity to bear named. These arguments prevailed with the majority, and the motion was rejected without a division.

Feb. 28th. On the 28th, a motion to the same effect was made by Mr. Fox in the house of commons. On this occasion, Mr. Dundas himself undertook the defence of the board of controul. In the first place he maintained, that the conduct of the board had been within the strict letter of the statute, inasmuch as they are enabled, by a clause in the act, to originate orders in cases of urgent necessity, and to direct their being transmitted to India; nor had these orders been given till after a careful and sufficient examination into the subject. He contended, that the papers in the company's records at the India house contained as full information on every transaction relative to the debts as the court of directors could ever expect to receive. They had been examined and stated by the court; they had been laid before the board of controul, and the arrangement directed by them had been such as appeared the most fair and just to all the parties concerned.

He next entered into a justification of the debts themselves. The debt of 1767, he said, was incurred by the nabob, for the purpose of paying off a sum he owed the company, which was at that time in the utmost distress, and was borrowed at the rate of from 30 to 36 per cent. It was afterwards recognized by the court of directors, and the interest reduced to 10 per cent. though the creditors had themselves borrowed the money at a higher rate. The cavalry debt was not less just. It had been our policy to keep the troops of the nabob inferior to those of the company; and an intimation had been given to the nabob, that a part of his cavalry might be spared. To the reduction proposed, the nabob made no other objection than the want of money to pay the arrears for which his men were in a state of mutiny. This the company was a little able to advance as the nabob, and the old method of borrowing was had recourse to; the company engaging its credit for the loan, and being therefore as much concerned for the payment of it, as if they had borrowed the money themselves. With respect to the consolidated debt of 1777, he declared, that the board of controul had only so far authorized those claims, as to leave them still subject, first to the objections of the nabob, next to those of the company; and lastly, to those of all the other creditors. This, he conceived, would be the most likely means to bring about the detection of the fraudulent claims, since it would make it the interest of the honest creditors to bring to light those debts which will not bear an enquiry*. He concluded,

* In the official letter directed by the board, other reasons are assigned; first,

with cautioning the
they wished to have an
government in India,
er themselves to imbibe
against a board that was
instituted, nor idly and
interfere with the exe-
ver on all frivolous oc-

th, the chairman of the
irectors, rose next, and
hat some of the debts or-
e paid by the board of
ere just and unexcepti-
at that others were of a
ent complexion. He was
y Sir Thomas Rumbold,
hat the old debt of 1767
free from suspicion as the
ntleman wished the house
and that the fairness of
debt was still more lia-
nt. The time at which it
acted, and the circum-

Lord Pigot's fate, ren-
suspicious, as to influ-
ed men against it. But
onsolidated debt of 1777,
ed up all the others, both
itude and enormity. He
at he had spared no pains
the truth, yet he never
a satisfactory account of
om the nabob or his cre-
he sums were lent in di-
adiction to the standing
the company, which for-
rvants from lending mo-
princes of the country on
it whatsoever; but this,
h, was not the worst cir-
attending the business.

rke, in a speech, which,
nding the unpromising
the subject, was perhaps

one of the most eloquent that was
ever made in either house of parli-
ament, went into a full detail of the
subject. He contended, that the
board of controul had no right what-
soever to intermeddle in the busi-
ness; that when a special authority
is given to any persons by name, to
do some particular act, no others,
by virtue of general powers, could
obtain a legal title to exercise those
special functions in their place. But
admitting the legality of the pro-
ceeding, they were undoubtedly sub-
ject to the same regulations, and
bound to make the same enquiries,
that had been prescribed to the
court of directors.

After some pointed animadversions
on the narrow policy of the chancel-
lor of the exchequer, who, whilst he
was attempting, by a rigid inquisi-
tion into fees of office, to squeeze
the laborious ill-paid drudges of
English revenue, was lavishing mil-
lions, without examination, on those
who never served the public in any
honest occupation at all, Mr. Burke
called the attention of the house to
the nature and circumstances of the
pretended debts, on which this mar-
vellous donation was founded, as
well as to the persons from whom,
and by whom, it was claimed.

He began with stating, that since
the establishment of the British pow-
er in India, Madras and its depend-
encies, which, before that time, were
among the most flourishing terri-
tories of Asia, had wasted away under
a gradual decline, in so much that in
the year 1779, not one merchant of
eminence was to be found in the
whole country. During this period
of decay, near a million had been

iciency of keeping the nabob's debts longer afloat; and, the tran-
sition the final conclusion of the business would tend to promote; and,
use the debtor had concurred with the creditors in establishing the
the debts.

drawn from it annually by English gentlemen, on their private account only.

Besides this annual accumulation of wealth, transmitted to Europe, it appeared that the nabob had contracted a debt with the company's servants to the amount of 888,000*l.* sterling, which, in the year 1767, was settled at an interest of ten per cent. About the same time, the court of directors were further informed, that one million sterling had been lent by British subjects to the merchants of Canton, in China; and that this sum bore an interest of 24 per cent. In the year 1777, a second debt from the nabob of Arcot, amounting to 2,400,000*l.* was settled at 12 per cent. interest; to this was added another, called the cavalry debt, of 160,000*l.* at the same interest. The whole of these four capitals, amounting to 4,448,000*l.* produced, at their several rates, annuities amounting to 623,000*l.* a year, more than half of which stood chargeable to the public revenues of the Carnatic. These annuities, equal to the revenues of a kingdom, were possessed by a small number of individuals, of no consequence, situation, or profession.

As one proof, amongst many, that these sums, if lent at all (and if not lent, the transaction was not a contract, but a fraud) was not properly legally acquired, but *per se*, he quoted the following passage from a letter written by the nabob himself to the court of directors—"Your servants
" *have no trade in this country nei-*
" *ther do you pay them high wages,*
" *yet in a few years they return to*
" *England with many lacks of pa-*
" *gas.* How can you or I ac-
" count for such immense fortunes,
" acquired in so short a time, with-

" out any visible means of gain
" them?" Either way, then Mr. Burke contended, if lig-
nough could not be furnished to
thorise a full condemnation of
demands, they ought to be
the parties, who best understood
other's proceedings; and that
was not necessary the author
government should interpose in
favour of claims, whose very for-
tion was a defiance of that au-
rity, and whose object was in-
tire subversion.

But, said Mr. Burke, the ge-
men on the other side of the
know as well as I do, and they
not contradict me, that the
and his creditors are not ad-
ries, but collusive parties; and
the whole transaction is un-
false colour, and false names.
litigation is not, nor ever has
between their rapacity and
hoarded riches. No; it is be-
him and them, combining and
federating on one side, and
public revenues and the mis-
inhabitants of a ruined coun-
the other. These are the real
tiffs and the real defendants in
suit. Refusing a shilling from
hoards for the satisfaction of a
mand, the nabob of Arcot is
ready, nay he earnestly, and
eagerness and passion, con-
delivering up to these pretend-
ditors his territory and his su-
It is, therefore, not from trea-
and mines, but from the
your unpaid armies, from the
withheld from the veins, and
out of the backs of the most
rable of men, that we are to
per extortion, usury, and
tion, under the false names of
titors and creditors of state.

After these general obser-
on the debt, Mr. Burke pro-

ne the grounds on which idas had endeavoured to em separately. The loan he allowed to stand the the whole, and that, what-suspensions might be con-part of it, he could *correct* hing worse than the most usury;—but that the loans made with the knowledge ompany, or had their ap-on, he positively denied, and from their own records, very reverse was the fact*. pect to the moderate inte-ch it was said to bear, he rom the nabob's own letter, to be as follows:—that the inally advanced bore an in-36 per cent.; that it was ds brought down to 25 per id at length to 20; that emained, the interest being ; added to the principal, a regulation of the compa-sum consolidated was fixed ite of 10 per cent. On the Mr. Burke expressed his whether for this debt of co, the nabob ever saw so in real money. avalry debt stood next. This

debt was contracted, and the com-pany's credit engaged for its pay-ment, by the usurped power of those persons, who had rebelliously, in conjunction with the nabob, over-turned the lawful government of Madras in the memorable year of 1777: and it is well known, that the delinquents, in order to make themselves a party to support them in power, dealt jobs about to any who were willing to receive them. Of this loan Mr. Burke also doubt-ed whether the nabob ever received a shilling. The facts relative to it were stated to be as follow:—in-stead of ready money, the English money-jobbers engaged to pay the nabob's cavalry in bills payable in four months, for which they were to receive immediately at least one per cent. per mensem, but proba-bly two, that being the rate gene-rally paid by the nabob, and the receipt of a territorial revenue, for that purpose, was assigned to them. Instead of four months, it was up-wards of two years before the ar-rears of the cavalry were dis-charged; and being, during all this time, in the constant receipt of the assigned revenue, it is not impro-

following extracts, amongst many others, were read by Mr. Burke.—er written on the subject of this loan, in 1769, the court of directors residency of Madras—"to your great reproach, *it has been concealed from* Ve cannot but suspect this debt but to have its weight *in the proposed ag-izement of Mahomed Ali,*" [the nabob of Arcot] "but whether it has or it, certain it is, you are guilty of a high breach of duty *in concealing it* s." In 1770, after stating that the trustees of the private creditors had, an assignment from the nabob to the amount of £.350,000 annually, they *this assignment was obtained by three of the members of your board in Janu-1767, yet we do not find the least trace of it upon your consultations till Au-1768.*" As to their approbation of it, he read the following extract from : letter:—"We had the mortification to find, that the servants of the my, who had been *raised, supported, and owed their present exultance to* vantages gained in such service, have in this instance *most unscrupulously be-* *l their trust, abandoned the company's interest and prostituted its influence to* *plish the purpose of individual;* whilst the interest of the company is *ulmost* *neglected, and payment to us rendered extremely precarious.*"

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nable but that they paid off the nabob's troops with his own money.

With respect to the consolidated debt of 1777, Mr. Burke observed, that though it had influence enough to obtain a protector, it had not plausibility enough to find an advocate. If ever a transaction called for investigation, it was this. The amount of the demand, in different accounts, rose from £.1,300,000 to £.2,400,000 principal money. The proprietors had never appeared the same in any two lists handed about for their own particular purposes. One circumstance indeed respecting it was on record. In the year 1781, the agents of the creditors, in the arrangement they proposed to make at Calcutta, were satisfied to have 25 per cent. at once struck off from the capital of a great part of this debt; and prayed to have a provision made for this reduced principal, without any interest at all. This was an arrangement of their own, an arrangement made by those who best knew the true constitution of their own debt; who knew how little favour it merited, and how little hopes they had to find any persons in authority abandoned enough to support it as it stood.

But, said Mr. Burke, what corrupt men, in the fond imaginations of a sanguine avarice, had not the confidence to propose, they have found a chancellor of the Exchequer in England hardy enough to undertake for them. He has cheered their drooping spirits. He has thanked the speculators for not despairing of their commonwealth. He has told them they were too modest. He has replaced the 25 per cent. which, in order to lighten themselves, they had abandoned in their conscious terror. Instead of

cutting off the interest, as they themselves consented to do the fourth of the capital, added the whole growth of years usury of 12 per cent. first over-grown principal; again grafted on this melted stock a perpetual annuity of 5 per cent. to take place from 1781. Let no man hereafter of the decaying energies of age. All the acts and monuments records of speculation; the consolidated corruption of age patterns of exemplary plunder the heroic times of Roman never equalled the gigant rupture of this single act. did Nero, in all the insolence of despotism, deal on prætorian guards a donation be named with the largesse eroded down by the bounty chancellor of the Exchequer the faithful band of his Sepoys.

Mr. Burke then proceeded to validate the arguments urged by Mr. Dundas in defence of the orders of the board of control respecting the debts. The exposed, it had been said, a detection of the fraudulent. But by whom was this detection to be made? By the nabob, who himself accused as a collusive creditor. Besides, in the only compromise every made, that respecting the cavalry loan, how had he attended to? It was fixed with interest on interest, accepted from all power of litigation. But the other creditors! we are authorized to enter into the accounts of the nabob, and to examine his records? Without his assistance, what evidence of the truth of the smallest of those debts could be obtained? Had

himself struggled for a pre-
 or many years, without
 sion of the nature of the
 which they contended?
 having thus invelligated
 and amount of the enor-
 of debt, with which im-
 ed thought fit to load the
 of the Carnatic, Mr. Burke
 attention of the house to
 condition of that coun-
 der to discover how much
 main, after satisfying the
 to provide for the public
 the necessary establish-
 government. Mr. Burke
 ed into a short state of the
 politics of the Carnatic,
 the causes which produced
 with Hyder Ali. He then
 the ravages of that deo-
 it, which raged for eighteen
 without intermission, from
 of Madras to the gates of
 and the redoubled horrors
 famine that ensued, inso-
 at when the British armies
 as they did the central
 of the Carnatic for
 of miles in all directions,
 the whole line of their
 they did not see one man,
 woman, not one child, not
 footed beast of any de-
 He next proved from
 of the soil of the country,
 mode of cultivation, that
 require a long time, a seri-
 tion, and much cost, to re-
 it in its former condition.
 that, added Mr. Burke,
 virtuous and enlightened
 do on the view of the
 such works before them;
 few of such a chain of de-
 as that which yawned in
 of those countries to the
 south, which still bore
 ages of cultivation? They

would have reduced all their most
 necessary establishments, they would
 have suspended the justest pay-
 ments, they would have employed
 every shilling derived from the pro-
 duce to re-animate the powers of
 the unproductive parts. While they
 were performing this fundamental
 duty, whilst they were celebrating
 these mysteries of justice and hu-
 manity, they would have told the
 corps of fictitious creditors, whose
 crimes were their crimes, that they
 must keep an awful distance; that
 they must silence their insidious
 tongues, that they must hold off
 their profane unhallowed paws
 from this holy work; they would
 have proclaimed, with a voice that
 should make itself heard, that on
 every country the first creditor is
 the plow, that this original in-
 felexible claim supersedes every other
 demand.

This is what a wise and a virtuous
 ministry would have done and said.
 This, therefore, is what our ministers
 could never think of saying or do-
 ing. A ministry of another kind
 would have first improved the coun-
 try, and have thus laid a solid
 foundation for future opulence and
 future force. But on this grand
 point of the restoration of the coun-
 try, there is not one syllable to be
 found in the correspondence. The
 ministers, from the first to the last
 they felt nothing for a land deso-
 lated by fire, sword, and famine,
 their sympathies took another di-
 rection; they were touched with
 pity for bribery, so long tormented
 with a fruitless itching of its palms,
 their bowels yearned for luxury, that
 had long miled the harvest of its
 returning months; they felt for
 speculation, which had been for so
 many years raking in the dust of an
 empty treasury; they were melted
 into

into compassion for rapine and oppression, licking their dry, parched, unbloody jaws. These were the objects of their solicitude. These were the necessities for which they were studious to provide.

He entered, lastly, into an examination of the actual state of the revenue of the Carnatic; contending, from several authentic documents, that the whole net revenue amounted, in the year 1782, to no more than £ 460,000, nearly the precise sum that the ministers had appropriated to the emolument of their creatures, the private creditors. With regard to the public debt due to the company, nothing was provided for it, but an eventual surplus, to be shared with one class of the private demands, after satisfying the two first classes. Never, he said, was a more shameful postponing a public demand, which, by the reason of the thing, and the uniform practice of all nations, supersedes every private claim.

Mr. Burke took this occasion to make some observations on the mode of settling accounts between the nabob and the company, by which, says he, the public and the private debts are made to play into each other's hands a game of utter perdition to the unhappy natives of India. The nabob falls into an arrear to the company. The presidency presses for payment. The nabob's answer is, I have no money. Good. But there are *foucars* who will supply you on the mortgage of your territories. Then steps forward some Paul Benfield, and from his grateful compassion to the nabob, and his filial regard to the company, he unlocks the treasures of his virtuous industry; and for a consideration of twenty-four or thirty-six per cent. on a mortgage

of the territorial revenue, he secures to the company for the nabob's arrear. In consequence of this double game, the whole Carnatic has, at one time or other, been covered by those locusts, the *foucars*. During these operations, what a scene has that country produced! The usurious European assignee supersedes the nabob's farmer of the revenue—The farmer flies to the nabob, to claim his gain; whilst his servants wait for wages, and his soldiers wait for pay. The mortgage to the European assignee is then renewed, and the native farmer replaced, again to be removed by the new clamour of the European assignee. Every man of rank and landed fortune being long since distinguished, the remaining miserable cultivator, who grows the soil, after having his back broken by the farmer, has it again broken by the assignee; and is thus rendered ravenous, because a short-lived succession of claimants, lashed on by the oppressor to oppressor, whilst a drop of blood is left, as the means of extorting a single grain of corn. Far from painting, he added, he did not reach the fact, nor to approach it. This tyrannous extortion brought on servile concealment, that again called forth tyrannical coercion;—till at length no sentiment of humanity was left in the government, no trace of integrity, or manliness in the people, they drag out a precarious and degenerate existence under such a systematic outrage upon human nature.

The ministers, he observed, thought fit to renew the compact of the old order against contracting public debts in future. They began by guarding the violation of the ancient law; they then grave

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visions, of which they had securities for the breach; and include with positive directions, controlling the debts actively formed. They ordered to be paid £48,000 a year, and for the debts before us, punctual payment of this they ordered him to give bankers, security. These are no other than the creditors, who thus become again on a new account, give an additional twenty per cent for condescending to a country in mortgage, and security to themselves for their claims.

Burke, after some observations on the motives of this shameful, and on the person (Mr. Pitt) in whose favour all laws had been violated, concluded with declaring his opinion, that the scene on the other side of the globe, which tempts, invites, compels to tyranny and rapine, not inspected with the eye here and unremitted vigils, and destruction must follow. For one, says he, the worst of this day, though it may not break or subdue, we call upon us is authority, who will shrink back, I am found at my post—Battled, renounced, subdued, increased the cause of justice and equity is, it will be only the same—Whoever, therefore, any time bring before you a bill towards the relief of our fellow-citizens in India, towards a subversion of the present corrupt and oppressive government, in me, weak I am afraid, but earnest, and faithful as-

The house then divided, when there appeared, for the motion 69, against it 164.

The business of a reform in parliament, the consideration of which had now for a certain period annually occupied the attention of parliament, was this session brought to a final determination.

The weight and influence of government had hitherto been exerted more or less in opposition to this measure, but the present minister having pledged himself to exercise the whole weight of his official situation to attain it, the present opportunity was looked upon as the most favourable it could ever experience.

The question was accordingly brought before the House of commons on the 18th day of April, by Mr. Pitt himself, who concluded a speech of considerable length with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England in parliament."

The plan which he proposed for this purpose, was to transfer the right of choosing representatives from 36 of such boroughs as had already, or were falling into decay, to the counties, and to such chief towns and cities as were at present unrepresented—That a fund should be provided, for the purpose of giving to the owners and holders of such boroughs disfranchised, an appreciated compensation for their property—That the taking this compensation should be a voluntary act of the proprietor, and if not taken at present, should be placed out at compound interest, until it became an irresistible bait to such proprietors. He also meant to extend the right of voting for knights of the shire to copy holders as well as free-

freeholders. Such was the nature of his system, which was not altogether approved of by those who supported the motion in general. Mr Fox, particularly, objected to the mode laid down of purchasing the boroughs, though he adopted the transferring of the right of choosing representatives from them to the counties and principal towns and cities.

The chief arguments delivered in favour of a reform, were derived from what was stated to be the present defective and partial representation of the kingdom at large—That an active, reforming, and regulating principle, which kept pace with the alterations in the state, was requisite to preserve the constitution in its full force and vigour—That as any part of the constitution decayed, it had ever been the wisdom of the legislature to renovate and restore it by such means as were most likely to answer the end proposed; and that hence had arisen the frequent alterations that had taken place with respect to the rule of representation, both before and at the revolution.

On the other hand, it was objected to the motion, that it was not called for by the people, and particularly not by the unrepresented large towns and cities, which it was stated had a right to claim the benefit which would result from such a measure—That if a bill of reform was once introduced, mens minds were to be unsettled and various on the subject, that there was no knowing to what extent it might be carried—That what were called rotten and decayed boroughs, were frequently represented by gentlemen who had the greatest stake in the country, and consequently were as much concerned in its welfare, and in that of the constitution, as any other species

of representatives, in whatever manner they might be chosen:—and, finally, that a necessity was shewn for a reform, and whilst the rights and liberties of the people remained secure under the present mode of representation, it was held to be in the extreme to alter it, and only found to be good by experience only test of truth.

The motion after much discussion and debate, and much allusion and animosities from both sides of the house, at length failed in the negative, the number being 248, for it 174.

Previous to the opening of the session for the present year, Mr Fox called the attention of the house to a general review of the state of the finances. The whole of the expenditure (including that of the public debt, together with the probable expences of the peace establishment) he estimated at £.14,400,000 per annum; in order to compare this yearly expenditure with the yearly income of the state, he proposed examining the produce of the taxes for the four quarters ending the 5th of January 1784, and the 5th of April 1784, and the produce of those ending the 5th of January and the 5th of April 1785. The respective produce of the four respective quarters of the year 1783-4 was stated to be as follows:—the first at £.2,585,000, the second at £.2,198,000, the third at £.2,738,000, the fourth at £.3,066,000. According to the increased produce of the four quarters of the year 1784-5, he made a series of calculations on their amount for the whole year, the highest of which he placed at £.12,600,000, and the lowest at near £.12,000,000 per

is another calculation, on which he did not lay so much stress, as that was by expecting a five increase in each successive quarter, proportionate to the seniority of the quarter ended. On the 5th of April 1785, over and above the preceding, which would raise the whole amount of the taxes to the sum of fourteen millions and four hundred thousand. The land and malt tax (at £2,000) added to this commodity of the other taxes, would leave an overplus of nearly £1,000,000, for the use of a sinking fund, to be applied to the discharge of the debt; but the necessity for such an appropriation, which he wished parliament well to consider, he did not put it in execution until the following.

objections were made by opposition to the mode of calculation pursued by Mr. Pitt; the objections were, that it was not possible to get at the true annual amount of taxes, by extracting particular quarters and seasons of the year, in which perhaps the greatest part of the taxes were received, instead of taking the whole 12 months together; and it was particularly shewn, from a table of the receipts of the customs, that when the spring quarters rose singularly high, the summer quarters were proportionably low: also, that the quarters taken by Mr. Pitt, did not together 15 days more or less than half a year.

The aggregate amount of the supplies voted this year, was stated by Mr. Pitt at £9,737,868; the ways and means which had already been provided for these, including the computed

growing produce of the sinking fund up to the 10th of October next, the money still remaining in the exchequer, and what had been paid in by the paymasters, left together a deficiency of £1,000,000: this sum he intended borrowing from the bank at 5 per cent. and he should do so, because the bank would pay the money in as government called for it, and the interest was to be calculated only from the time the sums were advanced. The interest of this loan he should state at £50,000.

But the most serious part of the present budget was, the funding the remainder of the navy bills and ordnance debentures, which had stood over from the last session. These together, notwithstanding they amounted to £10,010,000, he intended funding, he said, the present year.

He observed, that £6,000,000 of the navy bills had been provided for last year at an interest of 4 per cent.; that the sum required for the interest of the remainder would now be no more than £320,000, and which, together with the £50,000 for the loan from the bank, and £40,000 to replace the tax on calicoes, which was now repealed, would make the whole sum to be raised about £413,000.

With regard to what stock he should fund in, he gave a preference to the 5 per cents, because, although in the 5 per cents. there was a present loss of about 6s. per £100, or about £30,000 in all, yet it would be amply repaid from the nature of that sort of stock affording a more easy and expeditious means of paying it off; in consequence of which, whenever that came to be done, there would be a saving of near £3,000,000.

The

The taxes*, which were imposed, in order to raise the sum of £.413,000, for the interest upon this funded debt, passed with a few regulations and amendments.

That on female servants met with the most opposition.

In addition to the different bills which had passed for the purpose of regulating the public offices of the kingdom, Mr. Pitt brought one in this session "for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are or lately have been received in the several public offices to be therein mentioned; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same; and to report such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices." The opposition this measure encountered was considerable. The bill was stated to be needless, futile, and illegal. Needless, because the treasury board had every power necessary to make such enquiries as the bill proposed, already vested in them. Futile, because nothing substantial, or equivalent to the extensive powers granted by it, could be obtained, it being the appearance of a reform, without the effect. And illegal, inasmuch as there was a clause enabling the commissioners to send for persons, and to examine them when and where they pleased; a principle directly militating against magna charta, and the law of the land. On the other hand, it was argued, that the bill,

appointing the commissioner public accounts, afforded a recent precedent for granting powers as were now comprised; and that, although the reform in question was of equal magnitude with some which had appeared before the house, yet, on the other hand, it became important on account of their number and extent. The question on this bill was put and carried, in the house of commons, on the 14th of July, the numbers for it being 74, against 15. It afterwards passed the house of lords, where it received some amendments, and one in particular which subjected the commissioners to the control of the board of treasury. The commissioners appointed were two of the controllers of the army accounts, and Mr. Francis Baring.

The arrangement of the commercial intercourse between Britain and Ireland took up a considerable part of this session as the present volume has already swelled greatly beyond its size, we must beg leave to refer the history of that important subject to another year.

As soon as the resolutions were to be the basis of this arrangement had passed both houses, they adjourned, on a message from the king till the 27th of October, in order to receive the decision of the Irish Parliament; and in the mean time were prorogued by proclamation to the 1st of December.

* For a recapitulation of these several taxes, with their respective contributions, see Appendix to the Chronicle for 1785.

CHRONICLE.

NOVEMBER 1784.

Antineple, Dec. 10, 1783.

I have had several accidents of the plague since last post; landing which, the mortality entirely ceased. We beg ourselves, that the cold may put a total stop to the one, which has cost this city eighty thousand inhabitants its life.

Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, late commander in chief at York, arrived in town on Monday. He came home in the ship of war of 16 guns, armed by the Government. When he sailed, British and Hessian troops, loyalists, had left New York, and the Americans, with Gen. Clinton at their head, were in the possession of that city.

When at the East-India house, in Pall-mall-street, the ballot for the election of the said company's directors in the room of Sir William Pitt, deceased; Sir Henry Fox, Bart. and Jacob Wilkinson, Esq. were named; upon the casting the following numbers were,

John Woodhouse, esq;	457
George Johnstone, esq;	391
Edward Atkinson, esq;	372
Thomas Pattle, jun. esq;	262

XXVII.

John Grant, esq; 254

George M. Macaulay, esq; 161

At the close of the poll for 15th. alderman of Queenhithe ward, in the room of Frederick Bull, esq; deceased, the numbers were, —

For John Bates, esq; 87

Geo. M. Macaulay, esq; 49

Majority for Mr. Bates, 38

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Vanfittart East Indiaman, dated at sea, August 22, 1783.

“ Yesterday, about half past eleven, A. M. we were alarmed with the cry of fire; when running upon deck, we perceived a great smoke issuing from the Duke of Kingston East Indiaman, Captain Nutt; soon after which she burst out in flames from head to stern. We were then about half a mile ahead of her, and the Pigot and Earl of Oxford Indiamen about four miles ahead of us. The weather being calm, our captain immediately ordered out the engine, and all the boats, at the same time firing two guns as a signal to the ships ahead. It is impossible to conceive a more dreadful spectacle than at this moment presented itself; numbers of the poor wretches throwing themselves overboard, with oars, spars, &c. to keep them from sinking.

[N]

ing;

were stated by the counsel, ruled; as judge Heath was tion, that they were not nts, but stated in the indictment, be purports. The evidence urned up, the jury found oner guilty of uttering the owing it to be forged. The owever, is referred to the judges, on a number of exs stated in the indictment.

ames's, January 20th. Yes. being kept as the anniver. the queen's birth-day, there very numerous and splendid ince of the nobility, foreign rs, and other persons of dis- to compliment their ma- on this occasion. The guns ark, and at the tower, were one o'clock. There was a court in the evening, and ations and other public de- ations of joy in London and inster.

This night's gazette contains the addressees of the sheriffs, citizens, and com- y of the city of Norwich; mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses borough of Leicester; and gentlemen, clergy, mer-, and inhabitants of the bo- of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, majesty, expressing their firm nent to his majesty's person nily, and offering their sin- anks on his majesty's dis- of the late ministry.

At half past twelve o'clock, the sheriffs met at Guildhall, huffings in order to declare nbers for a representative of y, in the room of Frederick sq; when there appeared for Watson, esq; 2097; and for an Crosby, 1043; upon Brook Watson, esq; was d duly elected.

31st. This night's gazette contains addressees to his majesty from the merchants and traders of London; from the lord provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh; from the aldermen, burgesses, &c. of Southampton; from the manufacturers, traders, &c. of Taunton; and from the mayor and inhabitants of Plymouth, upon the removal of the late ministry, &c.

FEBRUARY 1784.

3^d. This night's gazette contains addressees to his majesty from the dean, steward, burgesses, &c. of Westminster; from the freemen and citizens of York; from the mayor, clergy, &c. of Exeter; from the mayor, bailiffs, &c. of Lancaster; from the inhabitants of Reading; from the inhabitants of Colchester; and from the mayor and aldermen of Evesham, in Worcestershire, on the removal of the late ministry, &c.

10th. At a court of common council, before the right honourable the lord mayor, the aldermen Alsop, Crosby, Townshend, Esdaile, Wilkes, Lewes, Plomer, Newnham, Clark, Wright, Hart, Sainsbury, Kitchen, Burnell, Sanderson, Gill, Hopkins, Bates, the two sheriffs, and a very respectable number of commoners:

The thanks of the court were voted to the right honourable William Pitt, for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct, as first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, on the present alarming and critical juncture of affairs.

The court also unanimously voted the freedom of the city to be presented to Mr. Pitt, in a gold box of

the value of one hundred guineas, as a mark of gratitude for and appreciation of his zeal and fidelity in supporting the legal prerogatives of the crown, and the constitutional rights of the people; and appointed a committee to wait on him therewith.

A motion was then made, to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude, the late timely interference of the house of lords for the preservation of our excellent constitution, and the security of the rights of every branch of the legislature; which after some debate, was carried by a great majority.

This night's gazette contains an address to his majesty from the citizens and principal inhabitants of Exeter, expressive of their attachment to his majesty's person and government, and declaring that it is not their intention to engage in any measure that may tend to embarrass his majesty's government, to foment the alarming divisions that at present prevail, and impede the progress of those conciliatory measures by which alone the public peace can be restored; they therefore hope his majesty will be graciously pleased to call to his councils men whose abilities and integrity may recommend them to his royal favour, and whose measures may entitle them to the full confidence and support of his majesty's faithful subjects. Likewise addresses from the inhabitants of New Sarum; from the mayor, aldermen, &c. of Chip-ping Wycombe; from the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgessees of Preston, in Lancashire; from the mayor, bailiffs, and burgessees of Berwick upon Tweed; and from the bailiff, burgessees, and inha-

bitants of Chippenham; removal of the late ministry.

St. James's, Feb. 11. A messenger arrived this morning from the excellency sir Robert Ainslie, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, with an account of the negotiation between Russia and the Ottoman Porte being happily plished; and that a definitive arrangement was signed by M. Bulgakow, the Russian envoy, and the Ottoman ministers, on the 20th of last month.

St. James's, Feb. 14. The king has been pleased to approve Diego de Gardoqui, to be his majesty's agent general for the nation in England and Ireland.

The cause between Macklin, and Mr. King, was determined in the court of King's-bench, after having been outstanding nearly eleven years. The ground of the suit was, that Mr. Macklin, in September 1771, entered upon an engagement with Mr. King, actor of the Covent-garden theatre, for three years, at a salary of 40*l.* per season, with a house in the theatre. On the 18th of November, 1771, in consequence of a quarrel that had taken place between him and some of the house frequenters of that theatre, Mr. Macklin was driven from the stage, and was not daring to let his name appear again. The latter considered this an incapacitation of Mr. Macklin to perform his part of the engagement, and supposed the contract necessarily dissolved. Mr. Macklin, on the contrary, having sent Mr. King to demand his salary, and of Mr. King to play any character the king should appoint, commenced an action in chancery for the recovery

and an averaged amount of for his benefits. After filing d cross bills, and various ve and tedious proceedings y, he was advised to try for ly at common law, and ac- ly brought an action on the the court of King's-bench, ame on for hearing last Fri- ür Thomas Davenport, as for Mr. Macklin, opened e to the court, and called e to prove the substantial Mr. Bearcroft then, as coun- Mr. Colman, opened the de- and, if he could have sub- ed it, a very strong one it fore, however, any witnesses lled in its support, lord Mans- commended a compromise. ckin rose, and informed the e had offered long since to t to the arbitration of any rchant, or any one lawyer in gdom, and that he was then o abide by the decision of e of the jury. Lord Mans- complimented Mr. Macklin candour and fairness; and l with Mr. Colman how the was to terminate. Mr. Col- clared, that he had never heard of the plaintiff's be- dy to submit the case to the ment of an individual, or he have closed with him on the tion; and that he would do , provided the matter could djusted that he could be fe- at no more than his pro- of the sum awarded to acklin should fall upon him. Colman explained what he by stating, that the engage- ras for three years, in only of which he had an interest ent-garden theatre, though ion was brought against him

nominally for the whole sum claim- ed, as the acting manager at the time Mr. Macklin was engaged for the three years. Lord Mans- field told Mr. Colman, that being the defendant, he must pay the whole sum, be the award what it might; but that his partners were bound to pay their proportions to him, and it could not be supposed that they would hesitate to discharge what the law would oblige them to pay, if they did make any hesita- tion upon the subject. His lordship then said, he would settle the mat- ter, if the parties approved. This being assented to by Mr. Macklin and Mr. Colman, his lordship said, he considered a riot in a theatre, of the sort in question, as a common calamity, by which the manager and performer, were equal sufferers, and therefore he should halve the matter; and as Mr. Macklin had brought his action for 1000l. a- ward him 500l. and each party to pay their own costs; this was cheer- fully acceded to by Mr. Mack- lin and Mr. Colman, and a rule drawn to enforce the decision, and tie up the plaintiff and defendant from commencing any future suit or suits upon the subject. Some civilities passed between lord Mans- field and Mr. Macklin; and the latter, before he went out of court, assured his lordship, that he had never known what justice or equity was before.

24th. This night's gazette con- tains addresses to his majesty from the county of Berks; from the county of Cornwall; from the city of Aberdeen; from the county of Oxford; from the town of Shrews- bury; from the town of Kingston- upon-Hull; from the town and port of Folkestone; from the town

and port of Dover; from the county of Wilts; from the county of York; and from the borough of Abingdon, on the dismissal of the late ministry, &c. &c.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 24. The duke of Rutland, who embarked at Holyhead last night, on board his majesty's yacht, the Dorset, arrived safe in the harbour about one o'clock this afternoon. His grace was received at landing by the lord-mayor and sheriffs of the city of Dublin. The regiments of foot in garrison lined the streets through which his grace passed to the Castle, attended by a squadron of horse. His grace, on his arrival at the Castle, was introduced in form to the earl of Northington, who received him, sitting under the canopy of state, in the presence chamber. A council met at five o'clock, and a procession was made from the presence chamber to the council chamber, where his grace's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him; after which, his grace having received the sword from the earl of Northington, and being invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, the great guns in his majesty's park the Phoenix were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty. His grace then repaired to the presence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his grace's safe arrival to take upon him the government of this kingdom.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 26. This day, about two o'clock, the earl of Northington, late lord lieutenant of this kingdom, left the castle, in order to embark on board his majesty's yacht the Dorset, on his return to England.

His grace the duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, and the earl of Northington, went together to the castle in a coach drawn by four horses, and preceded by a coach and six, in which were several officers of state, to the South Gate. They were escorted by a squadron of horse, and attended by a number of the nobility and persons of distinction, the lord-mayor and sheriffs, several of the aldermen and principal citizens in their carriages followed by a concourse of people to the water side. The streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty; and the earl of Northington received every demonstration of respect as he passed the streets, from the people who testified their regard by their wishes for his welfare and safe return to England.

DIED. At Llan Vair y Mynydd, Anglesea, Hugh Rowland Hughes, gent. aged 114 years, 11 months, and 27 days. He was born in 1670, married in the year 1690, and had 9 children; he was married the second time in 1730, and had five children; he was married the third time, and had two children, viz. Hugh Evan Hughes, Welch poet, and a daughter. In the year 1748 he married a fourth wife, whom he left a widow with 7 children, all men and now alive; 84 of his offspring were present at his burying in Amlwch on St. David's day last.

MARCH 1784

1st. The servants of the French frigates arrived at the duke of Portland Place, and his grace was hourly expected from France.

At a general court of the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, William Pitcairn, M. D. president of the College of Physicians was unanimously elected treasurer of the said hospital, in the room of John Darker, esq; deceased. This night's gazette contains addresses to his majesty from the citizens of Bristol; from the borough of Truro; from the town of Exeter; from the borough of Warminster; from the borough of Taunton, in the counties of Warwick and Gloucester; from the county of Devon; from the county of Bucks; from the borough of Bridport; from the county of Fife; from the borough of Kirkcaldy; from the shire of Perth; and the ancient and borough of Ayr, on the present state of affairs, the dismissal of the ministry, &c. &c.

The following is the substance of the letter from Scilly, which gives an account to the directors of the India company of the loss of the Nancy packet. A person, whose business is to go to the Scilly Islands, on seeing letters washed on shore, on opening, he found came from India, suspecting some vessel had part of the world to be offered a large reward for any one to go off; they accordingly raised a wreck under water with great difficulty, and got up a net bag, which contained letters.

The following are a part of the persons known to have been on board the Nancy at the time; Mr. Surgeon to Sir Edw. Hughes; Mr. Burner, late of the council of the bay; Mr. Bond; Mr. Page; Miss A. Thomson; Capt.

Haldane; his first and second mate; Mr. M'Kenzie; Mrs. Cargill, and an infant child of twenty months old. The bodies were mostly naked, and supposed to have been in bed at the time."

10th. The entertainment at Carleton house was one of the grandest spectacles that we have had in this country for years, and was becoming the prince of a free nation. The dinner was given to the whole of that most respectable body of gentlemen who have assembled at the St. Alban's Tavern, with the laudable view of reconciling the hostile parties by which the nation has been distracted, and bringing about an union capable of conducting the strong measures necessary in so critical a moment. The ball at night exhibited a scene of beauty and magnificence unparalleled. Lady Beauchamp's groupe, consisting of herself, her sisters, the Miss Ingrams, and the Miss Talbots, were said to be the most exquisitely beautiful of any in the room. They were all five in Spanish dresses, uniform, of white crape spangled with gold, and ornamented with precious stones. They had the finest effect in the dance.

11th. At a meeting of the gentlemen interested in the island of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, Tobago, St. Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat, held at the London Tavern, Sir William Young, Bart. in the chair:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the humanity, justice, and generosity, so exemplarily displayed by his excellency Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille, in his several conquests and chief command over the above islands, during the

late war, beg leave to offer to his excellency this public testimony of their veneration and esteem.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Sir William Young, Bart. lieutenant-general Robert Melville, William Woodley, esq; Richard Neave, esq; Walter Nilbet, esq; Robert Udney, esq; John Anthony Rucker, esq; do wait upon his excellency with a copy of these proceedings, and request that he will honour this meeting with his company to dinner at this place, on such a day as may be most agreeable to him to appoint, with such of his friends and countrymen as he may please to introduce.

Resolved, That a piece of plate be presented to Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille, in the name and on behalf of this meeting, as a small, but grateful tribute due to his magnanimity and justice, and that the above committee do cause the said piece of plate to be prepared, and to have subscribed thereon the substance of the first resolution.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Chairman.

A copy of the above proceedings being presented by the committee to Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille, his excellency was pleased to make the following reply :

“ Gentlemen,

“ I return you my acknowledgments for the very great and distinguished honour you have done me, of which I entertain the warmest sense.

“ My conduct towards the West-India colonies, which fell, by the fate of war, under the dominion of France, was such, as not only flowed from the examples of magnanimity and justice given by my sovereign, but was the natural result of

that high esteem and confidence which I have always held for a nation so respectable and renowned as that of Great Britain. I can therefore, but wholly attribute the value you are pleased to set upon my actions, to the generosity of your sentiments, of which I shall prize as a constant remembrance.”

At twelve o'clock on the 16th.

the lord-mayor received a letter from the right hon. Viceroy, chancellor of the exchequer, relative to an execution for 18s. being levied on the hon. the India company. Early this morning his lordship sent for the bearer, and ordered summoned a court of aldermen yesterday morning, the lordship, the sheriffs, and aldermen, had a conference of several hours on this extraordinary case, as the execution was said to be not strictly regular. The officer levied, notwithstanding the irregularity of the demand, executed the writ without the knowledge of the principals, and his fees are 1s. 6d. in the pound, being 18s. The execution was for duties on government, and it is said to have been drawn by consent of ministers.

The court of aldermen has suspended the secondary of the writ, for having, on his own motion, and without previous authority from the sheriffs, levied the above execution.

This night's gazette contains a list of addresses from the county of Cornwall from the town of Sunderland, from the corporation of Penzance, from the borough of Tregony, from the borough of Ashburton, from the borough of Ludlow, from the town of Paisley, from the town of Marnock, from the burgh of

ght, and from the city of
sen, humbly thanking his
y for the appointment of his
t ministers. Likewise a se-
ddress from the inhabitants
gony, expressive of their con-
it the present distracted state
British empire, and humbly
ing his majesty to call such
nto his service as have the
ence of the representatives of
ople.

The following affair was
discovered in a court by the
Fleet-Market. Some of the
s smelt something offensive
o pair of stairs, where a man
is family lodged, and calling
e children to open the door,
replied they could not: on
the people burst it open,
they found the poor woman
upon the bed, and four chil-
two boys and two girls,
l, and almost starved to death,
of them so weak for want of
that they could not stand.
ldest boy, who could just speak
understood, said, that his mo-
lied the 13th of February, and
their father left them soon

The parish officers were
for, who ordered them to be
ed in chairs to the workhouse,
reat care to be taken of them.
deceased was with difficulty,
in a state of putrefaction, put
a coffin, to be carried to the
house for interment.

Peterburgh, Feb. 13.

ie Empress has appointed
e Potemkin to be President of
Board of War, with the rank
ield Marshal; Count Solt-
to be Aid de Camp General,
General Paul Potemkin to be
rrior General of Astracan, and
e countries bordering upon

Mount Caucasus. Her Imperial
Majesty has conferred the order of
St. Andrew on the Vice Chancellor,
Count Osterman, with a valuable
present; the order of St. Alexander
Newski, and a grant of lands, with
the rank of Privy Counsellor, on
Mons. Besberodko; and the same
order on Mons. de Simolin, Mi-
nister Plenipotentiary at the court
of London, and Prince Barantinski,
Minister Plenipotentiary at the court
of Versailles; the order of St. Wolo-
domir, with a grant of lands, on
Mons. Bakouin; and the second
cross of the same order, with the
rank of Counsellor d'Etat, on Mons.
Markoff, Minister Plenipotentiary
at Versailles. Her Imperial Ma-
jesty has also made presents of very
considerable value to Prince Rep-
nin, Prince Wasemsky, Mons.
Bulgakow, and Count Cobenzel,
the Imperial Minister at this court.

24th. Early this morning some
thieves broke into the back
part of the house inhabited by the
lord chancellor, in Great Ormond-
street; having got over the wall,
from the fields, into the garden, and
from thence into the area, they
forced two bars of the kitchen
window, and entered the house.
Having thus gained an entrance,
they went up stairs, into a room
adjoining the study, where they
found the great seal of England;
this they took from out the two
bags, in which it is always kept,
carrying away with them the plain
seal only, or rather the two parts,
which constitute the whole; they
also took a sum of money, not very
considerable, and two silver hilted
swords, having first drawn them,
and leaving the scabbards behind.
Not one of his lordship's servants
heard them during their stay, and
of

of course they got off with rather more ease than they got in. These midnight robbers left behind them their implements of industry, a plain tool well tempered and calculated as well for a weapon of defence (if opposed) as an instrument for forcing of locks.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and was pleased to prorogue the parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

25th. The parliament was dissolved by royal proclamation.

27th. This night's gazette contains addresses from Northumberland, Leicester, Warwick, Wenlock in Salop, Dorset, Wigton, and two from Aberdeen, in favour of the present ministry, &c.

30th. At the close of the poll for the borough of Hertford, the numbers were

For Mr. Calvert,	365
Baron Dimsdale,	292
Mr. Baker,	223

Whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

31st. Came on the election for the town of Kingston upon Hull, and at the close of the poll, the following day at noon, the numbers were

For W. Wilberforce, esq;	807
Samuel Thornton, esq;	751
David Hartley, esq;	337

Upon which the two former were declared duly elected.

DIED. On the 3d inst. at sea, the widow Poore a native of West Wellow, aged 108 and upwards.

On Saturday se'nnight, at St. Martin Mendip, near Bristol, Thomas Pope, aged 101. He could travel ten miles in a day in his 101st year.

A P R I L 1784.

1st. This night's gazette contains addresses from Yorkshire; the high sheriff and grand jury of Surrey; from Devonshire; Oxfordshire; from the high sheriff and grand jury of Devonshire; Denbighshire; from the court of Air; from Scarborough; and Henley upon Thames, in favour of the present ministry.

5th. The election ended for the city of Norwich, where the numbers were, for

Sir Harbord Harbord,	23
Mr. Windham,	12
Mr. Hobart,	12

6th. At three o'clock the poll for members to serve in parliament for the city of London was closed. The numbers of each poll were as follows:

	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	Tu.	Total
Watson,	101	717	1148	1057	497	718	551	4780
Lewes,	90	637	1078	1008	488	724	537	4550
Newnham,	100	635	1036	1010	482	684	494	4470
Sawbridge,	73	435	673	573	292	420	357	3823
Atkinson,	57	362	583	614	293	471	424	3810
Smith,	20	257						277
Pitt,	52							52

he poll for the city of York
ly closed, when the numbers
as follow :

Lord Galway,	1086
R. S. Milnes, esq;	1019
Lord J Cavendish,	911
Sir William Milner,	802
Mr. Foljambe and Mr. Weddel	
ined the poll for Yorkshire.	
n the close of the poll for	
bridge, the numbers were,	
or Mr. Pitt,	334
Lord Euston,	288
Mr. Townshend,	267
Mr. Mansfield,	181

Extract of a letter from Bath.

Our election is this minute
over, when the numbers ap-
ed thus :

hon. J. J. Pratt,	27
bel Moyley, esq;	17
ight hon. W. Pitt,	12

is remarkable that through
whole principality of Wales,
e is not a single cont st on the
ent general election.

The right honourable Ed-
mund Burke was installed in
office of lord rector of the uni-
versity of Glasgow, he was attended
several persons of rank and emi-
nce; the spectators were very nu-
ous, and testified their satisfac-
by the highest marks of appro-
on and applause. His lordship,
taking the oaths of office, ad-
ressed the meeting in a polite and
ant speech suited to the occasion.
ring attended public worship in
college chapel, he was after-
ds entertained by the gentle-
of the university.

The following are the
amended lists to fill up the
ancy of East India directors.

House List amended.

John Manship, esq.
Francis Baring, esq.

John Harrison, esq.
George Cumming, esq.
James Moffatt, esq.
Richard Lewin, esq.

PROPRIETORS LIST amended.

John Manship, esq.
Francis Baring, esq.
John Matteux, esq.
Edmund Boehm, esq.
Hugh Inglis, esq.
Richard Lewin, esq.

14th. The election for six direc-
tors of the East India com-
pany came on at the India-house:
upon casting up of the ballot, the
numbers were as follow :

John Manship, esq.	778
Francis Baring, esq.	621
Edmund Boehm, esq.	597
Hugh Inglis, esq.	567
John Motteaux, esq.	470
Paul Le Mesurier, esq.	469
James Moffatt, esq.	468
John Harrison, esq.	435
George Cumming, esq.	414
James King, esq.	337
Richard Lewin, esq.	63

20th. This evening at ten o'clock,
the poll was finally closed at
Bedford, when there appeared,

For lord Offory,	1050
Mr. St. John,	974
Lord Ongley,	973

A scrutiny was demanded by lord
Ongley; but as the whole had been
a strict scrutiny, and deeds fetched
from a great distance, to settle the
business, it was refused, as the poll
had been open twelve days, and
there never was an instance of its
not being settled in two days be-
fore.

Vienna, March 31. The Emperor
arrived in this capital yesterday in
perfect health, after an absence of
near four months.

Constantinople,

Constantinople, March 23d. The plague has broken out here with very alarming symptoms.

22d. Came on the election for the county of Middlesex, at Brentford, for two members to serve in parliament; at the close of the p. li, the numbers were as follow :

For Mr. Mainwaring	1792
Mr. Wilkes,	1518
Mr. Byng,	1504

23d.	For W. Mainwaring, } 2117
	esq.
	John Wilkes, esq. 1858
	George Byng, esq. 1787

Majority for Mr. Mainwaring, 330
Ditto for Mr Wilkes, 71

After which a scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Byng, and six or seven of his friends, which was allowed by the sheriff, and the county court was thereupon adjourned to Friday next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the sheriff's office, in Tooke's-court, 'uristor-street, Chancery lane, then and there to proceed on the said scrutiny.

At one part of first day's poll at Brentford, Mr. Byng was a-head of Mr Wilkes above 230.

24th. The right hon. Charles James Fox was presented by the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, with the freedom of the borough of Bridgewater, Somerset, and therewith chosen recorder for the same, in the room of Vere Poulett, brother to Anne Poulett, member for the said borough, &c.

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall.

26th This day came on the election of a member for the northern district of the boroughs in Scotland, when the delegates from the towns of Wick and Dornock voted for John Sinclair, esq; late member

for Caithness, and since returned to Lewis, in Cornwall; delegates from Tain, Dingwall, and Kirkwall, for the right hon. Charles James Fox, upon Mr. Fox was declared duly elected. Objections, however, were made by the delegates from Kirkwall and Dingwall; and it was farther intended, that Mr. Fox, not being a qualified burges in any of the towns, was consequently ineligible, which it is supposed, that the results of the election will yet undergo the consideration of a committee.

MAY 1784.

Constantinople, March 24. Russian officers arrived here 15th instant, with the ratification of the late convention, and many very valuable presents from the Empress for the different persons who co-operated in the negotiation; among which were a grant of lands, the Second Count of St. Vlodimir, and the rank of Major General, to Mons. Bulgakov, her Imperial Majesty's Chamberlain, and a magnificent gold snuff-box enriched with diamonds, and a sable fur to the Imperial interpreter, and British and French ambassadors.

Venice, April 16. An express from Spalatro has brought an account that the plague had broken out there, and had begun its ravages, the death of thirty persons.

4th. Guildhall. At eleven o'clock the sheriffs, Mr. Sawley and his scrutineers, and counsel, Mr. Brook Watson, and several gentlemen in livery attended in the new council chamber, when the books were examined, and the rejected votes

and the numbers finally ad-
judged. At twelve the sheriffs, &c.
returned to the hustings, when Sir
Edward Turner declared the num-
bers following:

Brook Watson, esq;	4776
Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt.	4541
Nath. Newnham, esq;	4467
John Sawbridge, esq;	2812
Richard Atkinson, esq;	2803
Samuel Smith, esq;	286
The Hon. W. Pitt, esq;	56

Upon which the sheriffs declared,
that the majority of legal votes up-
on the scrutiny appeared in favour
of Brook Watson, esq. Sir Watkin
Lewes, knt. Nathaniel Newnham,
esq. and John Sawbridge, esq. The
court was then adjourned to Friday
next, at the same time and place,
when those gentlemen will be de-
clared duly elected, and the return
made.

Numbers at the end of the poll.

Watson,	4789
Lewes,	4554
Newnham,	4549
Sawbridge,	2823
Atkinson,	2816
Smith,	287

End of the scrutiny.

Watson,	4776
Lewes,	4541
Newnham,	4467
Sawbridge,	2812
Atkinson,	2803
Smith,	286

Legal votes for Watson	13
Lewes,	13
Newnham,	12
Sawbridge,	11
Atkinson,	13
Smith,	1

The hon. Mr. Grenville and
John Aubrey, esq; returned mem-
bers for the county of Bucks.—
Lord Verney lost it by 24. A

scrutiny was demanded for Lord
Verney, but refused by the sheriff.

8th. Came on at Holyrood House,
the election of the sixteen peers
to represent the nobility of Scot-
land. There was a very strong
contest; and at the close the fol-
lowing noblemen were chosen, hav-
ing the greatest number of votes:

Duke of Queensberry,	42 votes
Marquis of Lothian,	38
*Earl of Morton,	38
Englinton,	47
Castilis,	43
*Moray,	42
Abercorn,	44
Galloway,	39
Dalhousie,	48
*Balcarras,	40
*Breadalbane	39
Aberdeen,	39
Dunmore,	39
*Hopetown,	42
Viscount Stormont,	48
*Lord Elphinstone,	41

Those marked thus (*) are new
members.

The following were the unsuc-
cessful candidates:

Earl of Glencairn	18 votes.
Kelly,	17
Lauderdale,	26
Dysart,	9
Selkirk,	26
Dumfries,	34
Marchmont,	37
Roseberry,	34
Lord Salton	15
Cathcart	30
Kinnaird	36
Cranston,	30

Copenhagen, April 17th. The king
of Denmark has been pleased to
make a new arrangement in his
council of state, in which the Prince
Royal took his seat on the 14th.
That council now consists of his
Royal

Royal Highness, with Prince Frederic, the King's brother, and the following members: Count Thott, Mous. de Rosencrantz. Mont. de Schack Ratblou. Count de Bernstoff, General Huth, and Mont. de Stampe.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, May 8.

"This afternoon the poll for members for this city, which had lasted exactly five weeks, was finally closed by the consent of all the candidates—the numbers were as follow:

Brickdale	3458
Cruger	3052
Daubeny	2982
Peach	373

whereupon the two first were turned by the sheriffs.—Count Cruger is to be chaired on Monday, in the absence of his brother who is at New York."

Mr. Bembridge, who had been confined in the king's bench six months past, was brought to the bar at Westminster-hall, and giving bail was discharged.

At three o'clock the poll for members to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster was finally closed.

The numbers of each day's poll were as follows:

Hood. Fox. Wray.
April 1.

264 302 238

2.

970 941 866

1234 1243 1104

3.

951 680 871

2115 1923 1975

5.

1077 655 1010

3202 2003 2955

674 545 637

3936 3413 3622

7.

616 434 425

4452 3527 4117

8.

345 227 303

4797 4126 4420

9.

80 65 69

4877 4201 4489

10.

341 271 299

5218 4472 4788

12.

246 205 207

5464 4677 4995

Hood. Fox. Wray.
13.

117 142 97

5581 4819 5092

14.

151 186 116

5732 5005 5208

15.

143 143 113

5875 5148 5312

16.

96 82 88

5971 5250 5400

17.

81 75 65

652 5305 5105

19.

68 65 68

6120 5370 5533

20.

54 73 41

6174 5443 5574

21.

65 76 49

6239 5519 5623

22.

35 51 27

6274 5570 5650

Hood. Fox. Wray.
23.

52 45

6326 6515 5

24.

51 56

6377 5671 5

26.

52 79

6429 5750 5

27.

39 77

6468 5827 5

28.

39 56

6507 5883 5

29.

25 38

6532 5921 5

30.

16 42

6548 5953 5

May 1.

14 29

6562 5992 5

3.

12 24

6574 6016 5

1. Fox. Wray.	Hood. Fox. Wray.	Hood. Fox. Wray.
4.	8.	13.
4 33 11	11 21 9	4 12 3
18 6049 5913	6635 6134 5946	6672 6194 5980
5.	10.	14.
2 35 5	23 15 19	3 7 2
10 6084 5918	6658 6149 5965	6675 6201 5982
6.	11.	15.
4 20 11	5 16 6	6 17 5
4 6104 5929	6663 6165 5971	6681 6218 5987
7.	12.	16.
10 9 8	5 11 6	13 15 11
4 6113 5937	6668 6182 5977	6694 6233 5993

This day, at twenty minutes before three, the high-came from the vestry room, is seat upon the hullings, and few minutes the candidates seated by his side. Sir Cecil, previous to the closing of all, delivered a paper to the following purport :

Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster.

Sir Cecil Wray, bart. one of the candidates to serve in parliament for the city and liberty of Westminster, and we, the undersigned electors of the said city and liberty, do hereby demand of you a return of the votes taken at the last election of two citizens to serve in parliament for the said city and liberty. As witness our hands this 7th day of May, 1794.

CECIL WRAY.

James Morres, Bateman,
Richard, Francis Atkinson,
John, William Adams,
John McKenzie, Peter Paul,
John Croft, John Jackson,
John Marfault, Rev. John Lloyd,
Robertson.

Sir Cecil spoke a very few words in justification of the motives that induced his friends to proceed on the scrutiny; and Mr. Fox immediately informed the bailiff, that his commission must of necessity end to-morrow (this day), that he had no farther controul in the business, and that, in fact, he must be under the necessity of returning the writ, and finishing the election. Mr. Corbett said, " It is a new case, and therefore I must well consider the several circumstances of it." Mr. Fox observed, that in the most severe and hard-fought election battles that he was acquainted with, either by his own experience, or that he had learned from the Journals, he knew but of two such special returns, one of the county of Cumberland, and the other of the city of Coventry, and both made on account of the utter impossibility of the returning officer making a due return, owing to riotous proceedings; that at the great scrutiny for Oxford, the officer thought it necessary to complete the return before the enquiry was ended, rather than run the risk of disobeying the precept. The high-bailiff then adjourned to the vestry-room, when a violent altercation took place, the event of which was, that Mr.

trick Birmingham, John Lynch, James Farrel, James Davis, Daniel Beane, Archibald Burridge, Robert Ganley, and Thomas Randall for burglary; Peter Haslett, alias Edward Verilly, for personating and assuming the name of Thomas Howard, of his majesty's ship the Pallas, with intent to receive his wages; and Joseph Hawes and James Hawkins for a street robbery. The above unhappy men came upon the scaffold a little before seven o'clock; they all seemed devout and penitent, and behaved in every respect as became their miserable situation. The platform dropped about a quarter before eight, and at the same moment they were all launched into eternity. The concourse was immense; the windows and roofs of the houses commanding a view of the fatal spot were crowded, and many thousands of people were assembled in the Old Bailey before six o'clock.

24th. This afternoon, at four o'clock, the poll for a representative for the borough of Southwark finally closed, when the numbers stood as follow :

	23.	23.	24.
For P. Le Mesurier,	533	863	935
Sir R. Hotham,	506	842	924

Majority 11

A scrutiny was demanded in favour of Sir Richard Hotham.

25th. This day, at four o'clock, Mr. Holder, the high bailiff of the borough, held the adjourned hustings in Mill-lane, Looley street. He said that his very ill state of health obliged him to decline granting a scrutiny; the fatigue he had already gone through in the election having very much injured his health, which was before much im-

paired, he therefore made the turn to the writ, declaring, that the number of the poll Mr. Le Mesurier was elected. After this declaration, Mr. Le Mesurier came forward, and made a short speech to the electors, thanking them for the honour done him.

Sir Richard Hotham also came forward; thanked his friends for the trouble and fatigue they had undergone, and declared his intention of appealing to the house of commons, in justice to them as well as himself; as he had ample proof found a petition against his opponent, not only of bad votes, but other illegal practices. The sittings was then adjourned.

29th. In the court of King's-bench, several gentlemen surrendered themselves at the bar to receive judgment for being concerned in a riot in the prison of the King's-bench some time since, whereof they were tried and convicted; some affidavits were sworn in extenuation of their offence, the court were about to send them to the New Goal in the Borough, but the defendants begged that they might be committed to the former prison, which was granted, and they are to be confined one month in the room of the King's-bench.

St. James's, June 29. One of the king's messengers arrived on that day last with the ratification of the part of the States General of the United Provinces, of the definitive treaty of peace, signed at Paris on the 20th of May last, which was exchanged with Daniel H. Esq; his majesty's plenipotentiary against his majesty's ratification of the 19th inst. at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of their high majesties.

JULY 1784.

*of a letter from Hanover,
July 1.*

the Prince bishop of Osnaburg, second son of his Britannic majesty, set out this morning for Hanover. His royal highness will afterwards visit several other courts many, and will not return till towards the end of October."

July 3. The British Squadron under the command of commander John Lindsey, consisting of the *Trusty*, *Thetis*, *Androsphinx*, and *Rattlesnake*, sailed from Leghorn on the 17th. On hearing of its arrival the king of Naples was pleased to command that it should be immediately admitted to Pratique, notwithstanding the quarantine laid on all ships, from whatever quarter they come.

The king and queen of Naples previously signified to the commodore their intention of honouring the Squadron with a visit, and their majesties set out on the 24th morning from the Galley attended by general Acton, several other officers of the court, and by the captains of the ships in their respective barges. As their majesties were at a distance from the shore, all the ships manned their yards, except the *Sphinx* and *Rattlesnake*, being dressed with colours, and them at the same instant were manned; and after their majesties were on board the *Trusty*, the rest of the Squadron fired a salute.

Their majesties visited the ship

above and below, and the king went into the commodore's barge; and visited all the other ships of the Squadron, returning again to the *Trusty*. On leaving the Squadron their majesties were saluted by all the ships with 21 guns each; and the commodore with the captains had the honour of dining with their majesties on shore, and the following day on board the king's yacht, which with two of the king's galleys, was dressed with colours after the English manner, the English flag being at the yacht's foretop-mast head.

At dinner on board the yacht their Sicilian majesties drank to the health of the king and queen of Great Britain, when a royal salute was immediately fired from the yacht and the two galleys. Their majesties, during the dinner, were pleased repeatedly to express their satisfaction at seeing an English Squadron in the bay of Naples; and appeared desirous, by every means in their power, to manifest their friendship for his Britannic majesty.

His Sicilian majesty having fixed on Thursday the 1st of July to honour the Squadron again with his presence, and to see a few evolutions performed in the Bay, his majesty, attended by the nobles of distinction, and the officers of the court, came at the time appointed; and the ships being in all respects prepared, and quite ready, slipped their cables, and sailed in good order about eleven o'clock, with a very fine sea breeze.

The exercising of the Squadron began immediately, and such manœuvres as could be performed by so small a number of ships, were executed at half past two o'clock. His majesty was pleased to honour

the commodore with his company at dinner, when the commodore took an opportunity of drinking the queen's health, and fired a royal salute from the whole squadron.

About four o'clock the evolutions re-commenced, and were continued until half past six, when the ships resumed their former anchoring stations in the bay of Naples. The several manœuvres of the squadron were honoured with repeated expressions of applause by his Sicilian majesty, who testified a perfect knowledge in every part of that business. He was saluted on his coming on board and going on shore, by all the ships, with 21 guns each and attended on both occasions by the captains in their respective barges.

7th. At one o'clock, William Bishop, common cryer of this city, attended by proper officers, read at the Royal Exchange gate two proclamations, one relative to the definitive treaty being signed at Paris between Great Britain and the States General, and the United States of America; and also a proclamation for a general thanksgiving to be observed on the 29th instant, on the peace; they were all afterwards stuck up in divers parts of the city.

8th. This morning Mr. Linton, one of the principal musicians belonging to Covent-garden and the Haymarket theatres, was attacked somewhere (as it is imagined) about St. Martin's lane. A woman accidentally looking out of a window about one o'clock, saw a gentleman pursuing three fellows up Bedford-bury, into New-street, St. Martin's lane, where Mr. Linton was soon after found, with a wound in his belly, supposed to have been

given with a knife. and every endeavour to save him, notwithstanding all that was done, after expired. A pistol chain was found in his hand; from which it is not improbable that he was taken from him, that his not parting with it was the cause of the villainy. Two persons were taken into custody, on suspicion of being concerned in this horrid murder. Every step is taken to senders to justice.

10th. A medal struck to perpetuate the memory of capt. Cook, of which is equal to ten shillings on one side is a bold relief of Capt. Cook, with this inscription *Cook Oceani Investigator* immediately under it. On the reverse, pressed, in lesser characters, *Sec. Lond. Socio suo*. It appears an erect figure standing on a plain. He rests upon an hieroglyphic. His spear is in his right hand, and his shield placed at the feet of the figure. Her right arm is raised, and she holds a globe, and contains a pressive of the celebrated navigator's enterprize. The inscription round the figure is *Nil intentatum restat*.

under the figure of George III.

The above medals were struck at the expence of Six impressions worth and two hundred The gold medals follow:

One to him who first discovered the passage under whose name they proceeded

One

s
r
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on-
en-
my
im-
part,
ie ar-
the
city,
ity of
so ill-
a mes-
officer
to you,
; is a

rrington
quence of
d that the
rich hap-
at on the
ne light of
the volun-
desires me
through you
belong, that
here was not
the

Thomas White, George Dane, and John Richards.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, July 30

"Mons. le comte de Grasse is gone home to the place of his exile. The captains of de Suffrein's fleet have not yet received sentence for their conduct in the East-Indies; they are yet on board l'Amphion of 50 guns, where they have been already imprisoned near twelve months."

30th. Friday night arrived in town His excellency the duc de Chartres, and the prince de Leury, from France. They set out on Saturday for Brighthelmston, accompanied by the duke de Lauzun, on a visit to the prince of Wales.

31st. His Royal Highness the duke of Gloucester arrived in town with his duchess from the continent.

DIED. Lately at Brook-hill in Ireland, Lovelace Love, esq; This gentleman was noted for his extraordinary bulk; he weighed upwards of forty stone; his coffin measured seven feet in length, four across, and three and a half deep. His death was occasioned by his immense corpulence.

AUGUST 1784.

Extract of a letter from Arras, dated 4th instant.

"Yesterday morning Mr. Charles Clutterbuck, who has been confined at St. Omer's, and at this place, for two years past, was conducted, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, from the royal prison to the council-chamber, in order to pass his last

interrogation touching the offence he has committed against the bank of England; the examination lasted about an hour: the judge demanded his defence, which he delivered in French, in these words: "Si mon procès avoit été instruit en Angleterre sous le faux titre royal, il auroit été rejeté, et il n'auroit pas été reconnu." I understand that he has also presented to the bench of judges a very ingenious memorial, shewing the nature of his crime, and the nature and institution of the different banks in Europe. The judges are puzzled to make a decision upon this unprecedented suit which affords much argument and profit to the lawyers here; the prosecution has already cost the bank more than 20,000*l.* and as the whole of these proceedings are transmitted to the king's council chamber at Paris, it may probably cost them as much more.

Dublin, August 4. Last Monday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, a number of the officers in the army, entered the shop of Mr. Flattery, a publican on Omond-quay, near Essex bridge, and by their intemperate behaviour (after being somewhat in liquor) occasioned a considerable riot, which took place betwixt them and some of the volunteers — We are happy to add that although several persons were wounded on both sides, no lives were lost in the affray.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 5.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock the duke of Rutland arrived at the castle, from the county of Westmeath, supposed to be in consequence of an express dispatched

the day before, relative military outrage on Monday

At the assizes for the county Kent, the cause between Inhope and Mess. Adam Adelpbi, was tried a third when the plaintiff, earl e, obtained a verdict of damages, besides costs of

Some of the prisoners in the King's bench attempted escape in the following : despairing of being liberated by the insolvent bill, which it so long in the house of the D——s with a number of associates, assembled, and in a sly manner demanded the key of the prison from the door-keeper, who, fearing the consequence of a refusal, gave up the key, thus in possession of the key, the height of his joy ran to the prison to give notice to the door-keeper immediately clapped too the door, having a spring lock, and finding no key-hole within the prison, the insurgents were in a moment close prisoners as if they had the key. A guard was immediately sent for, which has done the prison ever since ; where they remain in a state of tran-

Dublin, August 13.

General meeting of the corps of the Per-Crofs and Coolock volunteers, at the Centaur in Fish-street, Tuesday the 10th of August, 1684.

Major McCormick, in the chair.

Resolved, That we view with the most abhorrence the cruel and wicked outrage committed on the person of Mr. Neal Flattery, a

member of this corps, and a citizen, with other persons of his family, by certain officers of the army, on Monday the 2d instant ; and that we consider this as one of the evil effects of the unnecessary augmentation of the military establishment.

“ Resolved, That we pledge ourselves in the most sacred manner to each other, and to our fellow-citizens, to hold ourselves always prepared to assist the magistrates to repel any such violence in future ”

Major 'M'Cormick reported his having received the following letter from col. lord Harrington, containing a message to be communicated to this corps.

Dublin Barracks, Aug 6, 1784.

SIR,

Having learned, with much concern, that an affray which happened some nights ago (wherein my name has appeared) has been imputed to an intention on my part, and that of the officers of the army of offering an insult to the corps of volunteers of this city, I took the earliest opportunity of endeavouring to remove so ill-founded an impression, by a message, which I begged an officer of my regiment to deliver to you, of which the following is a copy, viz.

I am desired by lord Harrington to wait on you, in consequence of his “ having been informed that the unfortunate affray, which happened on Monday night on the Quay, is considered in the light of an intentional insult on the volunteer corps ; his lordship desires me to assure you, sir, and through you the corps to which you belong, that he is persuaded, that there was not

[] +

the

the remotest intention of that kind ; —and that in regard to himself (whose name has been mentioned in it) he never had an idea of treating with disrespect, much less of offering an insult, to you, or any other corps of volunteers."

Understanding that you have expressed a wish, that the above message should be conveyed by letter, previous to its being communicated by you to the corps, I trouble you with this repetition of it.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble
and obedient servant,
HARRINGTON.

To the commanding officer
of the Upper-Cross, and
Coolock volunteers.

14th. The duc de Chartres set off for France, being sent for by order of the French king.

17th. Henry Morgan was committed to Newgate by William Addington, esq. charged, on his own confession, with feloniously assaulting Charles Linton on the highway, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and taking from his person a gold watch, two guineas and a half, and one shilling, his property. He also stands further charged, on his own confession, with the wilful murder of the said Charles Linton.

Dublin, Aug. 27th. This morning Mr. Dowling, printer of the Volunteers Journal, Dublin, was apprehended by Mr. justice Graham, and carried before judge Robinson, who committed him to Newgate, on a charge of high treason, at the suit of the crown.

DIED. Aug. 5th, at Matlock in Derbyshire, Ann Clowes, aged 103.

She measured 3 feet 9 in height, and weighed about The house she resided in was minutive (in proportion) as containing only one room eight feet square.

SEPTEMBER

City of York.

At the Guildhall of the city the first day of September the year of our Lord was resolved by the magistracy and commonalty of the said

"That the thanks of this corporation here assembled be given to the right honourable Charles Fox, the right honourable William Jolliffe, esq; Dempster, esq; and John Day, esq; for their wise, firm and patriotic opposition of brought into parliament during the last session, imposing an additional duty on windows in lieu of the late duties on tea, which had been declared by the inhabitants of this city, at a general meeting, to be extremely unjust, partial, compulsory, oppressive, and which now appears to lay a peculiar burthen upon the poor of this kingdom.

"Resolved also, That the members of this corporation be given forty members of parliament divided against the third of the said bill in the commons on the 10th of last.

"Resolved, That the resolutions be entered into the corporation books; that copies be made and signed by the

transmitted by him to gentlemen named in resolution, and that the published in both the papers.

By order,

GEO. TOWNEND,
Clerk of the said city."
a Letter from Plymouth,
Sept. 7.

Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, the remains of Sir Eyre Coote, Bart. were landed at the dock, in the dock yard, the castle firing 21 minute guns. The corps of marines formed to the dock-gates. Drums beat, point of war colours flying, playing a solemn dirge. The troops saluted the bier as it passed. In Fore-street, two regiments of royal artillery, the 40th regiments of foot, reformed, forming themselves in divisions of six abreast; the heavy and light infantry taking the front. They then proceeded to the towns of Dock, Store-street and Plymouth, through the opening of the gates of the citadel, the lieutenant-governor, Major-General, received the body with marks of respect. The two regiments of artillery formed on the sides, before the governor's house, the grenadiers and light infantry, in four divisions, escorted the bier to the chapel, the troops presenting their arms; the drums beating, and music playing, 19 guns were fired during the ceremony, and the body was deposited in the chapel with great solemnity and respect. The numbers of spectators which attested their regard to the remains of so great a man."

Constantinople, August 9. On the 3d instant the Porte received certain intelligence, that a terrible earthquake had happened on the 23d of July, in the mountainous parts in the province of Ekilis, towards the frontiers of Armenia, by which the town of Ezerghen, or Arslinghani, about fifty miles on the side of Erzerum, had been nearly destroyed, with the loss of about six thousand inhabitants. Amongst other sufferers by this dreadful calamity, was Suleiman, Bashaw of Erzerum, lately promoted to that government from the post of Chiaus Bathi, chief of the Pashas. This gentleman had proceeded as far as Ezerghen, with a suite of five hundred people, of whom twelve only escaped.

At mid day on the 5th instant, the north wind being remarkably high, a fire broke out in the quarter of Constantinople called the Chiremit Mahalefi, situated towards the bottom of the harbours, which, for want of timely assistance, soon communicated to different houses, and, in less than two hours, extended to the town walk towards Fanar, and to the quarters of Cara Ghiumrak, Jeni Bakze, and Sara Gheriz. It continued burning twenty-six hours and about ten thousand houses (most of which had been rebuilt since the fire in 1782) were entirely consumed.

15th. The populace took the horses from the coach of the right hon. Charles James Fox, in Old-street, and substituted themselves in their places.

20th. Henry Morgan, convicted last Friday for the wilful murder of Mr. Linton, on the 7th of July, near St. Martin's-lane, by stabbing him in the belly with a large cut-

case-knife, was executed on a scaffold erected before Newgate. At half past six the convict came upon the scaffold with a book in his hand, and prayed in an audible voice, and with every appearance of fervent devotion. In about a quarter of an hour the ordinary quitted the scaffold, when the malefactor, in an impassioned tone of voice, continued to repeat—"Oh, my God, forgive all my sins! Lord, have mercy upon me! Christ Jesus, receive my soul!" and while uttering these ejaculations, the platform dropped, and after a few convulsive struggles, he became motionless. A woman and a child now came upon the scaffold, and had the hand of the malefactor stroked several times upon their necks, under a notion of its removing wens. After hanging the usual time, the body was put into a shell, and carried to Surgeon's-hall, in order for dissection.

28th. The house of the right hon. Edm. Burke, of Beconsfield, was broke open, and robbed of a variety of plate, and other articles to a considerable value. The robbers came down from London in a phaeton, which they had hired in Oxford-road. They broke open a field gate at the side of the road, opposite the avenue which leads up through the lawn to the back of the house, and there the horses and phaeton were left in a corner of the field, as appeared by the marks of the wheels, the horses, and the men. At about one, it is supposed, they came up to the house, and having passed the left wing on the rear, they took their stand under a pear-tree, in the corner, where, by the grass being much trodden, it may

be conjectured they stood all hour.

DIED. At his house 30th. Bermondsey, in Surrey and Rutiel, esq; in the 6th year of the peace for that county died a bachelor, and has left other legacies, 3000l. to the aged hospital; 3000l. to the pox hospital; 3000l. to the hospital near Westminster; 500l. to the Surrey Dispensary; 2000l. for a monument to be erected in St. John's church, Southwark; 50l. each for six young women to attend as pall-bearers on the day of his interment; 20l. each to other young women, who precede his corpse, and strew flowers, whilst the Dead March is to be played by the organ at St. John's; 100l. to the rector of St. John's; 100l. to the rector of Mr. Grose to write his epitaph. This sum had been first left to Samuel Johnson, but altered by a codicil in favour of the rector of St. John's. All the rest of his property, after sale of his estate, the Asylum for young girls in Bethlem parish; which it is supposed will amount to 15 or 16,000l. all the legacies and funeral charges are defrayed. Eight of the magistrates in Surrey are retained in his will to attend his funeral. His executors are Sir Joseph Boscawen, bart. Samuel Gillam, T. Beil, and William Leavis, esq.

DIED. Monday last 6th. John Gleadowe, in Bedfordshire George Alexander Stevens, of the celebrated Lecture on the Art of Living, and many other humorous p

OCTOBER 17

St. James's, Oct. 1, This

Gordon, Envoy Extraor-
n the King of Sardinia,
dience of leave of his

rwards the Chevalier de
successor in the same
had his first private au-
is Majesty, to deliver his
h they were introduced
quis of Carmarthen, his
Principal Secretary of
oreign affairs.

ew days ago two very fine
Arabs, a horse and a
e presented to his Ma-
Mr. Hastings. They
ght from Bengal in the
Besborough East-India-

is evening, about six
ck, as some boys were di-
emselves with throwing
nd a small bonfire in
ace, it being a kind of
nong the Jews, a person
a coffee-house near the
ig much exasperated at
viour, took a loaded blun-
d fired among them from
of stairs window, whereby
was instantly shot dead,
s mortally wounded, be-
more; after which he
n with a drawn cutlass,
overpowered, was secured
d in the Poultry-compter.
brought before the sitting
es yesterday, and re-com-
examination on Wednes-

his morning another of
'boys which' was shot on
night in Duke's Place,
atholomew's hospital.
t the sessions at the Old
y, which began yesterday,

William Morrow was indicted for
stealing a bag, containing 1000l. and
sundry other sums of money, the
property of Messrs. Drummond and
Co. bankers. He was convicted on
his own confession, and other corro-
borating circumstances, for it did not
come out by what means he got at
the bag, which it appeared was kept
in an iron chest in the strong room,
to the keys of which every clerk in
the office had free access in the way
of business. His salary, with the
perquisites, did not exceed 90l. a
year, and of this he had only been
in possession since 1782; previous
to that period he had only 60l. a
year; yet Mr. Pygot, the stock-
broker, had purchased for him 50l.
stock in August 1783, in the 3 per
cents. consols; on the 3d of Octo-
ber 1783, purchased 50l; on the 27th
of April 1784, purchased 250l.; on
the 23d of July purchased 70l. Mr.
Wright had purchased for him 525l.
4 per cents. on the 3d of June 1784;
264l. 1cs. 4 per cents. on the 3d of
July 1784; 262l. 1cs. on the 7th
of September 1784. When the pri-
soner bought the first 400l. he said
he had received 200l. from a friend
in the country, the other 200l. he
had saved from his salary. When
he bought the next 200l. he said
he had part from a lady at Lancaster,
the other part he had raised by sell-
ing part out of the 3 per cents. The
third sum, he said, from the sale of
all his 5 per cent. stock.—His coun-
sel did not deny the fact; but en-
deavoured to prove him at times
insane; but lord Loughborough,
before whom he was tried, observ-
ed, that if a man was deprived of
his reason, he was certainly an ob-
ject of compassion, not of punish-
ment; but here was a regular plan,
a habit

a habit with too much method to be compatible with the plea set up. Singularity of conduct gives no protection. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

23d. Lord Loughborough, lord chief justice of the common-pleas, in conjunction with the Recorder of London, who do the Old Bailey business this sessions, were on Saturday moved by Mr. counsellor Chetwood, in behalf of captain Kenneth Mackenzie, who stands charged with the wilful murder of a private man at Cape Coast, on the coast of Africa, in order to his being tried, bailed, or discharged. The application to the court was on the ground of the hardships the captain sustained by the prosecution, not having brought over his witnesses when they brought over the witnesses for the crown. The nature of the persons the captain had to deal with, whom he took to Cape Coast, viz. capital felon convicts who had received his majesty's mercy on condition of transportation for life, among whom was that well-known desperado, Patrick Madan, and the deceased, who had three times received his majesty's mercy. That they had bored a hole in the hull of the ship in order to sink her, with other acts of desperation, and that the act of the prisoner was an act of necessity. That the vessel sent out for the captain's witnesses was not returned, and in all human probability never might; and therefore he prayed he might be tried, bailed, or discharged.

The court in answer said, that it certainly was a peculiar misfortune to the prisoner to labour under such difficulties. With regard to the facts, this was not the time to investi-

gate them, and with respect ship having been sent out captain's witnesses, it was an order of government at the captain's request. That he was at liberty to go to trial if he pleased, and would venture it with witnesses he had sent for, but in regard to discharging, they could not do that. With respect to bailing, the attorney-general was out of town, had not been with any notice, and it was highly indecent to do it either without his consent, or without his pledge, if the court was compell'd to do it; but they were of opinion that the court of King's-bench multiplied to, as was done in the case of captain David Roache, who killed a man at the Cape of Hope, and who had applied for sessions of Oyer and Terminer to be tried, bailed, or discharged, who was referred to the court of King's-bench, where he was afterwards bailed. The motion therefore fell of course, and Mackenzie ordered to remain in Newgate.

N O V E M B E R

Brussels, Nov. 8. Accounts have been received here, that the Dutch broke one of the batteries near Lillo, by which seven men were drowned. They attempted to break a second, but were repulsed by the Imperial troops. This has spread an alarm at Oudenarde, and has occasioned an extraordinary vigilance in completing the fortifications of the ramparts there.

Yesterday afternoon a

which brought the follow-
gence :

7th, Nov. 8. There was a
serious cannonade this day
Dutch fort of Cruysichans;
directed against the inhabi-
tants to the emperor, oc-
cupied repairing a breach, from
they feared the farther pro-
greed inundation already be-
hind their entire ruin; a shot
struck a farm house at some
distance in which was a piquet of
infantry. The night be-
came a prelude to what is to
be this day; for the Dutch
ready fired some musket-
shots the patrol of the Imperial
which, as usual, surround-
ed the territory of his Imperial ma-

16th, Nov. 16. There is at this
time a slight eruption of lava
from Mount Vesuvius, which so
alarmingly gives universal
notice here, as a few days ago
of an earthquake was felt
everywhere. The earthquakes still
come with some force in Cala-
bria sometimes towards Catanzaro,
other times in the neighbour-
hood of Reggio.

The long-contested cause
between John Gallini, esq;
and trustees of the king's thea-
tre, finally determined by the
Chancellor in favour of the lat-
ter temporary receivers were
ordered, and the said trustees con-
firmed in their right of managing
the property for the benefit of the
treasury. Counsel for the trustees,
Attorney-general, Mr. Selwyn,
Mr. Evans; solicitors, Messrs.
Graham and Seton of the Adelphi.
The following extraordinary
case came before the Bow-

street magistrates: Count Duroure,
who has made so much noise about
town, some little time since got ac-
quainted with a gentleman of the
law, who lent him his assistance to
extricate him from difficulties he
was involved in: having access to
his friend's table, who was married
to a young lady of some accomplish-
ments, the Count, by his attentions,
insinuated himself so far into her
affections, as to prevail upon her to
elope with him to France. He sent
off his baggage to Dover, whither
he was to follow in a day or two.
The husband, by a laconic letter
from the lady, received the first in-
timation of her infidelity. After a
very minute enquiry, he discovered
that the lady and her paramour were
at a bagnio in Leicester fields, whi-
ther he went on Sunday night, ac-
companied with some friends, and,
being guided to the room, desired
admittance, which was refused;
upon this he forced open the door,
and the moment he entered, the
Count fired upon him; the ball
went thro' his hat without doing
him any mischief. The Count's
conduct appeared in so extraordi-
nary a light to the magistrates, that
for the purpose of more security he
was committed to Newgate.

King against Wooldridge.

4th. This day the long depending
cause was again argued in the court
of King's-Bench, before lord Mans-
field and Mr. Justice Buller. Mr.
Garrow, as junior counsel, after a
very handsome apology for his youth
and inexperience, craved the indul-
gence of the court. His first argu-
ment went to the informality of the
return to the mandamus, which al-
though by no means the ground that
he meant to set his foot upon, yet

was in itself sufficient to insure success to his client. He then, by a chain of very clear deductions and apposite cases, a great variety of which he quoted, stated his objections to the words of the return; but the court declining to enter directly into the merits, Mr. Garrow judiciously (as Mr. Justice Buller afterwards said) abandoned his intentions, and went boldly to the general questions.

The first charge was a pretended embezzlement of a part of Sir James Langham's charity to soldiery and sailors, the alderman having drawn on the chamberlain for the sum of four pounds, payable to James Aspell, from whom he took a receipt, whereas in fact it was alledged that he paid Aspell only one guinea, and appropriated the remainder to his own use. Mr. Garrow denied the fact—his client had *bona fide* distributed the money according to the true intent of the donor's will, and there was no averment in the petition of the inhabitants of Bridge-ward to the contrary—but it was meritoriously distributed to several persons instead of one person.—Admitting the fact, it was at most but a misapplication, which, according to the doctrine held by Holt, chief justice, in the King against Chalk, in the borough of Wilton, 1 Raymond, 10. 225, “a misapplication of corporation money was no cause of a motion, because an action will lie against the party.”—He quoted an infinite number of other cases, together with lord Mansfield's former opinions, corroborating this position in many points of view. He then made some striking observations upon the nature of charitable donations vest-

ed in the hands of corporations furnished the court with much entertainment at the expence of Chamberlain Wilkes, in his correspondence with Mr. Dornford.

The second charge was ex 15l. from William Parry, near as of which he received pretence of raising two subsidies the said Parry having been died by the alderman from a prosecution, on condition of his majesty. He averred that he did not appear, either upon the petition or the return of the mandamus, and that the alderman had not actually paid the substitutes. But supposing not so, this was no crime in the alderman's corporate capacity. The alderman should have been indicted, and the record of conviction should have operated. If an alderman was thus to be ousted of his office, it was contrary to the great charter, and the same parties were a jury, judges, witnesses, and jurors. A member of a corporation was not to be in such a miserable state as a citizen could possibly be placed in every circumstance which was *contra bonos mores* was to be proved in this summary way, perhaps by *any and drunkenness* (of which he did not presume the corporations in question were guilty) not made grounds of a motion. He likewise quoted a variety of precedents analogous to his purpose particularly King and Corporation of Gloucester, 5 Bullstrode, - Bags case in lord Coke.

His client's crimes had been held up in the four-headed Hydra, but they were now made into a Cerberus; there being a third charge, viz. that the

debt upon escape war-
: liberality of the pre-
ld bankruptcy to be no
isfranchisement; how
imprisonment? and this
the determination of the
ase, reported 2d Bur-
23. He here, with great
eling, painted the mis-
might arise from such a
g vested in corporations,
inchise for involuntary
hat opinions had the ci-
rto held? had they been
crupulously exact? Al-
: was four years absent
: congress, then in open
st this country; alder-
am abroad four or five
over his health; the late
ridgen had not attended
ie years, only in the last
olitical life he had expi-
offences arising from neg-
ing a casting vote for the
rthy recorder (a general
Where were the disfran-
at that time? On the
is unhappy client, after
ed by the American war,
his property by a second
of bankruptcy (since
ave been issued illegally)
power and the vengeance
ration poured forth upon
not the present chamber-
d an alderman when un-
severe predicament?—
then, in a very animat-
, drew his conclusion, and
lgment of the court, to
. Wooldridge to his seat
elders of the city.
bs answered, in a very
speech, in which he ad-
cales, that claimed the
f the court, in support of

the third charge—first case, King and Truebody, a capital burghers of Lestwithel, in Cornwall, 2 Raymond, folio 1275—and King and Glyde, a member of the corpora- tion of Exeter, reported in 4th Modern, fol. 33. Both of these cases went to this point, that a cor- porator being removed out of the jurisdiction, and being *incapable* of performing his duty, it was held good ground to remove him. Mr. Gibbs used several other forcible arguments, and was replied to by Mr. Garrow.

Lord Mansfield.—The case has been well argued. He was always desirous that corporation questions might be defined with as much ac- curacy as possible. The first charge, respecting Sir John Langham's cha- rity, does not seem to be a sufficient ground, it is not charged to be done corruptly. The second, if true, was an offence as a justice of the peace, and therefore against the general law of the land—must be a previous conviction. The last head is of great consequence. The two cases, adduced by Mr. Gibbs, must be well considered. A man is not a corporator for his own sake—when he ceases to be in a condition to perform the duty, the question is, whether he ought to remain.—His lordship therefore desired to have a further hearing on the third head, in the course of next term.

Mr. Justice Buller.—The first charge, clearly no offence against the corporation. The second, incre- dibly a subject for common law, and therefore there must be a previous conviction. The third, he desired a farther argument, to be treated un- der two heads; namely, first, how far it may affect the public admini- stration

tration of justice : secondly, to what extent it may militate with the welfare of the city and corporation.

Lord Mansfield assented. And thus Mr. Wooldridge has completely succeeded in the two most important points, and has only to wait until next term for a solemn adjudication of the third.

30th. The high sheriff of the county of Dublin, in Ireland, received his sentence from the court of King's-Bench, to be imprisoned for one week, and to pay a fine of five marks.

DECEMBER 1784.

1st. A most remarkable murder was perpetrated in the following manner, by a journeyman barber that lives near Hyde Park Corner, who had been for a long time past jealous of his wife, but could no way bring it home to her : A young gentleman by chance coming into his master's shop to be shaved and dressed, and, being in liquor, mentioned his having seen a fine girl home to Hamilton-street, from whom he had certain favours the night before, at the same time describing her person ; the barber, concluding it to be his wife, in the height of his frenzy cut the gentleman's throat from ear to ear, and absconded.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 4.

4th. Saturday last three attachments were granted (unless cause to the contrary is shewn) by the court of King's-Bench, against the three magistrates who convened the freeholders of the county of Mayo, agreeably to a requisition, for the purpose of considering of the

necessity of a parliamentary and to elect delegates to a national congress.

8th. On casting up the poll at the East-India house, in Leadenhall-street, for the election of a director in the room of Boddam, esq; deceased, (each of five double ballots, which of course thrown out as illegal) the numbers stood—

For James Moffatt, esq;
Thomas Pattle, jun. esq.

Major

11th. At eleven o'clock on, before lord chief justice Skynner and a special jury, in the hall, the new trial directed by the court of Exchequer, in an action for damages brought by captain of the Isis, against commodore Boscawen, who commanded a fleet to the East-Indies. The plaintiff put the former under arrest, alledging that the commodore had not done his duty in the action which took place with Suffrein's Squadron in the Bay of Bengal. The new trial was granted in consequence of the commodore's instance of the commodore, himself from a former verdict obtained by the captain on a former action, for five thousand pounds. There being a greater number of witnesses than were, perhaps examined in any cause, the trial lasted all the day on Saturday, and continued the whole night, and yesterday morning at six o'clock, when the jury gave their verdict in favour of captain Boscawen for six thousand pounds.—It was an instance in this case, before this, of a trial for a new trial that occupied the attention of the court for twenty-six hours in intermission.

The remains of the much
 ented Dr. Samuel Johnson
 ed in Westminster-abbey.
 lion, consisting of a hearse
 ith the corpse, and ten
 coaches and four, set out
 court, Fleet-street, a few
 ter twelve o'clock, being
 y several gentlemen's car-
 t of the company in which
 urning. At one o'clock
 : arrived at the abbey,
 was met by Dr. Taylor,
 d the funeral service)
 l prebends, conducted to
 corner, and laid close to
 s of David Garrick, esq.
 pal mourners on this so-
 on were Sir Joshua Rey-
 . Edmund Burke, Sir
 kins, Mr. Colman, and
 d's faithful black servant.
 e present besides, Doctor
 General Paoli, Mr. Stee-
 Malone, Rev. Mr. Stra-
 loole, Mr. Nichols, and
 igned persons. A great
 f people were assembled,
 ed with a degree of de-
 ble to the solemn occa-

. Mackintosh, jun. esq;
 t himself in his lodgings
 ie hotels in Covent Gar-
 was a young man of cha-
 lification, lately return-
 : East-Indies, where he
 d a genteel competency;
 extravagancies of youth,
 d his fortune, and found
 very embarrassed circum-
 e had ruminated on his
 the greatest deliberation
 lays, and had conciliated
 that awful and horrible
 which his proud spirit
 ution hurried him. Hav-
 several letters to his
 XVII.

friends, and one to a pastry-cook
 under the Piazzas, to whom he was
 indebted about 2l. and whom he
 ordered to call on a certain gentle-
 man on Thursday next for pay-
 ment, mentioning at the same time,
 that *the pistol was at his head*, he,
 with the greatest composure, seized
 the fatal instrument, and put a period
 to his existence. He was a young
 gentleman of about nineteen years,
 upwards of six feet high, and of a
 handsome and agreeable aspect.

BIRTHS for the year 1784.

Dec. 24. 1783. Her serene high-
 ness the princess of Wit-
 temberg, of a princess.

Feb. 2. The right hon. the count-
 ess of Westmoreland, of
 a son.

4. The right hon. lady Al-
 gerton Percy, of two
 sons.

12. The right hon. vis-
 countess Maitland, of a
 son.

14. The right hon. lady Louisa
 Macdonald, of a son.

March 23. The right hon. lady St.
 John, of a son and heir.

April 12. The lady of the hon.
 col. Rodney, of a son.

May 2. Her royal highness prin-
 cess Sophia Frederica,
 consort to prince Frederic
 of Denmark of a daugh-
 ter.

7. The lady of Philip Yorke,
 esq; of a son and heir.

June 13. The right hon. lady vis-
 countess Chewton, of a
 son and heir.

Sunday last, of a son,
 viscountess Tescott.

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- July 15. The right hon. the countess Traquair, of a son.
 21. Lady Frances Alicia Benyon, of a son.
- Aug. 6. Viscountess Stormont, of a son.
 10. Lady of his grace the lord archbishop of Cashel, of a son.
 Countess of Leicester, of a daughter.
 24. Lady of the right hon. Wm. Eden, of a daughter.
 Lady Page, of a daughter.
- Sept. 2. Duchess of Beaufort, of a son.
 13. Hereditary princess of Baden, of a prince.
- Oct. 9. Lady of the hon. Francis Talbot, brother to the earl of Shrewsbury, of a daughter.
 14. The princess of Asturias, of a son.
 Lady of lord George Cavendish, of a son.
 16. Right hon. lady Deerehurst, of a son and heir.
 22. Archduchess of Milan, of a princess.
 28. Lady of the Grand Signior, of a princess.
- Nov. 22. Lady viscountess Galway, of a daughter.
 7. Lady of the hon. John Byng, of a son.
 29. Lady Lewisham, of a son.
- Dec. 2. Right hon. lady Frances Morgan, of a daughter.
 Lately, the grand duchess of Russia, of a princess.
 14. Queen of Naples, of a princess.
- Feb. 5. The hon. and rev. Venables Vernon, Anne Leveson Gould, John Boyd, esq; to John Boyd, bart. Harley, daughter of right hon. Thomas Harley.
- April 13. The right hon. lord pier, to Miss Cla eldest daughter Thomas Clavering.
- May 5. — Byron, esq; hon. Miss Talbot to the earl of S bury.
 7. The right hon. lord to the right hon. Henrietta Herbert to the earl of Pow
 14. Captain Hervey, royal navy, to the hon. lady Louisa daughter to earl of the kingdom of land.
- June 9. The right hon. lord town, to Miss daughter to Simon, esq.
 18. The right hon. lord daff, to lady Catherine Skeffington, sister of earl of Massarene.
 23. John Bridgeman, second son of Sir H. L man, bart. to Miss key, daughter of the hon. lady Eliz. W
 28. The hon. George nand Fitzroy, eldest of lord Southampton Miss Keppel, daughter of the late bishop of

MARRIAGES for the year 1784.

Jan. 9. Col. Thomas Dundas, of

Evan Law, esq; son of the bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Markham, daughter of the archbishop of York.

9. The right hon. lord viscount Falmouth, to Miss Crewe, daughter of John Crewe, esq; of Boleworth-castle, in Cheshire:

14. ———Cumberland, esq; to Miss Hobart, daughter of the hon. Mr. Hobart.

1. The right hon. William Wyndham, brother to the earl of Egremont, to Miss Harford, natural daughter of lord Baltimore, and late Mrs. Morris.

1. James Trail, esq; to the right hon. lady Janet Sinclair, sister to the earl of Caithness.

5. Thomas Ord, esq; to Mrs. Broderick, widow of Edward Broderick, esq;

1. Right hon lord Balgonie, eldest son of the earl of Leven and Melville, to Miss Thornton, daughter of John Thornton, esq; of Clapham.

7. The hon. admiral Digby, to Mrs. Jauncy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliott, late governor of New York.

11. The hon. John Cranfield Berkeley, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Gloucester, to the hon. Miss Charlotte Lenox, daughter of lord George Lenox, brother to the duke of Richmond.

28. Lord St. Asaph, son to the earl of Ashburnham, to the hon. Miss Thynne, third daughter of lord viscount Weymouth.

Sept. 9. Richard Pepper Arden, esq; his majesty's attorney-general, to Miss Wilbraham Bootle, eldest daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

23. Montagu Wilson, esq; to Miss Hobart, eldest daughter of the hon. Henry Hobart, brother to the earl of Buckingham.

28. Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to her majesty, to princess Charlotte, of Hesse-Cassel.

Oct. 4. Honourable capt. Douglas, of the first regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Lascelles.

Nov. 10. Richard Langley, esq; to the hon. Miss Willoughby, daughter of the right hon. Henry lord Middleton.

16. Earl of Euston, eldest son of the duke of Grafton, to lady Horatia Waldegrave, second daughter of the duchess of Gloucester, and sister to the present countess of Waldegrave.

18. Reginald Pole Carew, esq; to Miss Jemima Yorke, only daughter of the hon. John Yorke.

29. Thomas Bovet, esq; to the hon. Miss Seymour, daughter of the right hon. and rev. lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the duke of Somerset.

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Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1784; from the London Gazette, &c.

Dec. 26, 1783. The right hon. James Grenville, to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 30. Thomas Pitt, esq; the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Camelford, baron of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall.

— 31. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, Thomas, lord Walsingham, and the right hon. William Wyndham Grenville, to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Thomas, earl of Clarendon, to be chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.

Jan. 1, 1784. Philip, earl of Chesterfield, to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain.

— 2. Arthur Stanhope, esq; to be his majesty's secretary of embassy to the king of Spain.

Heneage, earl of Aylesford, to be captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard.

George, lord de Ferrars, to be captain of his majesty's band of gentlemen pensioners.

John, earl of Galloway, to be one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bed-chamber.

— 6. Charles, earl of Tankerville, and Henry Frederick, lord Carteret, to the office of post-master general.

The right hon. sir George Yonge, bart. to be his majesty's secretary at war.

— 7. Philip, earl of Chesterfield, to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 13. The right hon. Thomas Kelly, to be one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas in the kingdom of Ireland, *vice* Goddard Pitt, esq; deceased.

Sir Samuel Bradstreet, bart. Alexander Crookshank, esq; and Peter Merge, esq; to be justices of the court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and a baron of the court of Exchequer, in the kingdom of Ireland, respectively, in addition to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the courts.

— 31. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Northvaine, baron of Alnwick in the county of Northumberland, during his natural life, with remainder to his second son, lord Algernon Percy.

The right hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of baron Carteret Hawnes in the county of Bedfordshire, with remainder to the second of his other sons of lord viscount Walsingham.

Edward Eliot, esq; to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Eliot, of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall.

Richard Gamon, esq; to be one of his majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties of salt.

Thomas Astle, esq; to the office of keeper of the rolls and records of the court of chancery in the city of London.

Lately, the right hon. Isaac Barrington, to be clerk of the pells in the court of Exchequer.

9. Lord George Henry to be of his majesty's most honorable privy council.

The earl of Effingham, vice of master and worker of his majesty's mint.

George Henry Lenox, to be of the tower of London his majesty's lieutenant of the rotulorum of the tower

honourable John Thomas and, to be one of his majesty's under-secretaries of state for the department.

Edmund Affleck, bart. to be of the blue.

Charles, duke of Rutland, to be lieutenant general and governor of his majesty's of Ireland.

The prince of Wales pleased to make the following appointments in his royal household, viz.

John Hulfe, to be comptroller of the household.

John Stevens and lieutenant of the Leger, to be grooms of the chamber.

Churchill, and the hon. captain Ludlow, to be

The reverend William D. D. to the dignity of the cathedral church of Exeter. Dr. Jeremiah Milles.

The reverend George Prettyman, to the dignity of a prebend of the collegiate church of Exeter, *vice* the rev. William D. D.

The reverend Edward Wilson, to the dignity of a prebend of his majesty's free chapel of Windsor, *vice* Dr. William

lieutenant-general William An-

gustus Pitt, to be commander in chief of his majesty's land forces in Ireland.

—24. Richard, earl of Mornington, and Thomas Orde, esq; to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council for the kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Orde, esq; appointed by the lord lieutenant of Ireland to be his chief secretary.

—28. Richard, earl of Shannon, George, viscount Mount Edgumbe, and Thomas, lord Walsingham, to the office of vice-treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland.

David Reid, esq; to be one of his majesty's commissioners for the receipt and management of the customs and other duties in Scotland.

March 5. Joshua John, lord Carysfort, invested a knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick.

—8. William Frazer, Stephen Cottrel, and Evan Nepean, esquires, to be commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy seal.

George, earl of Orford, to the office of ranger and keeper of St. James's park.

—27. Ralph Heathcote, esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Cologne, to be also his minister plenipotentiary to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

The reverend Claudius Crigan, A. B. nominated by the duchess dowager of Athol, to be bishop of the isle of Man and Sodor, *vice* Dr. George Mason, and confirmed by his majesty.

Robert, lord viscount Galway, to be comptroller of his majesty's household.

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The right honourable William Wyndham Grenville, and Constantine John, lord Mulgrave, to the office of receiver and pay-master general of his majesty's forces.

Lloyd Kenyon, esq; to the office of master or keeper of the rolls or records in chancery, *vice* sir Thomas Sewel.

— 28. Richard Hopkins, esq; to be one of his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of high admiral, *vice* John Modyford Heywood, esq.

— 29. The honourable Richard Howard, appointed by the queen to be secretary and comptroller of her majesty's household.

— 30. Richard Pepper Arden, esq; to be his majesty's attorney general, *vice* Lloyd Kenyon, esq.

Richard Pepper Arden, esq; to the several offices of chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, *vice* Lloyd Kenyon, esq.

The hon. James Luttrell, to the office of master surveyor of his majesty's ordnance.

April 2. Lloyd Kenyon esq; to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 3. Sir Richard Reynel, bart. to be one of his majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties on salt.

— 7. Archibald Macdonald, esq; to be his majesty's solicitor general, *vice* Richard Pepper Arden, esq.

— 10. The reverend Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewal, M. A. to the dignity of a prebendary of his majesty's free chapel of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Thomas Hurd.

— 16. Robert, lord viscount

Galway, to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 23. Constantine John, lord Mulgrave, to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 26. The right honourable John Foster, to the office of chancellor of the exchequer of the kingdom of Ireland.

— 27. The reverend William Cleaver, to the dignity of a prebendary of his majesty's collegiate church of Westminster, *vice* doctor Thomas Wilson.

Isaac Heard, esq; to be garter principal king of arms, *vice* Ralph Bigland, esq.

— 28. Daniel Hailes, esq; to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, in the absence of the duke of Dorset.

— 30. The hon. lieutenant col. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, appointed by the prince of Wales to be a groom of his royal highness's bed-chamber.

May 11. George, lord Abergavenny, to the dignities of viscount and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Nevil, of Birling, in the county of Kent, and earl of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.

George, lord de Ferrars, to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of earl of the county of Leicester.

Henry, lord Paget, to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex.

Sir James Lowther, bart. to the dignities of baron, viscount, and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of baron Lowther,

ier in the county of West-
ly, baron of Kendal in the
ty., and baron of Burgh in
y of Cumberland, viscount
and viscount Lowther, and
onsdale.

as, lord viscount Bulkeley,
ignity of a baron of the
of Great Britain, by the
lord Bulkeley, baron of
is in the county of Angle-

omas Egerton, baronet, to
ity of a baron of the king-
Great Britain, by the title

Grey de Wilton in the
f Hereford.

Charles Cocks, baronet, to
ity of a baron of the king-

Great Britain, by the
lord Sommers, baron of
in the county of Wor-

Parker, esq; to the dignity
n of the kingdom of Great
by the title of baron Bo-
of Boringdon in the county

Hill, Esq; to the dignity of
of the kingdom of Great
by the title of baron Per-
Attingham in the county

Dutton, esq; to the dignity
n of the kingdom of Great
by the title of lord Sher-
aron of Sherborne in the
Gloucester.

, earl of Leven, to be his
high commissioner to the
sembly of the church of

ev, William Cecil Pery,
the bishopric of Limerick,
gdom of Ireland, *vice* Dr.
Gore.

rev. Christopher Rutton,
the dignity of dean of the

cathedral church of Waterford, *vice*
the rev. Cutts Harman.

The right hon. John Scot, to be
his majesty's chief justice of the
court of king's-bench in the king-
dom of Ireland.

The right hon. John Scot, to the
dignity of a baron of the kingdom
of Ireland, by the title of baron
Earlsfort, of Liffon-earl, in the
countv of Tipperary.

— 18. Henry Reveley, esq; to
be one of the commissioners for his
majesty's revenue of excise, *vice*
Charles Garth, esq.

— 20. The rev. Philip Williams,
A.B. to be chaplain to the honour-
able the house of commons, *vice*
Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwal.

June 2. Commodore Richard
King, to the honour of knighthood.

— 19. George, lord viscount
St. Asaph, appointed by the prince
of Wales, to be one of the gentle-
men of his royal highness's bed-
chamber.

— 29. Alexander Gordon, of
Rockville, esq. to be one of the
lords of his majesty's court of session
for the kingdom of Scotland, *vice*
David Dalrymple, of West-hall,
esq.

July 3. Sir James Harris, K. B.
to be his majesty's envoy extraordi-
nary and plenipotentiary to the
States General of the United Pro-
vinces.

Alexander, duke of Gordon, to
the dignities of baron and earl of
the kingdom of Great Britain, by
the title of baron Gordon, of Hunt-
ley, in the county of Gloucester,
and earl of Norwich, in the county
of Norfolk.

John, lord Talbot, to the dig-
nities of viscount and earl of the
kingdom of Great Britain, by the
title of viscount of Ingeltrie, in the

county of Stafford, and earl Talbot of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan.

Richard, lord Grosvenor, to the dignities of viscount and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Belgrave, in the county palatine of Chester, and earl Grosvenor.

Edward, lord Beaulieu, to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton.

The rev. Hugh Blair, D. D. and William Greenfield, to be joint professors of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh.

— 6. Charles Logie, Esq; to be his majesty's consul and agent general at Algiers.

— 17. The right hon. sir John Blaquiere, K. B. and Robert Warren, of Crookstown, in the county of Cork, esq; to the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

— 19. James, lord viscount Clifden, and William Brabazon Ponsonby, esq; to be his majesty's post-masters general of the kingdom of Ireland.

— 24. The right hon. Lloyd Kenyon, to the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

— 28. The honourable William Welley Pole, appointed by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to be governor of the Queen's county.

Colonel Thomas Carleton, to be captain-general and governor in chief of the province of New Brunswick.

August 2. Sir John Griffin Grif-

fin, K. B. called up, by writ of summons, to the house of peers, by the title of lord Howard of Walden.

— 7. Countess of Harcourt, appointed by the queen to be one of the ladies of her majesty's bed-chamber, *vice* duchess of Argyle.

— 20. James, earl of Cornwall, to be treasurer of his majesty's household, and of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— 21. Robert Waller, esq; to be one of the grooms of his majesty's bed-chamber, *vice* major general St. John.

Major general Adeane, to be one of the grooms of his majesty's bed-chamber.

Hon. Keith Stewart, to be receiver-general of his majesty's land rents and casualties in Scotland.

September 3. Sir James Harris, K. B. to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Thomas, lord Sydney, the right hon. William Pitt, the right hon. Henry Dundas, Thomas, lord Walsingham, the right hon. William Wyndham Grenville, and Constantine John, Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his majesty's commissioners for the affairs of India.

George Crauford, esq; to be commissary, to treat with the commissaries of the most christian king, pursuant to the late treaty of peace.

Henry Hew Dalrymple, esq; to be secretary.

— 18. Joseph Frederic Desbarres, esq; to be governor of the island of Cape Breton.

October 1. Augustus Rogers

secretary to his majesty's
ordnance, *vice* John Bod-
sq.

His royal highness prince
bishop of Osnaburg, to
of the Coldstream regi-
ment of foot guards, *vice* general
of Waldegrave, and
lieutenant-general in the

ber 4. George, earl Wal-
to be master of the horse
majesty, *vice* the late earl
ve.

The rev. William Pres-
b. to the bishopric of Kil-
machonry, *vice* Dr. William
y.

lord Howard de Walden,
tenant and custos rotulo-
he county of Essex, *vice*
Waldegrave.

Charles, earl Cornwall-
: constable of the tower of
vice, lord George Henry

George, lord Herbert,
his majesty's most honour-
y council.

George, lord Herbert,
ice chamberlain of his ma-
jesty's household, *vice* George, lord
Chewton, now earl Wal-

Granville, earl Gower,
eper of the privy seal.
Prince Frederic, bishop
burg, to the dignities of a
the kingdom of Great Bri-
an earl of the kingdom
nd, by the titles of duke
and of Albany, in the
of Great Britain, and
Ulster, in the kingdom of

George Grenville Nu-
mple, earl Temple, to the
of a marquis of the king-

dom of Great Britain, by the title
of marquis of Buckingham, in the
county of Buckingham.

William, earl of Shelburne, in
the kingdom of Ireland, and lord
Wycombe, baron of Chipping Wy-
combe, in the kingdom of Great
Britain, and K. G. to the dignities
of a viscount, earl, and marquis of
the kingdom of Great Britain, by
the titles of viscount Calne and
Causton, in the county of Wilts,
earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wy-
combe, in the county of Bucking-
ham, and marquis of Landdown in
the county of Somerset.

December 1. Charles, lord Cam-
den, to be president of his majesty's
most honourable privy council.

— 18. Vere Hunt, jun. esq;
and Joseph Hoare, esq; to the dig-
nity of baronets of the kingdom of
Ireland.

SHERIFFS appointed by his ma-
jesty in council, for 1784.

Berkshire. Charles Dalbiac, of
Hungerford Park, esq.

Bucks. Richard Scrimshire, of
Amersham, esq.

Cumberland. John Christian, of
Unerig, esq.

Cheshire. Thomas Willis, of
Sweetenham, esq.

*Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon-
shire.* Thomas Shephard, of
March, esq.

Cornwall. Joseph Beauchamp
of Pengreep, esq.

Devonshire. Thomas Lane, of
Coffleet, esq.

Dorsetshire. Isaac Sage, of Thorn-
hill, esq.

Derbyshire. John Radford, of
Smalley, esq.

Essex.

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Essex. Robert Preston, of Woodford, esq.

Gloucestershire. Giles Greenaway, of Barrington, esq.

Hertfordshire. John Thomas Ellis, of Walsall Hall, esq.

Herefordshire. James Walwyn, of Longworth, esq.

Kent. Charles Booth, of Steed Hill, esq.

Leicestershire. Charles Grave Hulton, of Wanlip, esq.

Lincolnshire. George William Johnson, of Witham on the Hill, esq.

Monmouthshire. Christoph. Chambré, of Llangstoit, esq.

Northumberland. Sir Francis Blake, of Howbray, esq.

Northamptonshire. Richard Kirby, of Floore, esq.

Norfolk. Sir Thomas Durrant, of Scottow, bart.

Nottinghamshire. Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, esq.

Oxfordshire. Arthur Annesly, of Bletchington, esq.

Rutlandshire. John Hawkins, of Brooke, esq.

Shropshire. William Child, of Kinlet, esq.

Somersetshire. Andrew Gay, of Inmore, esq.

Staffordshire. John Edenfor Heathcote, of Longton, esq.

Suffolk. John Wenycze, of Brettenham, esq.

Sussex. Sir John Carter, of Portsmouth, kn.

Surrey. William Aldersey, of Stoke, near Guilford, esq.

Sussex. Thomas Lennett, of Ashurst, esq.

Warwickshire. Joseph Boulthée, of Baxterly, esq.

Worcestershire. Thomas Eund, of Wick, esq.

Wiltshire. Wm. Chafin Grove, of Zeals, esq.

Yorkshire. William Danby, of Swinton, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Edmund Williams, of Tymawr, esq.

Carmarthen. Robt. Banks Hodgkinson, of Edwinsford, esq.

Cardigan. William Williams, of Cardigan, esq.

Glamorgan. John Richards, of Energlyn, esq.

Pembroke. John Protheroe, of Egremont, esq.

Radnor. Bushe Shelley, of Michaelchurch, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. Thomas Ashton Smith, of Tretarthyn, esq.

Carnarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, esq.

Denbigh. John Ellis, of Eyton, esq.

Flint. Thomas Patton, of Flint, esq.

Merioneth. David Roberts, of Blaenyddol, esq.

Montgomeryshire. Bell Lloyd, of Bodfach, esq.

February 13, 1784.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Bedfordshire. William Goldsmith, of Streatty, esq.

Warwickshire. Francis Burdett, of Brameote, esq; in the room of Joseph Boulthée, of Baxterley, esq.

DEATHS.

E A T H S, 1784.

1783. In the eighth year of her royal highness made of France, daughter of the Artois.

, the right hon. John earl of Wandesford in Ireland, Castlecomer, and a baronet. is extinct.

70th year of her age, her highness Frederica Louisa, the dowager of Brandenburg, mother to the margrave, and sister to the russia.

. The hon. John Damer, her to Joseph lord Milton. Charles Montague, brother ce of Manchester.

the 58th year of his age, fir avile, baronet, descended Saviles, marquises of Ha- the title is extinct.

The hon. Letitia Sandys, to Samuel, first lord

he right hon. fir Edward second son of Robert first rford, knight of the Bath, vy counsellor in Ireland.

first, secretary to the lord of Ireland; then joint se- the treasury; and, lastly, e pells in his majesty's ex-

Sir Edward was never but has left three illegiti- ghters; 1. The relict of bi- pel; 2. Maria, married, James earl Waldegrave, adly, to his royal highness e of Gloucester; 3. the ff Dyfart.

the 80th year of her age, the hon. the countess dowager, relict of William earl of

at Florence, in the 61st year

of his age, Charles Edward Louis Stewart, eldest son of James Francis Edward Stewart, the only surviving son of king James II. He died without issue, and has left behind him an only brother, Henry Bene- dict, born Feb. 23, 1725, bishop of Corinth, and cardinal of York.

26. In the 30th year of her age, the right hon. Amelia, baroness Co- mers, only surviving child of the late earl of Holderness. She was first married to Francis Godolphin Osborne, marquis of Carmarthen, by whom she had two sons and a daughter; and being divorced, she married, secondly, the hon. capt. Byron, only son of admiral Byron. She is succeeded in her title by George William Frederic Osborne, her eldest son by the marquis of Carmarthen.

30. The right hon. Henry Lid- del, lord Ravensworth. He has left issue one daughter, married, first, to the duke of Grafton, and, being divorced, she married, secondly, to the earl of Upper Ossory.

Lately, at Halifax in Nova Sco- tia, the right hon. lord Charles Grevile Montague, son to the late and brother to the present duke of Manchester.

Feb. 13. In the 71st year of his age, the rev. Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, and president of the society of antiquaries.

21. Sir Robert Harland, baronet, admiral of the blue.

25. The right hon. Caroline, ba- roness Forrester, of the kingdom of Scotland, relict of the late George Cockburne, esq; comptroller of the navy. She is succeeded in her title by her only daughter Anne Mary Cockburne.

March 6. The right hon. fir Tho- mas Sewel, knight, master of the rolls,

rolls, and member of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Sir Robert Gerard, baronet.

8. The right hon. Catharine, countess dowager of Litchfield, relict of Robert, last earl of Litchfield.

April 2. The right hon. lady Anne Purves, sister to Hugh, earl of Marchmont.

3. The right hon. Cadwallader Davis, lord Blayney, of the kingdom of Ireland. The title is extinct.

The right hon. John, lord Ananly, of the kingdom of Ireland, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy counsellors in that kingdom.

10. In the 77th year of her age, the right hon. Elizabeth, countess of Mansfield, daughter to Daniel, sixth earl of Winchelsea.

13. Sir Bouchier Wray, bart.

14. The right hon. James lord Rollo, of the kingdom of Scotland.

15. The rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. He was the only surviving son of Dr. Thomas Wilson, lord bishop of Sodor and Man.

In the 76th year of his age, his serene highness Maximilian Frederick, count of Konigsfegg Rothentells, archbishop and elector of Cologne, and bishop of Munster.

16. On board the Sandwich packet, in his passage from Nevis, Richard Oliver, esq; formerly an alderman, and member of parliament for the city of London.

21. The princess of Tour and Taxis, consort of the prince of Oettinguer.

26. Prince Francis Adolphus, of Anhalt-Bernbourg-Schumbourg.

27. The right hon. David Dalrymple.

28. The right hon. the countess of Waldegrave, sister to earl Gower.

30. The prince bishop of Liege.

May 2. The honourable miss Barrel, only daughter of sir Peter Barrel and lady Willoughby of Eresby.

Lately, the right hon. the countess of Kingston, lady to the present earl, and mother to lord Kingborough.

24. Catharine, dowager lady viscountess Netterville, mother to the present lord viscount Netterville.

June 3. The right hon. Wilhelmina Catharina, dowager lady King, daughter of John Troy, esq; of Brabant.

4. Hon. Mrs. Needham, sister to the present lord viscount Kilmorey.

8. The right hon. the countess dowager of Essex, mother of the present earl of Essex, and youngest daughter of the second duke of Bedford.

11. Right hon. Catharine, countess dowager of Egmont, sister to the earl of Northampton. The Irish barony of Arden, enjoyed by her ladyship in her own right, descends to her eldest son, the hon. George Perceval, now lord Arden.

15. Sir Barnard Turner, knight, alderman of Cordwainer's ward and one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Southwark.

17. The hon. David Stuart, son of the late, and brother to the present earl of Moray.

Sir George Vandeput, so noted for his opposition, in 1749, to the present earl Gower, as a candidate for Westminster.

28. The right hon. the countess dowager Harrington.

Lately, hon. Redmond Morre

brother

to the late lord Moun-
nd member of parliament
ty of Dublin.

. Sir Robert Kent, bart.
threw Buckle, esq; admiral
e.

rd Guernsey, only son of
f Aylesford.

he hon. Mrs. Walpole,
he hon. Robert Walpole,
ty's envoy extraordinary
otentiary at the court of

. Sir H. Paulet St. John,

prince Frederic, eldest
he hereditary prince of

ne highness prince Charles
Frederic, only son of the
euxponts.

arston Leighton, baronet,
e members of parliament
sbury.

Lady Campbell, relict of
am Campbell.

. J. Smith Barry, uncle
of Barrymore.

neral William Haviland,
the 45th regiment.

in Earl Tylney, of the
of Ireland. The title is

idy Catharine Gordon,
hter of the earl of Aber-

Hon. Mr. H. Legge,
son of the earl of Dart-

Lady Anne Aston, lady
ard Aston, and daughter
of Stamford.

right hon. John earl of
e, viscount Chewton,

master of the horse to her majesty,
col. of the Coldstream regiment of
foot-guards, governor of Plymouth,
a general of his majesty's forces,
and lord lieutenant of the county of
Essex.

27. The right hon. countess dow-
ager Delaware.

28. Princess Juliana Maria, daugh-
ter of Prince Frederic, brother to
his Danish majesty.

Lately, the right hon. sir Henry
Aylmer, baron of Balrath.

Capt. James King, the companion
and friend of the celebrated captain
Cook.

Nov. 6. Richard Oswald, esq;
lately his majesty's minister plenipo-
tentiary at Paris, to settle a treaty
of peace with the commissioners of
the United States of America.

11. The infant don Carlos, eldest
son of the prince of Asturias.

12. The hon. miss Louisa Chet-
wynd, daughter of lord viscount
Chetwynd.

15. Anne, countess of Dundo-
nald.

21. The most noble Catherine,
duchess of Norfolk, consort to the
present duke.

Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. ad-
miral of the white.

25. The right hon. Anne, coun-
tess of Drogheda.

Lately, the lady of lord Masscy.

The marchioness of Accorain-
bani, sister to sir William Murray.

Dec. 13. In the 76th year of his
age, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

29. In the 89th year of his age,
the right hon. sir Thomas Parker,
formerly lord chief baron of his ma-
jesty's court of exchequer.

CHRONICLE.

1785.

JANUARY 1785.

Kingston, Dec. 18, 1784.

SUNDAY evening the following shocking accident happened in this harbour: about ten at night one Richard Page, a cooper, belonging to the ship Highfield, with several of his comrades, went down King-street to the water-side, where a boat lay ready to carry them to the ship. On their getting down to the wharf, Page swore he would not get into the boat, but would swim off: and after struggling with his companions some time, who endeavoured to force him into the boat, actually leaped off the end of the wharf in the water, and swam towards the ship. The people instantly put off in the boat; but, before they had got ten yards from the wharf, heard the unhappy man call out for help, and presently they took his mangled, mutilated, bleeding carcase into the boat. He only lived to tell them that a shark had torn him all to pieces. His bowels were cut out, his back broke, and one of his arms was stripped of the flesh from the shoulder down to the elbow. A large Newfoundland dog, which followed the unhappy man

into the water, was devoured by the same monster.

Caserta, Dec. 14. On Thursday last Count Scabrouski, the minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his Sicilian majesty, to present his credential letters.

The lava continues to run from an opening near the crater of Mount Vesuvius, without descending low enough to do any damage to the fertile and cultivated country at the foot of the mountain.

Paris, Jan. 4. Letters from Ancon mention, that a shock earthquake was felt there the 1st ult. at ten minutes after nine in the morning. The concussion was pretty strong, but of short duration, attended with a rumbling noise, which resembled the report of a cannon. There was no perceptible vibration; but, during the nights previous to the shock vapours were observed to issue from the earth in various parts of the coal mines.

At St. James's, on the 7th. well, a remarkable weather was solemnized. A woman 40, who has been totally blind 10 years, heard a young man, an apprentice

to a shoemaker had
l, at work in her neigh-
nearly in the morning
y night. Conceiving
opinion of him from
of an industrious dispo-
ade him a present of a
and a suit of clothes;
lent him ten pounds,
enable him to carry on

Last week he waited
factress, informing her,
received offers of great
nt, he was preparing
Leicestershire, to set-
ing his friends; adding,
d exert his utmost en-
edily to discharge the
avours she had heaped
She commended his re-
it next day sued out a
being served upon him,
n to a lock-up house.
him in his confinement,
d him that he must im-
y the money, go to pri-
y her. He agreed to
fer, and a licence was
ut he was detained in
esterday morning, when
roceeded from the lock-
church, where the officer
ecuted the writ upon the
acted as father to the
is possessed of about a
unds.

he following facts rela-
to the seizing and burn-
smugglers boats may be
n: advice was sent to
hat the severity of the
occasioned the smugglers
eir craft, and that a fine
offered for the destroy-
if sufficient force could
to intimidate the smug-
tempting a rescue. Mr.
the War Office, and re-

quired a regiment of soldiers to be
at Deal on a certain day. He was
told it could not well be complied
with. His answer was, it must: and
a regiment was immediately march-
ed. But the commanding officer
found, on his arrival, that the peo-
ple of the town having some intima-
tion of the business, had advised the
publicans to pull down their signs,
in order that the soldiers might have
no quarters. They took the advice,
and no quarters were to be had. A
large barn at a small distance pre-
sented itself as an eligible place, and
the quarter-master rode off to the
landlord, who refused to let it on
any other terms than for two years
certain. The officer took it, march-
ed the men in, and then, with very
much difficulty, procured them some
provisions. The next day Lieut.
Bray received orders to prepare some
cutters to hover off the beach, and
the soldiers were all drawn out. The
inhabitants, not imagining what was
going to be done, thought the cut-
ters were to embark the soldiers in;
but to their surprise, orders were
given to the men to burn the boats;
and the force being so great, the in-
habitants were obliged to remain
silent spectators, and dared not at-
tempt a rescue.

Paris, Jan. 1st. The introduc-
tion of the English news-papers is
just prohibited here. For some time
past, for want of political matter,
these papers were filled with nothing
but absurd and ridiculous stories and
satirical pictures of the principal,
and even of the most august perso-
nages of Europe.

Dublin, Jan. 20. Yesterday,
before eleven o'clock in the fore-
noon, upwards of 40,000 persons
were collected at Ranelagh and the
adjacent fields, in anxious expecta-

tion.

tion of beholding their ingenious and aspiring countryman ascend the air. On account of the heavy rain which fell the preceding night, and part of that morning, the inflation of the balloon was considerably retarded, and about one o'clock Mr. Crosbie having entered the carriage, found to his mortification that it would not rise. The business of inflation was continued, and at half past two our brave adventurer found every thing ready to complete his wishes—he accordingly again resumed his car, and the cord being cut, he mounted awfully majestic, while the air resounded with the shouts—the prayers—the admiration of the delighted multitude. In three minutes and a half an envious cloud secluded him from mortal sight, and all was solemn silence—fear for the safety of the gallant youth beat high in every breast, till in about twelve minutes he appeared descending at the northward.—The lateness of the hour preventing the aeronautic charioteer from taking any further journey, he alighted in perfect safety on the North-Strand, where he was instantly surrounded by the populace, who testified their approbation and regard for the triumphant hero, who made the air subservient to his wishes, by carrying him in procession to Earl Charlemont's, amid unbounded bursts of congratulation and applause. The balloon and chariot were beautifully painted, and the arms of Ireland emblazoned on them in superior elegance of taste. Mr. Crosbie's figure is genteel; his aerial dress consisted in a robe of oiled silk, lined with white fur, his waistcoat and breeches in one, of white satin quilted, and Morocco boots, and a Morocco cap of leopard-skin. The Duke of Lein-

ster, Lord Charlemont, Right George Ogle, Counsellors Beck, Downes, and Whiteston tended with white staves, assistants of the business of the d

FEBRUARY 1785

At twelve o'clock, the 5th. mittee appointed to wait on Mr. Pitt with the freedom of the City of London, proceeded from Grosvenor Street to Mr. Pitt's house, in Dorset Street, Westminster, in the following order:

Sir Watkin Lewes, as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Alderman Pickert,

Mr. Alderman Sanderford,

Mr. Wilkes, as Chamberlain,

Mr. Deputy Young and Mr. Deane Hilton.

Mr. Deputy Percy and Mr. Alderman Dornford and Mr. Alderman Anderton.

Mr. Withers and Mr. Dowling.

Mr. Birch and Mr. Toulmin.

Mr. Rix, Town Clerk.

When the committee arrived at Mr. Pitt's, they were immediately introduced to that gentleman, Sir Watkin Lewes addressed him the following speech:

“SIR,

“We, the committee appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of London, in council assembled, to present with the freedom of the city of London, voted unanimously in the fullest courts ever remembered cheerfully embrace this opportunity of repeating our sentiments of affection and confidence, which entertain respecting your principles and perseverance for the good of your country.

“We repose in your abilities for

for permanent security and
n of our commerce as citi-
id our happiness as Britons.
re committee feel with satis-
the honour conferr'd upon
n being thus delegated to so
and distinguished a com-

assured, Sir, that the city of
will ever stand foremost to
the measures of government,
they continue to be so mani-
ounded in wisdom and inte-

Pitt returned an answer, the
e of which was as follows:

must first," he said, "thank
kin Lewes for the very flat-
anner in which he had con-
he sentiments of the com-

He trusted the city of
would do him the justice to
that the security and exten-
their commerce, and the
ance of the true principles
onstitution, would continue
e first objects of his atten-

Monday night, about eight
lock, a man knocked at the
f Mrs. Abercrombie, in
te-street, Rathbone-place,
out *post*, at the same time,
very loud voice; the maid-
immediately opened it, and
, accompanied by six others,
with swords and pistols, rush-
he house, and threatened the
the most horrid punishment
poke a word. They then
to the parlour, where her mis-
is sitting alone, and took
r all her jewels, to a very
able amount, between fifty
r guineas in money, and all
ies and linen they could get.
they were thus employed, the
out of the house by a back
XXVII.

door, and gave the alarm to the
neighbourhood, which prevented
their taking the plate also, which
they had begun to pack up. A
great crowd immediately assembled
about the house, and the ruffians
salied forth, with dreadful menaces,
waving their sword, and directing
their pistols at the mob, who tamely
suffered them to escape without mak-
ing the least resistance. Mrs. Aber-
crombie is wife to the captain of one
of the East India Company's ships,
now on its voyage to China.

8th. Counsel on the part of Lord
Peterborough moved the Court
of King's Bench to change the
venue, in the action brought against
his Lordship by Mr. Foley, for
crim. con. The cause assigned was,
Mr. Foley's interest and influence
in the county where he resides. A
rule to shew cause was granted.

Yesterday the Countess of Strath-
more appeared in the King's Bench,
and exhibited articles of the peace
against Mr. Bowes her husband, on
the score of mal-treatment; but
whether the charge be well or ill-
founded, the writer of this article
does not presume to know.

9th. Wednesday the Ilchester elec-
tion ended, when after five
whole days polling, John Harcourt,
esq; was declared duly elected. The
numbers on the poll were:

For Mr. Harcourt, 118

Commodore Johnstone, 101

Majority for Mr. Harcourt 17

11th. In the Court of King's
Bench, the great question was
decided respecting the Insurance Of-
fices having a right to recover of
the inhabitants of this city about
22,000l. which they paid to Mr.
Langdale, and other sufferers, dur-
ing the late riots. The Court
determined

determined in favour of the city of London.

27th. Three separate bills in chancery have been filed by the relations of the late Richard Russell, esq; of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, against the executors of the last will of that gentleman, in order to set aside the bequest relative to his personal estate.

12th. DIED. At Upper Yeldham Hall, in Essex, Mr. Hurrell, farmer and maltster, aged 95. He ordered in his will, that his body should be interred in one of his woods; be covered with one of the hair-cloths he used to dry his malt on; and that six hedgers and ditchers should carry his corpse, six others be pall-bearers, and six more follow as mourners, all with their bills and hedging gloves; and likewise ordered a hoghead of old beer to be drank.

MARCH 1785.

2d. This day the right honourable earl Mansfield completed his *eightieth year*, and presided on the bench at Guildhall at nine o'clock, in perfect health and spirits. As soon as his lordship entered the court, Thomas Gorman, once a gentleman as well known for his integrity as a merchant, as for his legal and constitutional knowledge as a juror, presented his lordship with his annual offering of a banquet, which the chief received with his usual politeness and affability.

7th. Monday evening about eight o'clock, the same atrocious expedient, which was lately so successfully practised at the house of Mrs. Abercrombie, in Charlotte-street,

was repeated at col. Arabia Gresse-street, in the same neighbourhood. A man knocked at colonel's door, which the footman did not open, but asked who it was, and was told it was the taylor, which the man opened the door, five men immediately entered, whose faces were disguised, and who were armed with the usual instruments of violence. They threw a cloth over the face of the footman, pinning him, two female servants, an colonel's lady; after which they proceeded to rifle the house, whence they took plate, jewellery, and linen, it is supposed to the value of near two thousand pounds. How noble and well conducted the police of this happy country with what gratitude and assiduity must the inhabitants of this metropolis look up to the magistracy whose zeal and activity their property is so laudably secured!

10th. One of the men who daringly entered and rifled the house of colonel Arabia Monday evening, in Gresse-Rathbone-place, it is supposed to be taken, as a man is in custody whose voice, and the lower part of his face, which is peculiarly like the maid-servant can swear the same man was pointed out by many people, by one of the colonel's children, who was present at the whole of the transaction, of the ruffians. This man is suspected on account of many various circumstances, which show that his subsistence depends on *secret ingenuity*. An officer luckily overlooked in the plot by these villains, which was worth an hundred pounds.

30th. The son of a tradesman of eminence in Chapin-street,

to be among the gang who committed the desperate robbery in Gresse-street, Rathbone-

January the 24th came on at tings at Guildhall, London, the right honourable the Lord Mansfield, the trial of an indictment against a person residing in Wiltshire, for contracting with, soliciting, and endeavouring to seduce several artificers and men in the art of a currier, to his kingdom, in order to carry on trade at a manufactory at Caudebec in Normandy; when hearing the testimony of only one witness on behalf of the prosecution the fact appeared so plain and that the jury without hesitation found the defendant guilty, he will receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench in the next month for his said offence, pursuant to the statute upon which he was in-

the time since two convictions for offences of the same nature were given in Surrey; and it is hoped that the conviction of these offenders will be a means of preventing the employment of artificers in the different manufactures of Great Britain in

the same day was tried before the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, London, where Huxley Sandon, was plaintiff, and Count Du-Defendant, for *crim. con.* with the plaintiff's wife; when, after a trial of near three hours, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding 500l. damages.

Paris, March 19. The *compte de* de Bois, who is to command the army of the republic in the expected war with the emperor of Germa-

ny, is at length arrived; he made a private entrance into this place last night, as there were many reasons for avoiding the pomp of a triumphal entrance, there being many persons highly incensed against the admission of this Frenchman to a post of such high trust and respect; some resignations have already taken place in consequence, and others are to be expected. The question of peace or war is not finally determined; and if our friends continue sincere, it may yet be avoided. The English ambassador set off this morning for London, leaving his affairs in the hands of his secretary; his return will, however, as we expect, be very speedy. The marquis Verac, French plenipotentiary, has exchanged with the grand council of the states the treaty of alliance, so that the much wished-for business is fully completed. An alliance with the court of Great Britain is also on the tapis, nor is it at all unlikely but that business has carried the British ambassador to London. A courier from Utrecht brings the concession of the states of that province to the proposed military arrangements. Those of Groningen and Friesland are not arrived.

23d. A very numerous concourse of people assembled in the vicinity of Tottenham-court road, to be witnesses of the ascension of Count Zambeccari and Sir Edward Vernon in the balloon, which had been exhibited at the Lyceum in the Strand for some time back. Notwithstanding the proprietors had taken every precaution to keep the place of ascension a secret, there was not an avenue for a considerable distance from the place in which the balloon was lodged, but which was crowded by twelve o'clock. The spectators seemed insensible of the cold, nor

did the falling snow occasion the departure of many, but the principal part of them seemed to be in defiance to the weather, until near four o'clock, when the two lords a lieutenant bid adieu to earth, and took their aerial excursion — just on the eve of their departure, a miss Grace, of Hildon, offered to accompany the aeronauts, which offer was readily accepted, and she entered the car; but notwithstanding they threw out a great quantity of ballast, after making three or four attempts, the hot air was obliged to give up the idea of an ascension, the balloon being incapable of taking more than the two gentlemen, which, on the lady's quitting her seat, ascended with amazing velocity, took a south-west direction, and was out of sight in a few minutes.

Count Zinbegerri and Sir Edward Vernon ascended safe in King's Fields, near Hestham, in Suffolk, about five o'clock the same day, and returned in the evening to the Lycium, without receiving any other damage than a strain in the wrist, which the count received in managing the balloon, which required rather extraordinary exertion, on account of the briskness of the wind. Hestham is 37 miles from London, and the journey was performed in rather more than an hour.

Admiral Vernon is the first admiral who has ever navigated the atmosphere. The globe was not sufficiently inflated till near three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the two gentlemen, with a very elegant young lady, took their seats in the car; but there being no room for a third passenger, they made three experiments

to ascend without effect. The admiral manifested great spirit, and yielded her place with apparent reluctance after trying her eloquence on the admiral in vain. She burst into tears with disappointment, and remained in the boat amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The machine lightened, rose with small gradations into the upper regions; and then a shower of snow had just fallen, the sky became clear, and the spectacle was uncommonly brilliant. The wind was carried by the wind, and was very high, to the west, and a rapid progress.

By letters from the 29th. we learn, that five persons, under pretence of attack to the Prince of Orange, had been guilty of a riot, suffered the punishment to which they were sent on the 19th instant; three of whom were whipped, and the other two stood with papers on their breasts, which were written, in large black letters, the words, SEDITION and BELLICON. Several more are to undergo the like punishment.

Major General Honeywood received no less than twenty broadsword wounds at the battle of Dettingen, in which he so much distinguished himself by his personal valour; he likewise, on the day, received two musquet-wounds, which were never extracted the day of his death. The general possessed of a fine estate of 6000*l.* per annum, which, together with a considerable sum of money, he has bequeathed to Captain Filmer Honeywood, one of the members for the county of Kent.

A P R I L 1785.

16, March 25. The comte de Lebois has taken the oaths in quality of their High Mightinesses in quality of general of infantry in the service of the republic.

18, March 19. The new orders of his imperial majesty, as the interior government of the kingdom of Hungary, have been published in the gazette of this

ad of the fifty-six counties, which that kingdom and its dependent provinces were hitherto divided into circles are now formed, committed to the charge of the Hungarian gentlemen, with titles of counsellors and commissaries.

Comte Glory,
Baron Mailath,
Baron d'Urmény,
Comte Jankowitz,
Comte Szeafany,
Comte de Teekly,
Baron Pecnyay,
Baron Reva,
Baron Szent Ivany,
Baron Detzer.

supreme courts retain their titles, and the privileges belong to their order, and a diet of the nation, but their jurisdiction in their respective countries is entirely suppressed.

17, March 26. The treaty for marriage between the infant of Spain and the infant don Gabriel is signed.

18, March 30. Prince Joseph vitz is appointed captain of the German guard, vacant by the death of the late marshal Collet. Lieutenant general Nostitz is promoted to the rank of general of ca-

valry, and is made captain of the guard (called les archers) formerly commanded by marshal Thierheim; and general Clairfait is appointed vice commandant of the city of Vienna, in the room of general Nostitz.

13th. William Higson, who was executed on Monday morning in the Old Bailey, for the murder of his own son Joseph, a child of nine years old, denied to the ordinary, the Rev. Mr. Villette, his having any intention to destroy the infant; though he acknowledged giving him the fatal blow, which fractured his skull, and caused his death.

He also confessed, that he treated the poor child with great barbarity for a considerable time, from an antipathy he took to it, from its wetting the bed in the night-time; in consequence of which he made it, during the course of last winter, sit up all night without either fire or candle, and frequently beat it unmercifully.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the above cruel wretch seemed more shocked at the idea of being dissected at Surgeons Hall than with death itself. The horrid spectacles he had seen there of several murderers, from time to time, made a deep impression upon his mind, and controlled part of his conversation after his sentence.

16th. The purser of the Northumberland, for Bombay, received his dispatches from the India house. This ship may be termed the last of the Gales, the Earl of Talbot being taken up for the express purpose of conveying governor Campbell to Madras.

The intelligence received from India by the last advices is, that Mr.

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Mr. Wheler, senior member of the supreme council, died on the 12th of October, 1784. Mr. Hastings, the governor general, arrived at Calcutta on the 7th of November, in good health, and had taken his passage in the Barrington Indiaman, and meant to leave Bengal in February, if he heard a successor had been appointed. Mr. Macpherson had been very ill, but was much recovered. A duel had been fought between lord Macartney and Mr. Sadler, in which his lordship had the misfortune to be wounded, but not dangerously, and was perfectly recovered. The duel had its rise in an altercation at the council board, which was carried to so great a length, that lord Macartney in plain terms accused Mr. Sadler of uttering a direct falsehood.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, April 17.

"This day, about half past one, the long-expected ascension (which the drawbacks of the weather prevented yesterday) of Mr. Decker's balloon, on somewhat a new construction, took place. The country of Somerset, and all the parts adjacent, seemed to be emptied of their inhabitants, like true sons and daughters of Adam, into the city of Bristol, which perhaps never exhibited so incredible a concourse of people. The novelty and the hazard, and with these, assuredly, great part of the *honour*, of these *air-borne* enterprises are past; the rage of curiosity seemed rather augmented than diminished on the present occasion, as you will easily suppose, when informed that two guineas an horse, and three for a chaise, were offered at Bath for 12 miles conveyance: but the best of the joke is, that the thousands who marched hither from

Bath to see the balloon ascend, marched back again with like rapidity, as it bent its way towards Lansdown, and from thence travelled on towards Devizes: Decker himself did not ascend, but his son, an intrepid youth, scarcely seventeen years of age. The streets, coffee-houses, and private assemblies, are now talking over this twice-told tale, with a vehemence of zeal which might do honour to a worthier occasion; though, if you will suffer a pun, I might say, the lovers of balloons doubtless set their affections on things above. It is past nine as I write this, and young Decker is yet sailing "betwixt earth and heaven." Twelve o'clock, and I can now add the information of the adventurer's having safely regained Terra Firma, three miles on the other side of Chippenham, a circuit of about thirty miles, which he performed in an hour and seven minutes; and it is thought has, by the excursion, established a very good bank in air, the Bristolians contributing very liberally."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 27.

"John Adams, esq. is, by the honorable congress of the United States, appointed to be ambassador from this empire to the court of London; and colonel William Smith, late aid de-camp to his excellency general Washington, is appointed to be secretary to the embassy."

28th. Tuesday the court martial appointed to try general Kofs, met agreeable to their adjournment, to receive the opinion of the twelve judges of England on the point submitted to them, viz. whether general Kofs, as an officer on half-pay, was subject to the tribunal of a court-martial. The judges gave an unanimous opinion, that he was not.

a half-pay officer, subject to law. They stated their on two points, and in both d it as their opinion, that his warrant as a general officer his annuity of half-pay, render him obnoxious to military consequence of this the general charged from the custody of trial, and the court broke up.

No man ever gave a greater proof of attention to his than Mr. Fox did to poor House; for as soon as he at the honest publican was ill, he went to see him, and tried to put his old friends; on finding he was in

he pressed every assiduity he used to give assistance, particularly affected when informed it had been in vain, it his worthy supporter was e. — Austin, who has done

so much honour by the he has published, however, solved, that though the original is gone, to preserve Sam.'s ice, as an instance of integrity which purpose he has taken ness in wax as he lay in his but as many others would is he equally glad to keep so a character in remembrance, that gentleman could not do ds a greater favour, than by the bust into the hands of an r, and giving them an opportunity to obtain it.

evening about six o'clock the of poor Sam. House are to red: his numerous friends, stand, requested it might be in the evening, that they ave an opportunity of shew- r last testimony of regard, by g his funeral.

M A Y 1785.

*Extract of a letter, dated Paris,
April 22.*

“ The long-expected arret or proclamation for creating a new company of merchants to trade to the East Indies, is at last made public. It contains fifty-seven heads or articles; I shall content myself to enumerate the principal ones. The privilege is granted for seven years of peace; if war should break out during that space, the time it may last shall not be reckoned in diminution of the seven years. It shall be lawful for his majesty's subjects, settled in the various parts of his dominions, to find all kinds of provisions to the Isles of France or Bourbon, which are not excluded by the company's privilege from trading coast-ways, or what is termed in the proclamation from India to India. His majesty is pleased to grant to the shipping already in their way to the East-Indies a delay of twenty-four months to complete their voyage, and return to the sole port of L'Orient, where the new company is to settle its mart. The king gives them a free use of that port, its halls, warehouses, dock-yards, rope-walks, working-tools, &c. which will be made over to them, when properly repaired, at the expence of the king, who likewise engages to keep them in tenantable repairs. The stock of this new company is fixed at twenty millions of livres, six of which are to be furnished by the twelve administrators or directors, at the rate of 500,000 livres each: the other fourteen millions are to be divided into shares of 1,000 livres, for which sums the directors

rectors shall enter into proper recognizances, &c.

Such, in France, is the rage for English carriages, that upwards of eight hundred sets of London-made springs, as many coach wheels of the Soho manufacture, together with large quantities of plated furniture from Sheffield, are now shipping to France, for the purpose of manufacturing carriages there a-la-mode d'Anglois.

On Sunday morning a well-dressed young man and woman were found in a field near Hammer-smith, joining to the main road, the woman with her throat cut, and the man stabbed in the breast; both bodies were dead when found, and cold. The man had five guineas and a watch in his pocket.

The Thames in many parts is as low as ever remembered. The passage of boats from Kew towards Richmond has been once or twice obstructed. The drought in England, however, is not comparable with that at present in France, which threatens the most alarming consequences.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle upon Tyne, May 9.

“Early this morning our town was greatly alarmed by the 12th regiment, now quartered here, beating to arms. By what we can learn, there is a very numerous mob assembled at Shields, to the great terror of the town and its neighbourhood; and if report be true, the 12th regiment, though one of the completest regiments in England, will find it a very difficult task to quell the riots existing in Shields and Sunderland, where we understand upwards of four thousand principally concerned are collected, which makes

no fear there will be a deal of blood previous to the 12th returning here; they were accompanied by our mayor and sheriffs: accounts just received from Shields we hear, that immediately upon the regiment's marching into town a riot act was read, which we very little or no attention to; we are sorry to add, that without little doubt, but before this you, many lives will be lost.

Four companies of dragoons are hourly expected here from Scotland but since the sealing of the petition have received advice that sixty of the rioters at Shields were killed, and many more wounded.

The Americans who have been extremely desirous of the episcopal churching been extremely desirous of the bishop to reside among them. The rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury has been consecrated to that office, by the bishops of the church of Scotland at Aberdeen. The English refused to grant to America the blessings of episcopacy; and it drove Dr. Seabury to seek it in this island. — Thus we see exhibited an extraordinary phenomenon in the ecclesiastical system; an Independent missionary, an Oxford doctor consecrated by Scotch prelates and of the protestant church of England.

The last ships from America have brought so many contributions, and so many petitions for inability to make good their demands from the merchants in the country, that several of our dealers have refused sending more goods, without draughts of proved houses in London.

Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at Mess. Webb's

s' turpentine warehouses, in 's-fields, Horsleydown, and was not entirely got under till ternoon. It is impossible to any opinion of the damage has been sustained by this ful conflagration, which hadaturday at noon destroyed as houses, warehouses, &c. with their contents, as covered between three and four acres of d, together with an Irish bry, several hoys belonging to the India company, which were near their tea warehouses in neighbourhood, and which also destroyed. Very fortunately, er, there was only a part of a cargo of tea in the warehouses were consumed by the fire, and at quantity thereof was saved. a most fortunate circumstance so wind was stirring in the ng, or the whole tier of ship-which lay opposite the premises yed must have probably shared lar fate.

the late dreadful fire at Hors-own, the loss of individuals been very considerable. The it is true, belonged to the company, and was some of inferior commodity they had it at Ostend—but the tar and amp were the property of indi-l traders, and having been d but a day or two before, were nsured.

Thursday was held the anniversary meeting of the of the Clergy, at which were at the right honourable the lord r, his grace the archbishop of , the right honourable the lord ellow, the right honourable irl of Uxbridge, the bishops of uester, Ely, Worcester, Bangor, aln, Litchfield and Coventry,

and Gloucester; aldermen Pickett and Roydell; sheriffs Topkins and Bates; the rev. Dr. Harley, dean of Windsor, sir George Baker, sir Joshua Reynolds, Jonas Hanway, esq. John Crewe, esq. with many of the clergy and gentry.

The sermon was preached by the rev. Thomas Jackson, D. D. from the sixth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians, the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses.

Collection at Saint	£.	s.	d.
Paul's, on Tuesday the			
10th instant	187	4	0
Ditto on Thursday			
the 12th	205	13	6
Ditto at Merchant			
Taylor's Hall	527	14	7
	<hr/>		
	920	12	1

14th. On Saturday the Prince of Wales was admitted a member of the beef-steak club. His royal highness having signified his wish of belonging to that society, and there not being a vacancy, it was proposed to make him an honorary member: but that being declined, it was agreed to increase the number from twenty-four to twenty-five, in consequence of which his royal highness was unanimously elected. — The beef-steak club has been instituted just fifty years, and consists of some of the most classical and sprightly wits in the kingdom.

DIED. At his house in Russell-street, Covent-garden, Mr. Thomas Davies, bookbinder, formerly of Drury-lane theatre, and author of the life of Garrick, dramatic miscellanies, &c.

A man, named Froome, lately at Holmes Chapel, in Cheshire, at the wonderful age of 125 years eight months. This patriarchal rarity

was

was guardian to the late John Smith Barry, esq. who, in consideration of his great age and long services, left him an annuity of 5*l.* a year, which he enjoyed with unusual health till about two years before his death. He has a son now living turned of 90, who works at a manufactory in Lancashire, and promises fair to arrive at as great an age as his late father.

J U N E 1785.

Vienna, June 1. Our last letters from Inspruck give a melancholy account of a phenomenon, lately perceived in the country about that town, and which is equally strange and alarming. A kind of pestilential dew, or rather mist, has lately fallen on the seeds, which have by its pernicious effects been entirely destroyed. In the beginning of the spring all the cultivated parts of the country presented the most promising prospect of a plentiful harvest, but all hopes are now vanished; not only have the seeds all at once been swept in their growth, but are so completely rotten in the ground, that the fields appear as if they had never been sown. What increases the apprehensions of the husbandman is, that this kind of plague extends daily from place to place, and occasions the like damages in every part of the neighbouring fields.

There are now living in the same house, at Ketton, in Rutlandshire, a great-great grandfather, a great grandfather, two grandfathers, a grandmother, and six great grandchildren, consisting of nine persons in all, and about two years ago the

great grandfather buried his and his wife in the same coffin.

2*d.* On Wednesday arrived the United States of America. Col. Smith (late aid-de-camp to General Washington, during the American war) as secretary to an ambassador from that country; and the day following his excellency Adams (with his lady and daughter) as plenipotentiary from the States of America to the King of Great-Britain; and we heard him deliver his credentials to the Lord of Carmarthen. Yesterday his excellency John Adams was introduced to his majesty, and graciously received.

3*d.* Mr. Richard Atkinson left by his will 35,000*l.* A. Lindsey — 800*l.* a year to Margaret Fordyce — 5000*l.* to nine nephews and nieces — his eldest nephew 5000*l.* a year, together with the residue of his estate and effects, which is supposed to be immense.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, June 7.

“An American ship, the *Nia* packet, Steane, from Maryland is seized here for a contraband trade; and, as is customary, the crew sent to prison. The American minister will probably be contented with a release of the people, but ship and cargo are seized.”

Oxford, June 14. Early on the day morning, June 14, and during the whole of the forenoon, clouds were incessantly pouring into Oxford, Mr. Sadler having announced his intention on that day of more ascending in his balloon. Pursuant to this promise, the necessary preparations were made by

isti college, where the
been previously fenced
out half past one o'clock
was judged sufficiently
d the car for accommo-
passengers began to be
fixing it to the cords of
. This operation was
eded by the pressure of

At two o'clock, how-
thing having been ad-
nel Fitzpatrick and Mr.
d themselves in the car,
lloon was found incapa-
ding with both the pas-
d the colonel being re-
to quit his seat, a due
of ballast was added, and
ing the flag, and pro-
ons from Mr. Sadler, he
lone. The day being
rene, the balloon rose
majestic grandeur, bear-
outh-west, and continued
though at a great dis-
about 47 minutes, at
it seemed to sink gradu-
horizon.

nel manifested a cool in-
oth before and after the
been launched, and con-
ng his flag as long as he
ly retain light of the spec-

Stage the colonel had not
y of his ballast, but de-
consequence of a rent
ottom of the balloon,
by the expansion of the
, which was not disco-
r. Fitzpatrick, and after
hed the ground.

nded near Kington Hall,
re Waine Horse hills,
hour the least injury;
was assisted by the
ple in securing the bal-

26th. Last Saturday afternoon, a
murder, attended with the
most uncommon circumstances of
barbarity, was perpetrated in Char-
lotte-street, Rathbone-place. Mr.
Orell, an attorney in that street,
and his wife, went out at three
o'clock, leaving their servant maid
in the house. They returned within
the hour, when the servant not
answering the door, they concluded
that she had stepped out; and they
went away again for a short time.
Upon their second return, the same
difficulty occurring, it was deter-
mined to enter the back part of the
house, by getting over a wall;
when the girl was discovered upon
the kitchen floor, weltering in
blood, a most horrid spectacle.
From the various marks of violence,
she must have made a strong resist-
ance. Her head appeared to have
been struck at with a poker; her
throat effectually cut through the
wind-pipe; two fingers nearly cut
off; a deep wound on one breast,
and otherways dreadfully mangled.
She was yet alive, and made signs,
but was unable to speak; and was
conveyed to the Middlesex hospital,
where she expired about one in the
morning. The house was found to
be robbed of spoons, and some other
plate that lay about.

The murderer, who was suspected
of having committed the aforemen-
tioned murder and robbery, was
apprehended on the morning of the
28th, and after a long examination,
at the public office, Bow-street,
nothing appearing to confirm the
suspicion against him, he was dis-
charged; another person, however,
who had visited the girl as a sweet-
heart, was brought to the same
place in the afternoon, and some cir-
cumstances arising, by no means in
his

his favour, he was committed for further examination.

DIED. At Somerton, in Somersetshire, Jonathan Randolph, gent. aged 107 years.

At his house in Charlotte-
29th. street, Rathbone Place, William Langdon, esq; rear admiral of the white; his reputation as an officer will flourish, and his name be held dear by his country, whilst the various services in which he bore a distinguished part, are remembered, particularly the celebrated action off Cape Francois, in 1757, fought by Forreft, Suckling, and Langdon.

Lately at Braemar, in the
30th. shire of Inverness, one Mary Cameron, aged 139 years. She retained her senses to the last, and was a member of the episcopal church. She remembered the rejoicings at the restoration of Charles II. Her house was an asylum to the exiled episcopal clergy at the revolution, and to the gentlemen who were proscribed in the year 1715, and 1745. Upon hearing that the forfeited estates were restored, she exclaimed, "Let me now die in peace, I want to see no more in this world."

J U L Y 1785.

A servant girl of farmer
1st. Pitkin's, of Musley, Bucks, committed suicide in a very extraordinary manner: while her master and his men were weeding in the field, she took a cord, and tied it right round the upper part of her left thigh, and with a beam and stick used in bleeding cattle, made a deep incision through the artery,

and bled to death before any assistance could be procured. The inquest brought in their verdict of nancy.

The commissioners' appointment
5th. ed for putting the tax on shopkeepers into execution, met at Guildhall, and refused to qualify themselves according to the act, and have any concern in that unpopular impost.

A gold medal of exquisite workmanship has lately been struck to commemorate the gallant defence made by the garrison of Gibraltar. On one side is a Latin inscription encircling some emblematic object, and on the reverse a motto in German. One of these medals is given to governor Elliott, and one to each of the three German generals who assisted during the siege.

Paris, July 8. A young woman lately forsaken by a libertine husband, carried her infant to the banks of the Seine, cut its throat, then stabbed herself, and plunged with her infant into the Seine.

Suicide seems of late to have become very common in France. On the evening of the 1st of this month a young man walking under the trees in the Elysian Fields, near the hotel d'Evreux, he knelt down behind an elm, raised his eyes to heaven, and putting a pistol to his mouth, shot himself in presence of 200 spectators. In his pockets were found four balls and two *grains* of money. He was tolerably dressed and his linen remarkably clean. It is not yet known who he was.

On Tuesday last Dr. Martin
19th. ginnis, who was convicted of stabbing Mr. Hardy, the hatter, in Newgate-street, two years ago, was discharged from his confinement.

's-bench, and set off for the
write from Peterburgh,
Empress, with the Grand
in a train of 11 coaches
ords of 400 horsemen, set
8th ult. on a grand tour,
they were to be absent two
r more. The Czarina is
shew herself in her new-
dominions. Caravans of
, &c. have been sent for-
d every possible pains taken
modate the illustrious tra-

*of a letter received from
Mony, dated Norwich,
5.*

Saturday last, about four
the afternoon, I ascended
place with a balloon, and
out to sea, not being able
self down, from the voice
small. After blowing
near two hours, I dropped
sea. My situation, even
conceive, was very un-
the difficulties I had to
to keep the balloon up,
torn, and only as an um-
r my head) were attend-
Dutch vessel was within a
; but whether from want
ity, or by striking the
or a sea monster, I know
red off, and I trust to my
boat chased me for two
just dark, then bore away.
o give up all hopes, and
ed Providence had plac-
ste of Pilate de Razer,
n such a lingering death.
myself, however, to pre-
as long as possible, by
ie balloon floating over my
ing inch by inch, as it bel-
to keep me out of the
was breath high when tak- n

up by a revenue cutter, at half past
eleven at night, and so weak I was
obliged to be lifted out of the car
into the ship. I was put to bed,
and having drank two or three
glasses of grog (which was by far
more delicious than Champagne)
I fell asleep, and did not wake till
six the next morning. We landed
at Lowestoffe at eight, from thence
I immediately sent an express to
Norwich, where every one con-
cluded I was inevitably lost. Any
man with less strength than myself
must have perished."

23th. The following is perhaps
an unheard-of instance in
natural history; as such we give it
to our readers, and can vouch for
its truth. Lately died at Middieton
Clency, in Northamptonshire, a
clever steeple-horse, in the thirty-
ninth year of his age. He was well
known in many parts more than
thirty years ago. The gentleman
in whose possession he died, bought
him at two years old; at which
time of life he took him to house,
bred him, and afterwards constantly
re-riding him, winter and summer, for
between twenty and thirty years,
without ever turning him out again
on any account. The latter part of
his life he ran loose in an open
stable, but was never turned out.
Notwithstanding all this, he was
perfectly sound and free from ble-
mishes till within a month of his
death, when he got a strain in the
stable, of which he did not recover;
so that at last he may be truly said
rather to have died of an accident,
than of old age: as a proof that he
did, he got several teeth last year,
and had covered this season, not long
before his death.

11th. Died. At his house in
Crabban Hall, Essex, general
James

James Oglethorpe, aged 102 years. He was the eldest general in England. In the year 1705 he marched with a party of guards as ensign at the proclamation of peace.

The late general Oglethorpe was foremost among those spirited gentlemen who founded the colony of Georgia in North America, in the year 1732. He watched its infancy with solicitude, and observed its increasing spirit with pleasure. He founded Savannah, and when the Spaniards attempted to invade that settlement, he beat them from the fort they took possession of, and rescued the province.

AUGUST 1785.

2d. Letters from New York, brought over in the *Druid*, Captain Heath, arrived at Southampton, for the purpose of carrying Dr. Franklin to America, advise, that trade was very dull in that city, that great troubles and dissensions reigned throughout the colonies; and that there was not a single merchantman in the port of New York, at the time the *Druid* sailed from thence.

4th. The East India company have given leave to a company of private adventurers to fit out two ships on a trading voyage to Cook's River, and other parts adjacent, which, from the quantity of furs, these places abound with, it is thought will be a very advantageous undertaking.

On Tuesday his grace the duke of Dorset arrived in town from Paris, and on Wednesday waited on the king at St. James's. Mr. Hailes acts as chargee des affaires at Paris during his grace's absence, he

being the duke's secretary and embassy, is hourly expected in land.

Count d'Adhemar, the French ambassador, in consequence of a recall, left his house on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, and off for Dover on his way to France. His departure was so sudden even the other foreign ambassadors were not acquainted with it. Ministers, it is said, are ignorant of the cause.

Leghorn, August 5. Their Britannic majesties arrived here this morning from Genoa, on board the *Joachim* line of battle ship, accompanied by the Neapolitan frigate with his Britannic majesty's fleet the *Thetis* and *Orpheus*, Dutch frigate and cutter. Their majesties landed privately after sunset, went to the French camp, and the same evening set out for Florence.

Berlin, August 16. The king of Prussia passed through this city yesterday very early this morning in his way to Silesia. The new victories at the camp of Grossenauer German miles from Berlin are intended to be performed on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th inst. The prince of Prussia accompanied him.

15th. The advices from Constantinople say, that the disorder had carried off above 30,000 inhabitants, chiefly those of the old city. The old town, formerly thinly inhabited, had, in measure, escaped the contagion which had been increased in a violent degree by the heat of the season. The Kalish, or canal, conveyed the waters of the city into the metropolis, and the Well, were both dried up, in

e, but numbers of the
s of people, had actually
om thirst.

The victualling business is
irely removed from Tow-
ne clerks offices being at
house, and the killing,
c. of provisions, at the
illing-house, lately built
e king's yard at Deptford,
th the addition of a bake-
making biscuit, it is the
enient that can be ima-
victualling men of war in

TEMBER, 1785.

Sept. 1. Tuesday, a
le number of the working
ers of this city went in a
ed, to the house of Mr.
the Earl of Meath's Li-
m whence they took a
rench manufactured cloth,
ough of an inferior quali-
nt there to be pressed, and
the same manner as Irish,
ntention, in that state, of
as the manufacture of this

Having made a fire,
at it, amidst the huzzas,
and hisses, of the far-
multitude, and then pro-
search after a large im-
of English woollens, but
effect, the goods having
ly conveyed out of their

re authority to inform the
hat Charles Clutterbuck,
capitally convicted in
a fraud and forgery on
of England, and whose
of death was, through
ncy of his most Christian
changed for that of being

sent to the gallies for life, set out
from Arras, the 31st of last month,
chained, together with several other
felons, for the place of his destina-
tion.

3d. An extraordinary robbery
was committed last Saturday
morning, at Mrs. Bennet's, the sign
of the Three Rabbits, on the Rum-
ford road. Mr. W—— of Gos-
field in Essex, who is agent for the
Scots and Lincolnshire salesmen,
came to the above house on the
evening before, in order to proceed
to Smithfield market, with upwards
of eleven hundred pounds, in drafts
and bank notes, besides a purse,
containing 162 guineas and a half,
in his pocket. He went to bed early
that night, and placed the above
property in his breeches, beneath his
head. A youth, genteelly dressed,
lay in the same room, and found
means to convey the notes and mo-
ney from under Mr. W——'s pil-
low, and departed with the whole
before break of day. At seven
o'clock Mr. W—— discovered the
theft; and sent immediately to the
different public offices in London.
After a long search, a woman was
taken into custody yesterday morn-
ing, at an obscure lodging in the
Mint, Southwark, who, upon ex-
amination, was discovered to be
the identical person who had taken
up her quarters at Mrs. Benner's
inn on Friday night. Eight hun-
dred pounds in notes and cash were
found concealed in her clothes. She
was soon after carried to the public
office in Bow-street, where the notes
were sworn to by Mr. W——, and
her person ascertained by the cham-
ber maid of the inn. Her boy's
apparel was also produced. She
denied any knowledge of the trans-
action with great composure, and

was

was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. It appeared, in the course of the evidence, that on her coming to town she had changed some of the notes at different shops, and had on Saturday last visited a female convict in Newgate, to whom she had made a present of a pair of silver buckles, and other trifling articles. The name of the above offender is Davis; she is extremely handsome, and not more than eighteen years of age. It is said she is connected with a numerous gang, and has long been employed in robberies similar to the above iniquitous transaction.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 6.

“ At ten o'clock last night there came on at this place as violent an hurricane as ever was known at this season, within the memory of the oldest person present; which has continued, and still continues, without intermission, with the same degree of violence; at this present moment the waves break over the platform and portico, and force their way against the governor's house; the parade appears a perfect head of water, likewise the greatest part of South Sea Common. A small vessel was drove from the quay at Spithead, with great violence, into the innermost part of the pier of the gun-wharf, but no material damage has happened to her; nor do I hear of any at present, excepting a number of boats being stove to pieces. From the excessive height of the tide, and the turbulence of the weather, it has the appearance of an inundation round both town and common.”

Extract of a letter from Dover, Sept 6.

“ This morning has been a shocking scene of distress, from the conse-

quence of the high wind, quite a tempest. I never so much agitated. Several tempted the harbour with at last an English cutter quite under water, but a few minutes after, seeing the a French vessel with board, made the same at here a most dreadful scene. After being in an instant the waves, she rose again loss of a man washed over a short time another swell lowed her up. Her crew did not appear for but at last were perceived a part of the wreck. I then they floated from th till they came opposite sometimes in view, and buried by the rising wave the sea rolled mountains English sailors had the strip themselves, and ves lives to save two of them continued on the rafters, and picked them up doing this, they over which turned them bottom but fortunately a violent them all on shore together only four of the crew per-

Extract of a letter from Sept. 6.

Last night and this day storm at this season of the menced, with a violent g and has blown with increased accompanied with a most pitching sea. A boat men was over-set in Hail all perished. There are b of war in the Sound, w out very well.

“ One of the king's c between Margate and Ru

high winds; the crew got
more at King'sgate.

of a letter from Harwich,
Sept. 8.

had one of the most vio-
lence here that we have expe-
rienced the 1st of January,
it began on Tuesday morn-
ing at one o'clock, and conti-
nued ten hours with all the fury
of a hurricane, infomuch that the
ship was detained, and did not
sail yesterday. A new ship, the
"Hornet," of 74 guns, is on the
point of launching from the king's
yard."

*of a letter from Brighthelm-
ston, Sept. 14.*

fishermen on the coast
ly caught in their nets some
venomous fish, about two feet
long, which with great diffi-
culty they have disem-
power their nets. to the great
inconvenience thereof, and to the injury
of business. The ignorant peo-
ple supposed them to be what is
called a fish, whose eyes and teeth
are those of the common shark;
gentlemen who have been
examined into the matter,
and the unspeakable horror of
the fish, pronounced this fierce
fish to be that of the tyger
shark, uncommon
fish, but well known near
the West Indies. What
matter beyond all doubt is,
fishermen informed the
fact that they have captured
large ones every day in
the month of August, and in
which have been the cause
in part of the ship's
being damaged, or the crew
never exposed to the
risk of death. We are happy
there has been no matter
CXVII.

done to any person by them hi-
therto."

19th. The marine society is es-
tablished at Bristol, and ma-
ny poor lads are already clothed,
and admitted into this excellent se-
minary for maritime knowledge.—
The boys so educated will be fit for
the royal navy or merchant's ser-
vice. A more excellent charity has
not for many years past been reared
to add honour to the character of
England. The excellent design of
this society has more intrinsic merit
than all the eloquence of a century
can equal. Struggles to do good,
and not emotions to gratify ambi-
tion, should fix the voice of popula-
rity; it then would become—*Vox*
populi vox Dei.

Dublin, Sept. 15. Last night the
following most atrocious murder was
perpetrated, and which, indeed, for
the honour of human nature, should
ever rest in oblivion:—Near eight
o'clock James Farley, a lad of
nineteen years of age, son to a bar-
ber who lives in Angel Alley, High-
street, returning home to newhat
intoxicated with liquor, and having
some trifling dispute with his father,
who was in his shirt, pulled out a
razor, and gave him four deep
wounds in the arms, thighs, and bo-
dy; on his mother's interceding, and
endeavouring to protect the life of
her poor husband from the bloody
and treacherous attack of her unatu-
rally son, the infernal villain, draw-
ing a second razor, cut the arteries
and veins of her arm and neck, and
killed her; wounded her in two
other places; luckily she had suffi-
cient time to call upon her friends
in the neighbourhood, who
arrived in time to prevent the
completion of the atrocious
murder. The body of the poor
woman was found lying on the
ground, and the razor was found
near her head.

traordinary effusion of blood from her wounds, soon became motionless, having first made signs for a clergyman who opportunely arrived some little time before she expired, which was in the most excruciating agony ; and the ill-doomed maimed survivor was sent to the infirmary, with small hopes of recovery. On the alarm being given, the young diabolical monster attempted to escape, but fortunately without effect.

When examined last night, and seemingly in perfect sobriety, he solemnly averred that he had been visited by a ghost or spectre, for seven nights before, which had prompted him to the perpetration of the above infernal and unparalleled acts of barbarity.

Hague, Sept. 30. On Saturday last a courier arrived here from Paris, with the news that a preliminary convention was signed there the 20th instant, between the imperial ambassador and the ambassadors of the republic, the principal articles of which are, that their High Mightinesses shall pay the sum of nine million five hundred thousand florins, as a compensation for Maestricht, &c. and five hundred thousand for the damage occasioned by the inundations. Dalem is to be ceded to the emperor, with its dependencies (except Oost and Cadier) for an adequate exchange in the district of Outreh Meuse. The limits of Flanders to remain as in 1664. The sovereignty of the emperor upon the Scheld is acknowledged from Antwerp to the extent of the territory of Saltingen, according to the line of 1664. The forts of Kruischans and Frederick Henry to be evacuated and demolished, and the soil ceded to his imperial majesty. Lillo and

Liefkenshoek are also to be evacuated and delivered up to the emperor in their present state, who renounces his claims to the villages of Bladel and Reussel ; and all pecuniary pretensions on either side are reciprocally annulled.

DIED. At Folchill, a village about three miles from Coventry, a woman of the name of Neale, at the amazing age of 122 (being born in the reign of Charles the Second) who till within a few years of her death walked to and from Coventry every market-day. This good woman scarcely ever experienced an hour's illness, and never used spectacles. She had eleven children, one only of whom is living, and is upwards of 100, and the youngest of them was 84 when he died. There is a grandson of the same woman now living in London, and who is near 70, though his appearance does not bespeak him much more than 40 ; from which, and from his activity, and his chearful and apparent happy disposition, it should seem that he will not be outdone in longevity by any of his ancestors.

OCTOBER 1785.

14th. A desperate affray happened at Stepney, between some Chinese Tartars and a body of Lascars, many of whom were armed with swords, long knives, and other offensive weapons ; several were badly wounded on both sides, particularly one of the Tartars, who was left for dead ; which so enraged the rest of his countrymen, that they collected a large reinforcement from Cock-hill, Limehouse, Blackwall, &c. and went armed with bludgeons to the house at Stepney, where

e Lascars were, and dared come out; a great riot on the matter became so severe that it called for the interference of the officers to put a stop to it. With much trouble they the Tartars seized a poor man coming out of Stepney, tied his hands behind him, and were going to have blood shed as they termed it, in revenge of their countryman, who it was said could not recover. But the poor fellow, some of the officers hearing of it, intervened and saved him, and with alms prevailed on the Tartars to desist. Great numbers of them still abode at the Green in the neighbourhood.

Two poor blacks perished for want of food on Saturday morning the 18th. It seems they had crept under the stone-buildings in Lincoln's Inn behind the Six Clerks' Court, as the watchman was on his walk, and calling the poor man by name, he heard the groan of distress and on his searching underground, found the two poor objects; one of them was dead, and the other was so far gone that he died before the assistance could be given him; no other comfort could have been given at that hour, than a little water which the watchman gave him to drink during the night, which was accordingly done, but without effect.

It is a fact not less alarming than true, that the annual number of that national bane the opium, has increased, within the last year or two, above a hundred thousands a year.

Oct. 20. The Prussian ambassador arrived some time since

in this kingdom, have purchased a great number of horses for military service, and likewise great quantities of rye and wheat. They still remain here in expectation of receiving new commissions.

24th. The treaty of an alliance offensive and defensive being signed between Russia, Austria, and Venice, is no longer kept secret. The intent of this alliance is to check any hostile measures of the Porte, and to force it to comply with the emperor's desires relative to the boundaries. The weak state of the Ottoman empire, notwithstanding its military preparations, and the divisions among its ministers, seem to presage the approaching ruin of that once formidable power.

The London packet, captain Truxton, is arrived at Philadelphia, after a fine passage, and landed Dr. Franklin in good health; upon which occasion the city was illuminated, with other demonstrations of joy.

27th. The Pennsylvania packet mentioned, that the celebrated democratic historian, Mrs. Catharine M'Aulay Graham, sailed for Europe the middle of July last.

Yesterday's post brought accounts of the greatest discontents which have shewn themselves for some years in Scotland, having broken out into acts of public outrage at Aberdeen. When the express left Aberdeen, the prisoners who had been committed by the provost were liberated by force;—the council chamber was nearly destroyed, and the magistrates obliged to fly for safety;—the military were called in, but being too few in number to encounter the vast multitude of the dis-

is died, so we could be made of them.—They are supposed to be encouraged and favoured by the Jacobins and some of the priests who are both very numerous in that country.

18th. *Paris.* On Sunday morning the 18th. of November, in the 33d. year of her age, Mrs. Kelly, the noted English woman, was only 32 years of age. She was that morning delivered of a child 22 inches long, 10 broad, 4 broad, 10 high, and 10 high; the child had a small nose, and a small mouth. Mrs. Kelly had been 3 months in New York, and she was pregnant at her death; the friends of her figure, and the circumstance of her being pregnant, excited a vast number of people to see her, and she was rewarded the greatest curiosity ever seen.

NOVEMBER 1785.

1st. We are informed that Arabia has again produced a prophet and a warrior, who is beginning with force the career of the impostor Mahomet. This man has already collected a large body of disciples and followers from the various tribes of Arabia. He forbids his disciples from pilgrimage to or at the tomb of Mahomet, asserting that the power of that prophet is now superseded by his mission. He has framed several new laws in addition to his predecessor's, which he says the depravity of mankind has rendered necessary, and that he has long since been appointed by the Supreme Power to work a reformation. He keeps his troops in the most exact discipline, and has already seized on several strong holds. It is suspected

that his first step will be to fall on the caravan from the Porte to Mecca. The event of this pretender is uncertain, but he has fair for success. The Arabs, naturally of a fiery and turbulent disposition, wanted only an opportunity and lead them from their beliefs. When we reflect, that from these people have sprung conquerors who have subdued the east, we may reasonably suppose it is not improbable that another uncommon revolution may take place.

Madrid, Nov. 1. Letters from Cartagena, in South America, give an account of an earthquake which was felt in the city of Santa Fe, on the 12th of July last, at eight o'clock in the morning. Two churches were entirely destroyed, and many public and private buildings greatly damaged. The shock was felt in the neighbouring towns and villages of Yagativa, Caxica, and others, where the churches also have been left in ruins. Fortunately the number of lives lost appears to have been small. In Santa Fe the persons killed amounted only to fourteen.

The archbishop, who is also viceroy of Santa Fe, has made over the whole revenues of his diocese for the relief of the sufferers, and had received on this occasion the thanks of his catholic majesty, with liberty to draw from the royal treasury what further assistance he may judge necessary.

Lombard, Nov. 10. On the 8th of this month the definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, was signed here by their respective Ambassadors, under the mediation and guarantee of the King.

Berlin, Nov. 5. "By a printed list of the military establishment for this year, it is made to amount to

men. 152,829 infantry; remaining 39,548 cavalry. of artillery consists of men. These troops are in the following manner: infantry, and 4,930 cavalry, Prussia; 11,909 in Westphalia; 35,322 in the army is in complete order, well equipped, and relies on being able by its arms to repel the attack of any invader."

Mr. Cornwallis and the Marquis de Luttrell met at the late review of the Russian troops at Potsdam, and the honour of being introduced to each other by the veteran himself.

One Wood, a serjeant in the Coldstream regiment, who was wounded in America, died at a college; on the same day his brother being run over by a dray, in Paradise-row, London; a third brother died at a table to dinner, at Clapham; and a sister, the only one remaining of the family, was so overcome with melancholy shock, that she died herself.

Nov. 24. On the 18th the King of Spain published a decree prohibiting, under severe penalties, the use of more than two mules in gentlemen's carriages within the different towns of the country. A circular letter was sent to the foreign ministers at this court, with a copy of the decree, expressing his Catholic Majesty's hopes that they will set an example to the public, by complying with the new regulation. The same edict also abolishes the

celebrated Bull Feasts (so long the favourite diversion of the Spaniards) except in particular cases, where the profits arising from that exhibition have been appropriated to pious or patriotic uses, and where no fund has yet been set aside to supply the deficiency that would be the consequence of the suppression.

The motive assigned for these prohibitions, in the preamble of the edict, is the great destruction of cattle, which might be better employed in agriculture, and other useful occupations.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Nov. 20.

"The Emperor had a hair-breadth escape for his life lately. Having from motives of curiosity got on a scaffold erected before some houses, which are building in the Faubourgs, the scaffolding suddenly gave way, and his Majesty must inevitably have been killed, had he not been saved by a bricklayer's labourer catching hold of him. The Emperor gave him twenty-four ducats, and has settled a pension of three hundred florins on him."

Extract of a letter from Rheims.

"A few weeks past, a man was executed in this city, whose fate is really singular. — About fourteen years ago he was deputy keeper of one of the prisons in this town, from whence he assisted a prisoner of eminence in making his escape. For this service he received a reward of 1500 louis d'ors, with which sum he returned into his own country (at the foot of the Alps) where he remained perfectly secure; but being no longer able to resist an earnest desire he had to revisit this city, to which his long residence had given him a particular attachment, and thinking the number of years which

had elapsed, rendered him secure from a discovery, he set out, and arrived about eight weeks ago. But the second night after, going into a small *cabaret*, he was immediately recognized by a person sitting there, who went and informed an officer, by whom he was apprehended, and being condemned to die, the sentence was instantly put in execution."

Captain Mackenzie has received his Majesty's pardon, for the murder of the soldier at Fort Moree, by shooting him from a cannon; but is now detained in Newgate, and it is expected he will be tried at the next Admiralty sessions for piracy, in cutting out (with a detachment of his men) from under the guns of a Dutch fort on the coast of Africa, a Portuguese ship, with Dutch colours; in consequence of which a complaint has been laid against him by the Portuguese ambassador. Government detains 11,000 pounds worth of his gold dust, till he gives an account of the King's stores which were entrusted to his care. His father has died since his confinement, and left him an estate of 500l. a year; but it is thought he will not be able to make any thing of it, it being mortgaged for a considerable sum. He is in a very poor state of health.

28th. An edict has been issued out at Paris by the sovereign, and registered at the Royal Mint, ordering a new coinage, and a general recal of all the gold specie. The louis-d'ors of 24 livres currency, brought to the said mint, shall be taken at the rate of 25 livres each, if offered at any time during the space of four months, after which the said louis will pass current at the rate of 22 livres only. It is hence

presumed, that the new coin assisted at the sterling currency events it may prove no bad thing for those who, having a deal of cash in their hands, are expeditious in disposing of above advanced price. It is however, that this innovation hurt trade in general, as experienced in the year 1771 such a reform took place; reason the state of the currency never underwent any alteration the above period.

DIED. At his house in Ham-street, York-buildings John Henderson, of Coventry theatre; a gentleman who will be severely felt by all of dramatic exhibition, and regretted by a large and respectable circle of acquaintance. Mr. Henderson having been in high estimation for his private virtues, as his professional abilities, Mr. Henderson left a widow and him in his own hand-writing, though not sealed or signed sufficient in law to direct the disposal of his personal effects, which amounted to upwards of 6000l.

DECEMBER

Paris, Dec. 2. By an order of the King's Council of the 13th ult. a duty is imposed on all foreign carriages brought into this country. Four-wheeled carriages are to pay 800 livres; Travellers are to pay the duty by way of form, as the sum is reimbursed if they quit the country with the same vehicles. An allowance is made in favour of natives and others taking car-

ingdom for the purpose of
g into foreign countries.

*of Mr. Aylette, Attorney,
for Perjury.*

Willes addressed himself to
mer nearly as follows :

rd Aylette, you stand before

t, convicted on full and am-
nony of the crime of *Per-*

you have moved an arrest of

r, and have been heard by

unsel, who have exerted

es much on the occasion.

court have considered your

sufficient to set aside the

nt.—You have not denied

of perjury—you have not

for a new trial—you have

ght your clerks to disprove

circumstance alledged a-

ou ; and there is not, there-

doubt remaining in our

of your having committed

ie. The fact is notorious

body ; and as the indict-

s preferred against you to

that justice might be done,

ecessary to pass the sentence

aw upon you. You have

g an attorney of this court,

your extensive practice you

ve discovered, that of all

perjury is the most dange-

ociety. It perverts justice,

inges the law,—it destroys

ind property,—and in the

of the court, is a most dan-

vil. You have seen by a

mination, that neither rank

ne can save a man from the

ous punishment attendant

crime ; and, therefore, I

orm you, the sentence of

t is :

it you, Edward Aylette, do

to the King the sum of five

sd pounds, and that you be

n execution until the same

“ is paid. That you be imprisoned

“ in the gaol of Newgate for twelve

“ months, and that once within that

“ time, between the hours of twelve

“ at noon and two in the afternoon,

“ you stand in and upon the pillory

“ in Palace-yard, Westminster.”

Mr. Aylette was then conveyed
to Newgate by Mr. Akerman.

The execution on Thursday last

made up no less a number than

ninety-six persons executed in the

Old Bailey since the beginning of

February last.

The unfortunate Francis Storer,

who was executed on Thursday,

Dec. 1st, in the Old Bailey, had

twice before been capitally convict-

ed, and received mercy on condition

of working seven years upon the

hulks ; but he behaved with so much

propriety, that he obtained a dis-

charge in consequence of a fit of

sickness, at the end of four years

bondage. He solemnly declared

the evidence against him tempted

him to follow his old courses, and

acknowledged being concerned in

robbing the Right Hon Wm. Pitt's

house of a large quantity of plate

some time since, which offence he

asserted was planned by one of the

journeymen employed in working

the metal, who was since dead. He

also, on some questions being put to

him by a gentleman just before he

mounted the scaffold, owned his

having been privy to the stealing of

the Great Seal ; but obstinately re-

fused telling who the robbers were,

saying they were alive, and he

trusted would be admonished by his

misfortune, and seriously repent of

their crimes.

The Right Hon. Wm. Eden

9th. kissed hands at St. James's, as

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary to the court of

France, for the purpose of nego-

ciating

ciating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.

*Extract of a letter from Salisbury,
Dec. 12.*

"Monday last Col Joseph Brant, the celebrated King of the Mohawks, arrived in this city from America, and after dining with Col. de Peyster at the head quarters here, proceeded immediately on his journey to London. This extraordinary personage is said to have presided at the late grand Congress of confederate chiefs of the Indian nations in America, and to be by them appointed to the conduct and chief command in the war which they now meditate against the United States of America. He took his departure for England immediately as that assembly broke up; and it is conjectured that his embassy to the British court is of great importance. This country owes much to the services of Col. Brant during the late war in America. He was educated at Philadelphia, is a very shrewd intelligent person, possesses great courage and abilities as a warrior, and is inviolably attached to the English nation."

24th. The East India Company's dividend, from Madras and Calcutta, was declared at the General Court on Wednesday to be four per cent.

DEATH. At Twickenham, after a very short illness, in the 73^d year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Clive. The origin and progress of this excellent actress made her as incomparable as infantile, and maintained her without a rival on the stage during her performance there. She retired with a small fortune, and contentedly enjoyed what she had acquired by her own labours. Mrs. Clive was the daughter of Mr. William

Raffor, a gentleman who was native of the city of Kilkenny, land, and bred to the law. Raffor was born in 1711, and had a very early inclination to music for the stage. Her first appearance was in boy's clothes, tragedy of Mithridates, at Pontus, in which she was intended only to sing a song. In 1727 she appeared in the part of Nell Devil to Pay: this was a character which afforded her opportunity of displaying her powers, which afterwards grew into so much perfection.

15th. It is with extreme regret we inform the public of the death of Mr. Cipriani, who died at his house near the King's yesterday morning. His illness was a violent rheumatism which confined him to his bed some weeks previous to his death. His classical elegance of pen and his scientific skill, and do his name as long as the arts are in estimation. From his outline and tender colouring of the nation has received much improvement, and the Academy considered him as a model of grace. Of his virtues, all who knew him will be a ready testimony; those who knew him not, will be able to convey an idea of his friendly heart and affable manner.

BIRTHS for the year

Jan. 23. Petersburg.
days since his
highness the
of Wirtemberg

- safely delivered of a princess.
31. The countess of Aylesford, of a daughter.
- Feb. 2. The lady of lord Gallo-way, of a daughter.
6. The lady of the hon. Washington Shirley was delivered of a daughter.
16. The lady of Sir Henry Dathwood, bart. of a daughter.
28. The countess dowager of Westmoreland, of a son.
- rch 10. The lady of John Blackburne, esq; (member of parliament for the county of Lancaster) of a daughter.
13. Her grace the duchess of Athol, of a son.
16. Lady Hinton, of a daughter.
- ril 27. Last week the hon. Mrs. Stewart, of a daughter.
30. The lady of the hon. colonel Rodney, of a son.
- May 5. The lady of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of a son.
- Lady Eleanor Dundas, of a daughter.
- The lady of the hon. William Grimston, of Oxney, in Hertfordshire, of a son.
6. Viscountess Hereford, of a daughter.
17. The lady of lord viscount Falmouth, of a daughter.
23. This morning Lady Neville, of a son.
25. The countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.
- June 4. Lady Mahon, of a son.
22. Lady Balgonie, of a son.
28. The right hon. Lady Eliz. Fane, of a daughter.
- July 2. The lady of the hon. and right rev. the bishop of Winchester, of a son.
31. The countess of Waldegrave, of a daughter.
- Aug. 1. The countess of Caven, of a daughter.
29. At her house in Piccadilly, her grace the duchess of Devonshire, of a daughter.
- The lady of lord Brownlow, of a son, at his lordship's house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
- Sept. 1. The lady of lord Monson, of a son and heir, at his lordship's seat, near Lincoln.
- On Thursday the 8th inst. her grace the duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter, at Blenheim.
11. Lady Deerhurst, of a daughter, at Streatham.
13. Lady Townsend, of a son, at his lordship's house, in Mortimer-street.
30. The lady of the right hon. lord Algernon Percy, of a son.
- Oct. 25. The duchess of Grafton, of a son, at his grace's house, in Piccadilly.
31. The lady of the right hon. lord St. John, of a daughter.
- Nov. 8. The lady of lord St. Asaph, of a son and heir.
13. Lady Duncannon, of a daughter.
14. The right hon. lady Bagot, of a daughter.
16. At Edinburgh, her grace the duchess of Gordon, of a son.
- The countess of Radnor, of a son.
17. The

17. The lady of Sir W. Middleton, bart. member for Northumberland, of a daughter.

Dec. 6. The lady of the right hon. lord viscount Fournour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES for the year 1785.

Feb. 3. James Everard Arundell, esq. count of the sacred Roman empire, eldest son of the hon. James Everard Arundell, of Ashcome, in the county of Dorset, to the hon. Miss Arundell, countess of the sacred Roman empire, eldest daughter of the right hon. lord Arundell.

18. Luke Dillon, esq; of Mary-le-bone, to the right hon. lady Margaret Augusta De Burgh, daughter to the right hon. John late earl of Clanrickarde.

March 3. The right hon. the marquis of Graham, to Miss Ashburnham, daughter of lord Ashburnham.

17. Earl Clanrickarde, to Miss Powlett, only daughter of George Powlett, esq. of Portman-square.

19. The hon. John Sommers Cocks, to Miss Nash, only daughter of the rev. Dr. Nash, of Bevere.

April 9. Lisbon. On Saturday last this court, having received the news of the celebration of the marriage of the Infant Don Juan of Portugal with the Infanta of Spain,

orders were immediately given for the illuminations and the ambassador foreign minister admitted to pay compliments to his faithful majesty, the royal family Monday last, on occasion.

May 10. Sir James Graham of Nethy, in Cland, to lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of the earl of Graham.

15. A few days ago, Frederick Robinson, brother to lord Grosvenor and member for Yorkshire, to Maria, sister of Sir Harris, his Majesty's ambassador at the court of The hon. Richard, secretary to his Majesty, and brother of the earl of Effingham. Miss March, daughter of John March, Weymouth Park, Wiltshire.

21. Lisbon. On the 11th inst. the hon. Walpole, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Portugal, to Miss Sophia Stret, esq; of London.

June 19. Sir Cassel Molyneux to Miss O'Donoghue, daughter to Sir O'Donoghue, bart. of the port, in the county of Mayo.

July 26. By special licence of the right hon. the commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

Plymouth's, in Bruton-street, Sir James Tylney Long, bart. to lady Catharine Windsor, sister to the present earl of Plymouth.

8. John Grossett Muirhead, esq; to the right hon. lady Jane Murray, third daughter of the late duke of Athol.

18. The right hon. lord viscount Dysart, to the hon. lady Ann Brown, eldest sister to the earl of Almont.

8. Sir Thomas George Shipwith, bart. to Miss Shirley, daughter of the hon. George Shirley.

30. The hon. George Augustus North, to Miss Hobart, of St. James's-square.

31. B. Graham, esq; only son of Sir B. Graham, to Miss P. Whitworth, daughter of the late Sir Charles Whitworth.

17. The hon. rev. Mr. Lumley, brother to the earl of Scarborough, to Miss Anna Maria Herring.

20. At Worthy, the hon. Edward Bouverie, brother to the earl of Radnor, to Miss A. Ogle, daughter to Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

pal PROMOTIONS for the year 1785; from the London Gazette, &c.

arch 10. Major Gen. Campbell appointed governor of Madras.

— 11. Lord Balcarras kissed king's hand at St. James's, on

being appointed second in military command, in the East Indies.

— 13. This day the right hon. Thomas, earl of Beftive, Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart. and D. Latouche, esq; were, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council of the kingdom of Ireland, and took their places at the board accordingly.

April 5. The king has been pleased to appoint the rev. Henry William Majendie, M. A. to be a prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of the rev. Dr. Thomas Bray.

— 30. Thomas Warton, bachelor of divinity, and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, was sworn and admitted into the place of poet laureat in ordinary to his majesty.

Dublin Castle, April 22. Letters patent are preparing to be passed under the great seal of this kingdom, for appointing lieutenant general William Augustus Pitt, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in this kingdom, and the commander in chief of his majesty's said forces for the time being, together with his majesty's right trusty and well beloved counsellor James Cuff, Ponsonby Moore, James Cavendish, William Handcock, Ralph Ward, Fitzherbert Richards, esqrs. and Robert Langrishe, esq; in the room of Thomas St. George, deceased, to be commissioners and overseers of all his majesty's barracks in this kingdom.

June 11. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right hon. Francis, baron Osborne, (commonly called marquis of Carmarthen) to be governor of the islands of Scilly, alias Sully, alias Sorlingues, in the room of the right hon. Francis, lord Godolphin, deceased.

— 18. The king has been pleased to grant to the earl of Uxbridge, the several offices of constable or keeper of the castle of Carnarvon, ranger of the forest of Snowdon, and steward of all his majesty's lordships, manors, lands, and tenements, belonging to the late dissolved monastery of Bardsey, in the county of Carnarvon.

— 25. The king has been pleased to appoint Charles Whitworth, esq; to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the king and republic of Poland.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for 1785.

Berkshire. Edward Thornhill, of Kingston Lisle, esq. in the room of Francis Robson, of Tubney, esq.

Bedfordshire. William Gibbard, of Sharnbrooke, esq.

Bucks. Thomas Saunders, of Brill, esq.

Cumberland. Edward Knubley, of Wigton, esq.

Cirencester. The honourable Wilbraham Telliemache, of Woodhay.

Camb. and Hunt. John Crichton Turner, of Great Stakley, esq.

Devonshire. John Henry Southcote, of Buckland, esq.

Derbyshire. The hon. Lionel Damer, of Warrivell.

Derbyshire. Herbert GreenSmith, of Priory, esq.

Essex. George Bowles, of Wandsworth, esq.

Gloucestershire. John Niblett, of Gloucester, esq.

Hertfordshire. William Phillimore, of Aldenham, esq.

Herefordshire. Sir Hm Hoskins, bart.

Kent. Edward Knatchbull Provender, esq.

Leicestershire. William V Be'grave, esq.

Lincolnshire. Charles C of Blankney, esq.

Morrmouthshire. William of St. Bride's, esq.

Northumberland. Sir Her del, bart.

Northamptonshire. Lucas of Guilborough, esq.

Norfolk. Edward Sirs Rickheath, esq.

Nottinghamshire. Shm Lowe, of Southwell, esq.

Oxfordshire. John Lenn younger, of Burford, esq.

Rutlandshire. Thomas of Moicott, esq.

Shropshire. Robert M Linley, esq.

Somersetshire. Richard C Brownfield, esq.

Staffordshire. Thomas St of Stafford, esq.

Suffolk. Sir Thomas G Benacre, bart.

Southampton. Sir John Gardiner, bart.

Surrey. James Payne, of sey, esq.

Suffex. William Nelth Sedgwick Park, esq.

Warwickshire. Joseph E of Baxterley, esq.

Worcestershire. Richard Charlott, of Elmly Castle,

Wiltshire. James Sut Roundway, esq.

Yorkshire. Sir Thomas Slingby, of Sriven Park,

SOUTH WAL

Brecon. Walter Robt Lanvihangell, esq.

ex. William Lewes, of lady Dalkeith, and lady Mary Coke.

f. Thomas Powell, of 11. The right hon. lady Penelope Crichton Dalrymple, sister to

g. Stephen White, of the late earl of Dumfries, and to James and William, successively

h. John Lloyd, of Dale earls of St. ir.

James Price, of Clirrow, 19 Sir John Stapylton, bart. of Myton-hall, in Yorkshire.

THE WALES. The dowager lady Gower, at her seat at Bill Hill, in Berkshire.

Richard Lloyd, of 20 General Philip Honeywood, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of

m. John Jones, of Hull.

n. John Twigge, of 23. At Marybone, sir Thomas Pye, admiral of the white, and lieutenant general of the ma-

o. Thomas Hanmer, of rines.

p. John Jones, of Caff. April 27. Monday se'nnight, at Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Margaret Murray, daughter of the deceased David, viscount Stormont, and sister to the present earl of Mansfield.

q. Samuel Yates, of A few days since, aged upwards of 80, the hon. Mrs. Mary Tutton, fifth daughter, and last survivor of nine children of the hon. colonel Sackville Tutton, grandfather of the present earl of Thanet.

r. incil of his royal high- 28. A few days since, lady Edwards, wife of sir Thomas Edwards, bart.

ATHS for 1785. May 19. Lieutenant General sir Robert Kich, bart. in the 60th year of his age.

s. In the 88th year of 20. Lady Bowyer, relict of the late sir William Bowyer.

he right hon. lady dow- 17. Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, sister of lord Stanhope.

Bartholomew Walmfley, June 9. The hon. earl Pomfret; he is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, lord Torrington.

The countess of Stra- The lady of the rev. sir Thomas Boulton, bart.

25. The

25. The right hon. Francis, lord Godolphin.

30. A few days since the right hon. Harriet, viscountess Mountgarret, and baroness Kells.

July 4. In the 85th year of his age, the right hon. Charles Colyear, earl and baron of Portmore, viscount Milfintown, and baronet, knight of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle.

7. The right hon. lady Abigail Hay, sister to the earl of Kinnoul.

10. The honourable Ann Poulett, member for Bridgewater, and only brother to the earl Poulett.

The right hon. Matthew, lord Fortescue.

11. Lady Audley.

17. The most noble lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, duchess dowager of Portland, in the seventy-first year of her age. Her grace was only daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford, and earl of Mortimer, by his countess the lady Henrietta Cavendish, only daughter and heir of John Holles, esq.

27. The right hon. viscountess dowager Powerscourt, in the 78th year of her age.

Aug. 29. On Friday night, the right hon. Geo. Germaine, viscount

Sackville, lord Bolebrook his majesty's most honourable counsellors, clerk of the Ireland, one of the keepers of Phoenix Park, near Dublin vice-president of the British hospital.

Sept. 9. George, earl of Gavenney.

19. At Lyons, in France, the right hon. and reverend ward Seymour, dean of Wells, brother to his grace the duke of Somerset.

Oct. 5. At Lisle, in France, sir Walter Blount, Moreley-hall, in Shropshire.

7. The right honourable lord Dormer, baron of Wiltshire, the county of Bucks.

14. Lewis Philip, Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France, at six o'clock in the morning, at his residence in St. Affise, in the 60th year of his age, being born in 1725.

The 15th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, died in Paris, the duke de Praslin, formerly of the naval department.

Nov. 20. The right honourable Henry Ogle, lord of the manor of Ogle, to which title he was advanced in 1776.

PENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

For 1784.

Whitehall, Jan. 10.

*a dispatch to his Majesty's
Secretary of State for the
department, from his Excel-
lent General James Stuart,
Commander in Chief of his Ma-
jesty's East India Company's
army on the Coast of Coromandel;
Camp, one mile south of Cud-
dalore, June 27, 1783, received
by Captain Thomas, of
his Majesty's light dragoons, who ar-
rived in his Majesty's ship Medea.*

*I sincerely congratulate your
excellency on the successful efforts
of your brave army, in carrying at-
tack on the whole of the outposts
and redoubts of the enemy, with
the assistance of artillery mounted
on elephants. Their loss in Europeans
killed and wounded, according to
the returns, being 426 officers and
men.*

*We have also lost many
officers and brave men.
On the preceding day (the 12th)
was a council of war the two
next in command to me,
General Bruce and colonel*

*Stuart. I acquainted them of the
state of our affairs in general; the
letters I had received from the ad-
miral, representing the sickly con-
dition of his men, and the state of
the water, which might oblige him
to return to Madras; also the ap-
proach of the French fleet; but a-
bove all, the indefatigable industry
visible in the vast works they were
making in the high grounds and
lines, in communication with the
post commonly called Brickmyre's,
thus stretching along the neck by
which we must approach the place;
and I requested general Bruce and
colonel Stuart freely to speak their
minds. I had called the chief en-
gineer and the commanding officers
of the Bengal and coast artillery, as
deliberative, desiring to know in their
different departments if they were
in readiness, so far as regarded ma-
terials for closing the redoubts after
we should get possession, and to form
a first parallel, and as to guns, with
a sufficient supply of stores for the
enterprise. They agreed that every
thing was in readiness, and we were
unanimously of opinion, that there*

upon examining the returns, the number taken was 16.

It was afterwards found they had 42 officers killed or wounded.

was not an hour to be lost in driving the French from all their outposts into Cuddalore, or under the guns.

I immediately presented the plan I meant to follow in effecting our purpose, a copy of which I have the honour of inclosing. It was in general most exactly followed. Lieutenant colonel Kelly, in the precise moment agreed on, got possession of the polls of the enemy on the Bandipollum Hill, with their guns, and lieutenant colonel Cathcart, at the head of the grenadiers, supported by colonel Stuart, commanding the advanced picquets on the left, consisting of the remains of the 73d regiment under captain Lamont, and two battalions of sepoy, made a movement to turn the enemy's right flank.

In advancing they sustained such a heavy fire, and the ground so difficult, that with great judgment colonel Stuart covered his people until he could better reconnoitre, and some further disposition could be taken to approach the enemy from different quarters nearly about the same time. He sent me a report of his situation, and I gave orders in consequence to the reserve, under colonel Gordon, to make a movement in advance to their left, and to march forward. Bruce to march from the right in the direction of the redoubt, if the ground could admit of it.

The general had very properly placed his artillery and his position upon the high hills near the sea, to command the enemy's motions, and prevent their being flanked on that side.

I received further information, that the redoubt which principally opposed the grenadiers was to be got

at in the rear, orders were given to the grenadiers, the reserve, right under general Bruce, upon the enemy with the query, leaving their gun cover. I desired the commanding officer of artillery to fire the as a signal, and to continue fire for five minutes on the redoubt on the front opposite colonel Stuart, and the ground whilst the reserve under colonel Gordon was moving on; upon ceasing, the attack on all to begin.

The reserve, which consisted chiefly of the remains of his majesty's 101st, and of the detachment from the 15th and 16th Hano with five companies of Captain Gordon's battalion of sepoy, was in the best order imaginable under the heaviest fire of musquetry and grape, from the enemy, beheld. The greater part within the enemy's entrenchment many of our officers fell there.

The detachment of his majesty's Hanoverians, under lieutenant colonel Wangerheim, and major Hannius, behaved most remarkably well. The major fell in the attempt. The company of grenadiers and light infantry of his majesty's 101st, and the officers of the 20th Caracassie battalion, the greatest spirit and steadiness the other men of the 101st seconded the efforts of their officers their grenadiers and light infantry there is not a doubt but they would have been over at once if they did not; and our position that attack were for a certain driven back, and pursued to a considerable distance by the Hanoverians. However, at that time, we

re in the pursuit, our gre-
 ater lieutenant colonel Cath-
 arine Moore, with colonel
 I captain Lamont, with
 us remains of the 73d,
 is redoubt on the side
 is not entirely closed, and
 took possession of it, but
 forward to a post called
 is, considerably in ad-
 were for some time in
 of it with the guns, but
 quit upon fresh troops
 upon them.

ple kept hold of the first
 commanding or enfilad-
 thing in front or to the
 , and therefore a good
 from in our approaches;
 red to be closed by the
 eer as soon as possible.
 done by our guns from
 s now appeared plain;
 thus secured, by lieute-
 nant and his brigade, the
 ng points of the Bandi-
 is, giving an opening to
 tank that lies between
 seeing from thence, in
 : whole bound hedge of
 ; and having secured a
 roach from of such im-
 s before mentioned, I
 sufficient for the day,
 the number of our brave
 ad fallen. The spirit of
 even after so severe an
 s so undaunted, that I
 to proceed further; and
 ie whole of the enemy
 t that evening, although
 ve had both heavy guns
 try to encounter with;
 ed it, both for the above
 id because, from my
 of the French, I was
 after a night's reflection

of what had passed, they would not
 try a second day out of the fort.
 It happened so, for they abandoned
 in the course of the night all their
 remaining out-posts, and drew off
 their guns, excepting three, which
 we brought into the redoubt. The
 inclosed return will shew your
 lordship the guns we have taken
 from the enemy; two of them are
 upon the hill, and two in the re-
 doubt, ready to open against their
 former masters.

I shall, in a separate letter, so
 soon as I know it with precision,
 acquaint your lordship of the loss on
 our side. It is with infinite regret
 that I mention the loss of captain
 Douglass, deputy adjutant-general,
 as an officer, and as a member of
 society; and the same of lieutenant
 Peter Campbell, my first aid-de-
 camp. Major Varrenius fell haran-
 guing his men advancing to the
 redoubt. The honourable captain
 Lindsey commanding the grena-
 diers of the 73d, was wounded and
 taken prisoner, refusing to suffer
 his own people to remain be-
 hind with him*. In a word, no-
 thing, I believe, in history, ever
 exceeded the heroism and coolness
 of this army in general, visible to
 every one, for it lasted from four in
 the morning to two in the afternoon.

The admiral with the whole fleet
 is now at an anchor near our rice
 ships; and by our last accounts
 Mons. Suffrein was seen by him to
 the southward, with fifteen ships of
 the line and two frigates.

I have written to major general
 Burgoyne to give orders (with the
 previous information to govern-
 ment) that 200 Hanoverians, with
 all the recovered men and recruits
 belonging to his majesty's troops,

* Captain Lindsey died of his wounds at Cuddalore.
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now at or near the presidency, be sent with the utmost dispatch to us by sea; and I have recommended to order the same regarding the recruits and recovered men of the company's Europeans.

The army lay upon their arms for twenty hours after the business of the 13th was over, and until I had the means to bring our camp further in advance, now that we had silenced the guns planted on the enemy's out-posts. Our right is now within a mile of Cuddalore; but, as I had the honour in a former letter to represent to the select committee, having nearly a brigade to cover our rear and landing place, and so large a circuit of posts, added to our loss in action, and sickness incident to fatigue, I repeat that unless the force under colonel Fullarton does come nearer to co-operate, and to take off some part of the heavy duty that now falls to our share, this army will, in a very short time, be melted to nothing through sickness and other accidents.

*Camp, S. of Cuddalore,
June 15, 1783.*

Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, containing the particulars of the capture of the French, on the 25th of June, 1783.

IT is with great additional satisfaction that I give you the account of the capture the enemy met with in a force that was only this morning. We have taken their commanding officer, Chevalier de Damas, colonel (commandant) of the regiment of Aquitaine, likewise a captain or lieutenant. There is a major, a captain, and two subalterns killed. The prisoners are

about 150. I don't know how many of the enemy have been killed or carried off wounded, but this I know, that it was a most complete route. Our loss is major Cotgrove, lieutenant Grueber of the Bengal detachment, and lieutenant Ochterlony missing, captain Williamson wounded, and about 20 rank and file killed or wounded.

Upon the return of the French fleet, and ours not appearing, I was sure that they would take every occasion to annoy us: we were prepared for it, as they have found by their experience. From what I can collect of the prisoners, the troops engaged were of their best sort, the regiment of Aquitaine, and other old corps, besides volunteers from all the other corps, and two battalions of sepoys. Their principal impression seems to have been directed to the right of our parallel, but they had no idea of our having completed a redoubt there, which with the two guns, galled them very severely. Our people behaved wonderfully well, and the sepoys mixed theirs with French bayonets, nothing could exceed their steadiness. Colonel Gordon commanded in the trenches with lieutenant colonel Cathcart and major Cotgrove; only one half of the grenadiers were with the outlying picquets, but major Moore, with the other half, was instantly on the ground from their advanced camp, and thus proved an excellent support to the parallel on the right.

From the character of monsieur Suffrein, and the infinite superiority of the present means on the part of the French now that we are left to ourselves, I expect a daily visit of the fort from them, and shall be prepared to give them a similar reception.

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but I cannot too often repeat, the severity of the present duty, on officers and men, is become insupportable.

On my own uneasiness of mind, bringing many things which I do not detail to you, and that it is some days since our fleet and our ships left us, and having a faint idea of colonel Fullarton's intentions towards me, in consequence of my order of the 16th instant I say that, on the whole of the considerations, my mind is upbraided without a moment's rest. The steady undaunted valour of my lord is my present resource in the midst of surrounding difficulties, until the admiral does not soon appear. The high idea I entertain of the conduct of the army has led me to express sentiments at some length in my lord's general orders, both of his conduct on the 13th, and in consequence of this day. I shall have the honour of transmitting to your lordship, &c. a copy, together with a paper of any consequence which you have not hitherto been acquainted with, owing to the want of conveyance, since we parted from the admiral.

I beg your lordship, &c. to forgive me the means of conveyance by the means of the detachment of 200 Europeans, with the recruits and the men of his majesty's and the king's troops, together with the rice, and horse grain, our dependence for all those things on you.

Before Cuddalore,
the 25th, 1783.

Privy Office, Jan. 12, 1784.
A duplicate of a letter from
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes,

Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to Mr. Stephens; received on Friday last, by Captain Erasmus Gower, of his Majesty's ship Medea; the original of which is on board the Pondicherry armed transport, not yet arrived.

*Superb in Madras Road,
July 25, 1783.*

MY last address to you, for their lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea with the ships of his majesty's squadron under my command, and I sailed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Basas, I was joined by captain Troubridge, in his majesty's ship Active who had been cruising for a month off the Friar's Head, by my orders, and had seen nothing of the enemy's squadron during that time.

In the night of the 10th, a grab ship of the enemy's, that had been taken from the English fell into the squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners taken in this ship, I learned that the whole of the enemy's squadron, under the command of Monsieur Suffrein, was in Trincomale harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruising off Madras to block up that port, and intercept all supplies bound to it; I therefore immediately steered with the squadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but saw nothing of the French cruisers; however, as they had been in sight of the place only the day before, I directed

rected the ships named in the margin*, under the orders of captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them: and, on the day following, captain Graves, of his majesty's ship Sceptre, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail on the 11th, joined me with the Naiade, a French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night, and captured.

On the 16th of April, captain Burney, of his majesty's ship Bristol, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, escorted by the ships under the orders of captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruizers, but fell in with the Bristol and her convoy at sea.

On the 15th of April, the company's ship Duke of Athol made the signal of distress, and the boats of the squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, the unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the squadron lost six commissioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our best seamen.

From the day of the squadron's arrival in this road, all possible diligence has been used to complete the ship's water, in doing which, great delay and frequent disappoint-

ments arose, from the want of sufficient number of shore boats and the high surf on the beach. However, I put to sea on the second of May with his majesty's ships, to seek the enemy's squadron, and, if possible, intercept their expected reinforcements, although the water of many of the ships was by no means complete, having left the road his majesty's three ships, Pondicherry, Harriott, and Minerva, to load military stores and provisions for the service of the army, then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the French land force, was posted; and, to cover and protect these storeships, as well as the other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose, from the enemy's cruizers, I left in the road, at the request of the Select Committee of this Presidency, his majesty's ships and vessels as per margin †, under the command of captain Halliday, of his majesty's ship Isis.

On the 15th of May, when at Cuddalore, I spoke two Portuguese ships from Trincomale, who informed me Mons. Suffrein with his whole force was there, sitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working windward with the squadron along

* Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active.

† The names of the commissioned officers are as follows: those of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz.

Licut. Charles Egan, of the Superb,
Neal Morrison, of the Eagle,
Thomas Wilson, of the Sceptre,
James Thompson, of the Juno,
— Pringle, of the Active,
Alexander Allen of the Seahorse.

‡ Isis, Active, San Carlos, Naiade, Chaser, Pondicherry, Minerva, Harriott.

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lost the enemy's squadron off the in-shore of me, and fall to the foreships and their cover, then at anchor near to me.

On the 25th of May I came off to sea, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy's squadron, but did not think by any means to attack at anchor, under the protection of their gun and mortar batteries; therefore stood to the northward to intercept any reinforcement or supplies that might come to them, at the same time observing their motions by the assistance of the squadron, and keeping in a proper distance of the shore that they should put to sea at night, and fall down on the enemy's ships and storeships off the coast.

On the 1st of June, two English frigates and a boat escaped from the enemy's squadron, and brought intelligence, that the Fendant, a frigate, with two frigates and storeships, had slipped out of the bay; the storeships were loaded with stores for the garrison of Cuddalore, and the frigates were sent to protect them; and apprehensive they might attack the covering ships and storeships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2nd of June for the coast, and I had sight of the Fendant and two frigates, whom I chased till, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I was ordered to Porto Novo Road, about seven leagues to the southward of that place, partly to cover the ships in Cuddalore Road,

and engage the enemy's squadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting ourselves to the utmost, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo, or Tranquebar; at the first place the enemy's troops were in possession of both banks of the river, at the other the well were dried up.

On the 13th of June, the enemy's squadron under the command of Mons. Suffrein, came in sight, to the southward, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, three frigates, and a fireship; and the same day I weighed with his majesty's squadron, and dropped down to about five miles distance off Cuddalore, and there anchored: the French squadron anchored off the Coleroon river, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of ours.

On the 17th, the French squadron being under sail, and bearing down, I made the signal, and weighed with his majesty's squadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: in the evening they hauled the wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them with his majesty's squadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which however, I was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variability of the winds, that often brought part of the two squadrons within a random shot of each other. On the 20th the enemy, still having the wind, shewed a disposition to engage. when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought to, to receive them. At four minutes past four,

P.M. the van ship of the enemy, having first tried her distance by a single shot, when scarce within point-blank shot distance, the enemy's squadron began their fire on his majesty's, which at twenty minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, the enemy still keeping up their distance; the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off. At day-light I made the signal, and wore with the squadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ships heads towards the land; several of the ships much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the Gibraltar and Isis in particular; the enemy's squadron not in sight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French squadron at anchor in Pondicherry Road, bearing S.S.W. directly to windward of his majesty's squadron, and some of them getting under weigh; and I made what sail I could towards them, and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alemparvo, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that so early as the 8th of June, the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 1121 men, 605 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the naval hospital at this place, in

his majesty's ships Brittol and Carlos.

From that time to the 21st disease increased the number sick daily, so as most of the of the line had from 70 to 90 and the ships last from 100 to double that number, very near the last stage of the disease, unable to come to quarters, daily. Under these circumstances and the water of most of the being expended, except a few in their ground tiers, and I was obliged to be obtained to the southward, determined to return to the coast there to land the sick and water and complete the water of the squadron for further service; the 23d of June I weighed anchor, the squadron, and arrived at the road on the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival there, I received authentic (although not very certain) intelligence, that the preliminary articles of peace between Britain, France, Spain, and the United Provinces, of which the Select Committee of the Presidency were also informed, and being summoned the 1st of July to a consultation with the Committee, to take into consideration these circumstances, I conferred with the other members of the committee, that it would be necessary to send to the commanders in chief of the sea and land forces of the king at Cuddalore, the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we belie-

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [26

be true and authentic ; and on the 27th of June, I dispatched his majesty's ship *Medea*, as a flag of truce, with letters to Mons. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffy.

On the 4th of July the *Medea* returned to this road, with answers from Mons. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffy to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides ; in consequence, I have received all the prisoners be-

longing to the Squadron in Mons. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 350. Mons. Suffrein informed me by letter, he has also sent to the Mauritius for such English prisoners as have been sent thither, and will return them.

I have judged it necessary to send, for their lordships information, the line of battle of his majesty's squadron under my command, on the 20th of last month, and a list of the French ships opposed to me under the command of Mons. Suffrein.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The *Cumberland* to lead with starboard tacks on board, the *Defence* with larboard.

RED DIVISION.

<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
3d.	<i>Cumberland</i>	William Allen	74	600
—	<i>Monmouth</i>	James Alms	64	500
4th.	<i>Bristol</i>	James Burney	50	350
3d.	<i>Hero</i>	{ Com. Richard King, of the Red }	74	600
—	<i>Eagle</i>			
—	<i>Magnanime</i>	Theophilus Jones	64	500
—		William Clark	64	500
—		Thomas Mackenzie	64	500
Frigates, &c.—Chaser, <i>San Carlos</i> , <i>Pondicherry</i> , <i>Harriott</i> .				

BLUE DIVISION.

3d.	<i>Sceptre</i>	Samuel Graves	64	500
—	<i>Burford</i>	Peter Rainer	74	520
—	<i>Monarca</i>	John Gell	68	560
—	<i>Superb</i>	{ Sir Ed. Hughes, K. B. Vice Ad. of the Blue, }	74	620
—				
—	<i>Sultan</i>	Henry Newcome	74	600
—	<i>Sultan</i>	Andrew Mitchell	74	600
—	<i>Africa</i>	Robert M'Donall	64	500
—	<i>Worcester</i>	Charles Hughes	64	500
Frigates, &c.— <i>Juno</i> , to repeat signals ; <i>Combustion</i> , <i>Medea</i> , <i>Lizard</i> , <i>Seahorse</i> , to repeat signals.				

WHITE DIVISION.

3d.	<i>Exeter</i>	John Sam. Smith	64	500
—	<i>Inflexible</i>	Hon. J. W. Chetwynd	64	500
[5] 4				Gibraltar

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Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d.	Gibraltar	{ Sir R. Bickerton, bart. Com. of the White Thomas Hicks }	80	699
4th.	Ifis	Christopher Halliday	50	350
3d.	Defence	Thomas Newnham	74	600
	Frigates, &c.—Naiade, Minerva, Active.			
	(A Copy)	EDWARD HUGHES.		

A List of the French Squadron in the Engagement with the British Squadron in the East Indies, on the 20th of June, 1783.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Le Heros	74	Le Severe	64
Le Pendant	74	Le Brilliant	64
Le Hannibal	74	L'Hardie	64
L'Illustre	74	Le St. Michael	60
L'Argonaute	74	Le Flamand	50
Le Sphinx	64	Le Petit Hannibal	50
Le Vengeur	64	Le Cleopatre	50
L'Artisien	64	L'Apollon	40
L'Ajux	64	Le Coventry	28
		EDWARD HUGHES.	

Abstract of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed and wounded on board Majesty's Ships in the Action of the 20th of June, 1783.

Ships.	K.	W.	Ships.	K.	W.
Superb	12	41	Defence	7	38
Hero	5	21	Inflexible	3	30
Gibraltar	6	40	Africa	5	25
Monmouth	2	19	Worcester	8	32
Cumberland	2	11	Eagle	4	8
Monarca	8	14	Exeter	4	9
Magnanime	1	16	Bristol	0	15
Sceptre	17	47	Ifis	3	30
Sultan	4	20			
Burford	10	20			
			Total 99		491

Officers killed.

Lieutenant Robert Travers, of the Monarca.
 Lieutenant James Dow, — Sultan.
 Lieutenant John Lett, — } Defence.
 Mr. Parker, Master, — }

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Middlemore, — — } Hero.
 2d Lieutenant Thompson, of Marines, }
 Lieutenant Watson, — — } Sceptre.
 Mr. Stone, Master, — — } Sultan.
 Mr. Hunter, Boatswain, — — } Defence.
 Mr. Sinclair, Boatswain, — — } Worcester.

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the Proceedings of the Member House of Commons, who be St. Alban's Tavern from time for the Purpose of promoting an Union of Parties, in January and February 1784.

January 26th, 1784.
 ing of such members of house of commons as wish e an union of parties, is requested at the St. Al- ern, this day, the 26th in- 2 o'clock precisely.
 nday, the 26th instant, a was held at the St. Alban's for the purpose of recom- an union of parties, when s was agreed to and signed three members of the house ons, and presented by a e to the duke of Portland ight hon. William Pitt.— mittee were, the hon. Mr. r, the hon. Charles Mar- William Lemon, and Mr.

of Portland returned for answer :

at he should think himself obeying the commands of able a meeting ; but the difficulty to him, and he still greater to Mr. Pitt, is s being in office."

Pitt returned for answer :

at he will be very ready to ntion to the commands of able a meeting, and co- with their wishes, to form a , and more extended admin, if the same can be done nciple and honour."

Tuesday the 27th, the gen- not at the said tavern, when peared to be seventy mem-

bers, and the above answers being read, they came to the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his grace the duke of Portland, and the right hon. William Pitt, for the attention they have respectively declared themselves ready to pay to the requisitions presented to them in our names.

Resolved, secondly, That, in anxious expectation of a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters acting on the same public principles, we beg leave to express our most earnest wish that some explanation may be had between the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, on any difficulty in the way of confidential intercourse.

Resolved, thirdly, That we do not presume to point out the mode in which such mutual explanation may be obtained, studiously avoiding any interference on our part, which may impede or counteract whatever steps are taken towards that communication which it is our object to effect.

Resolved, fourthly, That the chairman be desired to communicate the resolutions to his grace of Portland and Mr. Pitt.

The resolutions being communicated to Mr. Pitt, he returned the following answer :

" Mr. Pitt having received from so respectable a meeting an intimation of their wishes, that some explanation may be had between the duke of Portland and himself, on any difficulties in the way of confidential intercourse, begs to assure Mr. Grosvenor (the chairman) that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse with the duke of Portland on the

the subject of an union, consistent with honour and principle, which he agrees with the gentlemen of the meeting in thinking of the greatest importance in the present state of the country. If, on his grace's part, there are any objections to such intercourse, Mr. Pitt wishes to have them stated, and will immediately give a direct answer with regard to them."

The duke of Portland returned the following answer (addressed to the chairman:)

Devon-house, Thursday,
Jan. 29, 1784.

Sir,

"As you have so very obligingly communicated to me the assurances you have received from Mr. Pitt, that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse between him and me, on the subject of an union of parties; and that he is ready to give an immediate and direct answer to any objections which I may have to such intercourse," my sincere inclination to concur in the wishes of the very respectable meeting of which you so worthily fill the chair, and my anxious desire to see such an administration formed, upon a solid and secure basis, as may restore harmony to this distracted empire, and may be entitled to the confidence and support of every true friend of his country, make it necessary for me to trouble you with a repetition of the reasons which I assigned to you and other gentlemen who delivered me the representation and requisition of your meeting of the 26th of January, for declining an immediate interview with Mr. Pitt, on the present arduous situation of public affairs.

I had the honour of stating to you I did not think it possible that such a meeting would tend to forward the desirable end we all wish, as long as Mr. Pitt remained in his ministerial capacity, notwithstanding the resolution of the house of commons on the 16th instant. Under these circumstances, the embarrassment seems mutual, and difficult to be got over; but if any expedient can be devised for removing it, I shall be extremely ready to confer with Mr. Pitt, and to contribute every faculty in my power to promote the object of our joint wishes.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,

Your most obedient,
(Signed) PORTLAND."

Tho. Grosvenor, esq.
chairman.

Thursday the 29th. The gentlemen met; and there being above eighty members present, they came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to return our thanks to the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, for the additional favour they have now given of their attention to our wishes.

To express our cordial satisfaction to find they agree in opinion with this meeting, that an union is of the highest importance, and is the object of their joint wishes.

To intimate to them, that after these declarations, we are the more strongly confirmed in our hope and expectation, that by the intervention of mutual friends, some expedient may be advised, which may tend to remove the difficulty which is stated to be the most material obstacle to a communication between them,

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them, on the subject of a cordial and permanent union.

(Signed) T. GROSVENOR,
Chairman.

The members then adjourned to Monday next.

[It is but fairness to add; that the duke of Portland had seen Mr. Pitt's answer, but Mr. Pitt had not yet seen the duke's.]

St. Alban's Tavern, Saturday,
Jan. 31, 1784.

At a meeting held by the gentlemen, members of the house of commons, who assembled from time to time, with a view to conciliate differences, and to forward an union of the contending parties in parliament, the following answers were received and read :

" Mr. Pitt has already had the honour of stating to Mr. Grosvenor, that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse for the purpose of effecting an union consistent with honour and principle. With regard to the embarrassment stated by the duke of Portland in his grace's letter, referred to in the resolutions of the meeting, arising from Mr. Pitt's remaining in his ministerial capacity, it is an embarrassment which Mr. Pitt cannot remove, by resignation, in order to negotiate. In these circumstances, Mr. Pitt has it not in his power to suggest any expedient, but is very desirous of learning whether the duke of Portland can propose any thing which his grace considers as such; and he begs at the same time to add, that his present ministerial capacity is no obstacle to his discussing every point that relates to the desirable object in question, as freely and

openly as he could do in any other situation."

Berkeley-square,
31st Jan. 1784.

Devon-house, Sat.
31st Jan. 1784.

Sir,

" I am extremely sorry that Mr. Pitt appears so positively to decline suggesting any expedient, on his part, to remove the difficulties which obstruct the conference you desire. I believe you will agree that the continuance of the present ministry, and the honour of the house of commons, are not very easily reconcileable.

" It was the sense of those difficulties, and my earnest desire of complying with the opinions of gentlemen, whose sentiments claim my highest respect, that induced me to suggest the possibility of an expedient, which you will easily discern would not depend upon me. The recollection of similar events in two successive years, led me to flatter myself that there was a middle way between the actual resignation of ministers, and the neglect of what appeared on the journals of the house of commons. I hoped that Mr. Pitt would have adverted to those events, and I trust they will yet have due weight with him. I shall most certainly rejoice in any proposition that can promise to lay a basis for the tranquillity and settlement, which are the objects of our common wishes.

" I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) PORTLAND.

Tho. Grosvenor, Esq.
chairman.

The

The meeting, after dining together, adjourned to Monday, the 2d of February, at eleven o'clock.—The chair to be taken precisely at twelve.

The following Members of the House of Commons, with others, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, attended the meetings lately held at the St. Alban's Tavern, with a view to effect an Union of Parties, and thus lay the ground for a stable and permanent Administration.

THOMAS GROSVENOR, Esq.
Chairman.

Francis Annesley, esq.
John Barrington, esq.
Hon. George Berkeley
Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq.
Hon. William Bouverie
Tho. Berney Bramston, esq.
Viscount Bulkeley
John Buller, jun. esq.
Sir George Cornwall
Sir Rob. Salusbury Cotton
John Dawes, esq.
Baron Dimsdale
William Drake, jun. esq.
The hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone
Earl Euston
William Ewer, esq.
Hon. Archibald Frazer
Thomas Gilbert, esq.
Ambrose Goddard, esq.
George Graham, esq.
Sir Harry Gough
Benjamin Hammett, esq.
Hon. Thomas Harley
E. Hervey, esq.
Sir Harry Houghton
Arthur Holdsworth, esq.
Filmer Honeywood, esq.
Sir Richard Hotham
Sir George Howard
William Hufley, esq.

Benjamin Keene, esq.
Thomas Kemp, esq.
Richard Payne Knight, esq.
Sir Robert Lawley
Sir William Lemon
Sir James Tylney Long
Hon. James Luttrell
Hon. General Luttrell
William Lygon, esq.
Sir Horace Mann
Hon. Charles Marham
Sir Joseph Mawbey
Sir Roger Mostyn
John Parry, esq.
Henry Peirse, esq.
William Pochin, esq.
Thomas Powys, esq.
William Praed, esq.
John Purling, esq.
Sir Walter Rawlinson
Abraham Rawlinson
Henry Rawlinson
Sir Matthew White Ridley
John Rolle, esq.
Cha. W. Boughton Rouse,
Thomas Scott, esq.
Sir George Shuckburgh
Humphry Sibthorpe, esq.
John Sinclair, esq.
Sir Thomas George Skipwith
William Charles Sloper, esq.
Robert Smith, esq.
Sir Robert Smith
John Smyth, esq.
Walter Spencer Stanhope,
Thomas Stanley, esq.
John Strutt, esq.
Hon. John Sutton
Clement Taylor, esq.
John Tempest, esq.
Rob. Thistlethwayte, esq.
Beilby Thompson, esq.
Sir John Trevelyan
Thomas Whitmore, esq.
Sir John Borlase Warren
John Wilmot, esq.
Glynn Wynn, esq.

an's Tavern, Monday, February 2, 1784.

meeting of the gentlemen, of the house of commons, assembled from time to time, view to conciliate differences, forward an union of the con- parties in parliament, the following letters were read :

Feb. 1, 1784,
Berkeley-square.

Pitt being sincerely desir- that there should not continue obstacle in the way of such an course as has been wished for, that it is not in his power to expedients to remove the difficulty felt by the duke of Port- He does not understand pre- what is the middle way which he seems to allude to: the in the two years to which his refers, appear to Mr. Pitt to be only modes of resigna- and such a measure, in order to enter into a negotiation, is what the present ministry, as has been declared, cannot agree to ; nor any expedient is directly Mr. Pitt will be happy to give any explanation upon it."

Devon-house, Monday
morn. 2d Feb. 1784.

I very sincerely regret that the expedient to which I referred, should be altogether inapplicable to the difficulty as I had stated. I certainly considered it as a mode of resignation, but as a mode of resignation is most embarrassing to government in the ordinary functions of the office, and at the same time as a

proof of a disposition to consult the honour of the house of commons, as it stands pledged by the resolution of the 16th of January. This last is a preliminary, which, as a friend to the spirit of the constitution, I must think myself bound invariably to require.

With respect to myself, I am willing to hope that I have not been mistaken in the conception I formed of your wishes, by supposing that it was with Mr. Pitt that you were desirous I should have a liberal and unreserved intercourse, and not with the head of an administration, to which I was merely to bring an accession of strength. But Mr. Pitt's message places him in another character; and your own good sense will readily suggest to you, that it was impossible for me to suppose that your expectations extended to a confidential conference with him as the representative of the present administration.

If I had done this, I must have fallen in your esteem, (which, I assure you, is a very serious object to me) as I should have shown myself insensible of what is due to the house of commons.

I have unreservedly submitted to you my ideas of the extent of your expectations. In conformity with those expectations (Mr. Pitt having uniformly declined to suggest any expedient on his part) I took the liberty of suggesting an expedient, which I thought might put us into a situation, in which the intercourse you wished might take place with propriety.

I should be happy to find that my propositions have met with your approbation; but in every point I hope that my anxiety to merit the partiality

partiality you have shewn me, will entitle me to its continuance.

I have the honour to be,

With great regard and esteem,
Sir,

Your most faithful, and

Obedient servant,

(Signed) PORTLAND."

T. Grosvenor, esq.

The meeting adjourned to this day.

St. Alban's Tavern.

At the meeting of the gentlemen, members of the house of commons, held at the St. Alban's Tavern this day, the following resolution was unanimously come to.

"That whatever may be the issue of the present contest between the two parties in the house of commons, we will steadily persevere in our endeavours to effect the object of this meeting, which has been unanimously approved and adopted by the house of commons, namely, the procuring a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to remove the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country.

Adjourned to Monday, twelve o'clock.

Feb. 4, 1784.

Monday, Feb. 9. At twelve o'clock there was another meeting of the independent members of the house of commons, at the St. Alban's Tavern; Mr. Grosvenor, member for the city of Chester, in the chair. The gentlemen of the committee, after the minutes of the several former meetings were read, made report of another conference held with Mr. Pitt on the subject of an union of parties; but as the duke of

Portland refuses to treat while Pitt continues in office, the negotiation is suspended. The present state of parties in the nation then very generally canvassed; it was resolved, That the present meeting should continue to be once a week, at least, during the sitting of parliament, in order to watch any period that may present of forwarding such an union seems to be absolutely necessary at this particular juncture, and to commend it in their places in parliament. As the house of commons met at two o'clock, it broke up soon, and went down to Westminster to attend parliamentary business. There were about fifty members present, including the chairman, and gentlemen of the committee.

St. Alban's Tavern, February 1784.

At a meeting of members of the house of commons, desirous of promoting an union of parties, hon. Charles Marshan, in the chair (in the absence of T. Grosvenor esq. confined by illness) the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. To represent to the right hon. William Pitt, and to the right hon. Charles James Fox the satisfaction we have received from the candid, and explicit avowal they have respectively made of their public views; and to intimate to them that in consequence of this mutual explanation, we entertain a more assured hope, that such an administration as the house of commons has unanimously declared to be requisite, may be obtained by an union consistent with principle and honour.

2. T

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right hon. Frederick North, for the public voluntary declaration he has of his sincere and earnest desire to promote, as far as depends on him, a cordial and permanent union.

C. MARSHAM, chairman.

Feb. 18.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we assure the public of his majesty's disposition to comply with the wishes of the house of commons, in bringing about an union of parties: to this end, on the 17th inst. his majesty sent for his grace the duke of Portland to meet Mr. Pitt, in the hope of settling an administration to the satisfaction of the house of commons at least, if not of the nation at large. In answer to a message, his grace expressed willingness to attend his majesty at any time, but declined a meeting with Mr. Pitt. And thus the matter stands at present.

March 1. There was another meeting of the country gentlemen at St. Alban's tavern, when the honorable Charles Marsham and Mr. Powys stated to the company the circumstances of the negotiation which they had conducted for several days past, and which had unfortunately concluded with as little success as the former endeavours of the same body. They said, that when the duke of Portland delivered his answer, that he could not meet Mr. Pitt, until he had shewn a disposition to comply with the wishes of the house of commons either by a formal or virtual resignation; Mr. Pitt had peremptorily decided, that he would do neither the one nor the other as a preliminary to negotiation; it was thought

that an expedient might be found to clear the ground, and bring them to an interview, without any concession of principle, but only a concession of mode. With this view it was, that a message was sent from his majesty to the duke of Portland, intimating, "his majesty's earnest desire, that his grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on a fair and equal terms." This message was considered by the duke of Portland as a removal of the previous obstacle, since, though it was not a declaration on the part of Mr. Pitt, it was tantamount to a virtual resignation. The preliminaries of the conference were next to be considered; and here an objection presented itself which called for the explanation of a term in the message. His grace could have no objection to the word *fair*—it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt might, in framing the arrangements, mutually discuss what they considered to be *fair*; but the other term in the message, the word *equal*, was a more specific and limited term; it might be construed variously, and his grace thought it necessary as a preliminary to negotiation, that Mr. Pitt should explain precisely what he meant by the word *equal*. In an answer to this, Mr. Pitt said, in a message, that there was no occasion, in his mind, of entering into an explanation of the term, as it could be best explained in a personal conference. The duke of Portland replied to the negotiators, that it was impossible for him to agree to any personal conference on a preliminary message, the terms of which the author refused to explain. Mr.

Pitt

Pitt persevered in his resolution not to explain the word; and here the negotiation broke off. On this statement of the case, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Powys delivered their sentiments; and a resolution was prepared and adopted by the meeting to following effect:

"This meeting having heard, with infinite concern, that an interview between the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt is prevented by a doubt respecting a single word, are unanimously of opinion, that it would be no dishonourable step in either of the gentlemen to give way, and might be highly advantageous to the public welfare."

Remarkable Addresses from particular Persons to their respective Electors, on declaring themselves Candidates at the late General Election.

Addresses of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, to the City of Westminster.

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Gentlemen,

His majesty's ministers having thought fit, in contradiction to their own declarations, in defiance of the sense of the house of commons, and without any public pretence whatever, to subject the nation to all the inconveniencies which must infallibly attend a dissolution of Parliament at the present moment, I humbly beg leave, once more, to solicit the favour of your votes and interest, to represent this great and respectable city.

To secure to the people of this country the weight which is due to them in the scale of the constitution, has ever been the principle of my political conduct.

Conscious that in every situation (whether in or out of office) I invariably adhered to this principle, I cannot but flatter myself I will again give your fellow-citizens those principles which first recommended me to your notice, and which induced you, at subsequent periods, to honour your suffrages.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your most devoted and

Humble servant,

St James's-street, . . .

March 24.

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Gentlemen,

When the popular desire for reform in favour of the present ministry was supposed to be most powerful, I was confident that the wisdom and steadiness of the electors of Westminster would be prevailed upon by every art and every temptation.

The unparalleled success which I have experienced upon this subject fully justifies this confidence. I have the greatest reason to believe that your partiality to the present ministry will appear to have increased in proportion to the persecution of their enemies.

As I have ever stood forth in the cause of the people, I am always resolved to continue in the cause of the people, and not to be wondered at that I at all times be the object of

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [27]

ality of that pernicious faction whose principles are as adverse to the constitution as the dark and secret manner in which they have endeavoured to enforce them.

It would have been my most earnest wish to have paid my respects in person to every individual elector, if the extent of the city had not made it impossible.

The very flattering reception I have met with among those whom I have had the opportunity of seeing; cannot but add to my regret upon this account.

My public conduct is too well known to you to make any professions necessary; upon that ground I first experienced your partiality; upon that alone I can expect to retain it.

To you who have approved it, I need say no more; and I will not be guilty of the unbecoming flattery to those who have differed from me, as to pretend that I shall in any degree deviate from that line of political conduct which first recommended me to your notice.

Upon these tried principles, I once more beg leave to solicit your votes, interest, and poll, at the ensuing election; and I do assure you that no expressions can do justice to the sentiments of gratitude and esteem with which

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and

Devoted servant,

St. James's-street, C. J. Fox.

March 31, 1784.

St. James's-street, April 26, 1784.

To the worthy and independent Electors of the City and Liberties of Westminster.

VOL. XXVII.

Gentlemen,

The present state of the poll exhibits a glorious example of what may be expected from the perseverance of independent men in the cause of liberty and the constitution.

I beg leave most earnestly to solicit the continuance of your generous exertions in my favour.—The importance of every individual vote is now sufficiently evident; and the number of electors who have assured me that they would come forward whenever it should appear that their vote might probably be decisive, leaves me no doubt of success.

The unprecedented exertions which the servants of the crown have thought themselves at liberty to make against me, as well by an indecent prostitution of the most sacred names, as by every other species of unconstitutional influence, have produced the effects naturally to be expected from such proceedings, by raising the spirit and awakening the indignation of every honest and independent elector.

My public life is too well known to you to make any professions necessary. Those principles which brought about the glorious revolution, which seated his majesty's illustrious family upon the throne, and which have preserved the liberty of this constitution, have ever been the inviolable rule of my political conduct.

Upon these grounds I again presume to request your support; and I should be happy enough to be re-elected representative of this great and respectable city, you may depend upon finding in me a steady supporter of the whig cause, a de-

[7]

termina-

terminated enemy to that secret influence by which the present administration was created, and an unalterable friend to the rights of the people

I am, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
C. J. Fox.

Address of the Right Hon. William Windham, to the City of Norwich.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the City and County of Norwich.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the wishes, which a large and respectable interest has long done me the honour to entertain towards me, I stand forth as a candidate for the city of Norwich. My zeal for the constitution of this country is founded upon an impartial and serious attention to its real interests, nor would I be deterred from discharging my duty, by the opposition even of a free and enlightened people, when they act to the prejudice of their own rights. My opinions are not to be shaken by every transient blast of clamour; and as to my motives, they are such, I trust, as will not shrink from the severest scrutiny. I should indeed condemn myself as most unworthy of your choice, if the leading principles of my actions could be distorted into endless inconsistencies, by a servile accommodation to those changes, which have lately prevailed in public opinions, and public measures.

Scorning the means of dis-

simulation, I have planted myself before the judgment of my friends, and the prejudices of my enemies, in open day. I may offend the unwary, and even the well-disposed, but I cannot deceive them: nor will I sacrifice to any selfish views that openness of dealing, which can alone secure to me the continuance of your esteem after success, or the approbation of my own heart under disappointment. The same conduct, which procures me the honour of your support, shall justify you in bestowing it.

Reports, I am aware, have gone abroad, of which, groundless and extravagant as they are, it may be necessary to take some notice. Yet I will not wrong your candour and good sense, by supposing that they are, in the slightest degree, hurtful to that cause, which is equally dear to yourselves and to me. I feel, indeed, some sort of degradation in the very attempt to refute those dark and invidious insinuations, which have hitherto assumed no determinate form, which have been employed only on the credulity of those who know me not, and which are industriously circulated by the artifices of those whom, because they do know me, it is more easy to convince than to silence.

If I were unable to distinguish between the comparative merits of men or measures, or unwilling to act according to my sense of those merits, I should be totally unfit for the important and honourable trust which you repose in your representatives. He that is incapable of making such distinctions cannot serve you effectually; and he who, from whatever motives, refuses to make them, must often betray you.

m with which I have
my sentiments, at the
of disobliging my
have a pledge, surely,
ests with which I shall
ns make my own dis-
gment the sole and
my conduct. What
have they, who are
l of their censures,
d in my character or
ch can justify them in
ne as the bigot of any
e slave of any party?
ity, I disdain to court
ion of those very sen-
n first obtained for me
; distinction of your
solicited approbation;
st anxious to deserve
ion by the faithful and
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our most sacred rights
man, and every set of
ay with to undermine
hem. I have the ho-
th the greatest respect,
gentlemen,
ost obedient, and
iful humble servant,
W. WINDHAM.
784.

*bn Wilkes, Esq. to the
y of Middlesex.*

tllemen, Clergy, and
s, of the County of

ico,
of having on every
harged with zeal and
various duties of the
large with which I
l, and reflecting with
the frequent public
r approbation during

the late preceding parliaments, I
beg to be permitted again to make
you the humble tender of my ser-
vices at the ensuing general elec-
tion.

I always considered it as the duty
of your representative in parlia-
ment to deliver there the real sense
of his constituents, and, in obedi-
ence to your commands, to submit
in a dutiful manner to the sovereign
the sentiments of this respectable
county. Such has been the invari-
able rule of my conduct, which I
trust appears firm and consistent. I
have conscientiously adhered to the
solemn engagement signed by your
late much-lamented member, Mr.
Glynn, and myself, previous to
the general election in 1771. In
one momentous point, after a strug-
gle of many years, success followed
to the full extent of my warmest
wishes. I glory in having obtained
for you the most complete satisfac-
tion from the late parliament. I
allude to the motion in May, 1782,
“ for vindicating the injured rights
of the freeholders of this county,
and the whole body of electors in
this united kingdom,” and the sub-
sequent order that all the declara-
tions and resolutions, which mili-
tated against your rights and fran-
chises, should be “ expunged from
the journals, as being subversive of
the rights of the whole body of
electors of this kingdom.” Other
essential articles, however, of that
engagement, remain still to be ac-
complished, particularly “ a more
fair and equal representation of the
people.” and “ the shortening the
duration of parliaments.” I pledge
myself to you that both their
weighty questions shall receive a
full discussion very early in the new
parliament, if your favour should
[1] 2 give

give me a seat in the great council of the nation.

I entreat you, gentlemen, to do me the justice to believe that I shall be extremely desirous of receiving your instructions on every event of importance respecting my parliamentary conduct, if I am so happy as to have the late honourable relation to you renewed. The powers which I may derive from you shall regularly be exerted in obedience to the directions of my worthy constituents. My parliamentary voice shall faithfully declare the opinion of the freeholders of Middlesex, and my vote be given in strict conformity to their instructions, by which the sense of the people will be so far ascertained with fairness and precision. It is my ambition to be acknowledged in the present age, and transmitted to the latest posterity, as a strenuous, steady, and uniform supporter of civil liberty, of the most general and liberal toleration in all matters of religious concern, of the noble franchises and rights of this free people, and the balance of power in that happy, well-poized constitution, which the immortal William established at the glorious revolution.

In the present alarming crisis, gentlemen, I confess that I anxiously supplicate the honour of your suffrages, that I may be enabled to strengthen the hands of our present virtuous young minister in his patriotic plans to retrieve your affairs, to restore public credit, to recover the faded glory of our country. I conceive such a conduct to meet the clear, declared opinion of a great majority of the freeholders of Middlesex. I know his ability, his unwearied attention

to the public service, and his zeal to promote those objects of national magnitude, which you have at heart. He will therefore receive every support, which you may enable me to give, while he continues to possess the sanction of your esteem; and I am convinced that time, the most unerring judge, by daily bringing an additional degree of meritorious service, will confirm and increase to him the attachment of a grateful nation.

As the sheriff has advertised a general meeting of the freeholders of this county to consider of proper persons to be nominated by them to represent this county in the ensuing parliament, to be held at the Mermaid, at Hackney, on Saturday next, the 3d of April, at twelve o'clock at noon, give me leave to solicit the early appearance of my friends there, and their generous protection.

The election will be at Brentford on Thursday, the 22d of April, when I hope to be again the man of your free choice, and by the continuance of that obliging partiality, which has been my distinction in life, the representative of my native county in the ensuing parliament.

I am, gentlemen,

With great regard and gratitude,

Your most faithful, and

Obedient humble servant

JOHN WILKES.

Prince's court, Westminster,
Monday, March 29.

Address of William Baker, Esq. to the Electors of the Borough of Hertford after he had lost his Election.

To the worthy Electors of the Borough of Hertford.

Gentlemen

men,
standing the event of the

should be unworthy of
opinion with which my
e honoured me, if I did
not cordial manner ex-
m my sincere acknow-

It was not in their
event the effect of those
circumstances which the
y of the times, and the
luences operating in fa-
opponents, rendered ir-

new and courtly con-
things, there are those
persuaded themselves to
at length of service in
is an acquittal of every
to profess the public
on which they act.—

service and independ-
and are not always syno-
nd I have never thought
tent with my duty, or
to my honour, to avow
doing this I refer to my
blic conduct for sixteen

I have nothing to coun-
ny bias on my mind by
n be tempted in any in-
sacrifice objects of serious
importance to views of
emolument, either in
or expectation.

rt which has been taken
I resent not. The sup-
re experienced from my
w friends I receive with

In the choice of your
embers you have acted
er most agreeable to your
d they will have perform-
e than their bounden du-
ving you with the same
edness and fidelity with
have endeavoured to a-
any other defects.

On this and every similar occa-
sion, you will do well to consider
that you are called upon to the ex-
ercise of this valuable franchise, to
preserve that balance in our con-
stitution on which all our liberties
depend; and bearing in your minds
a late most extraordinary transac-
tion, you will dread, as the worst of
evils that can befall you, every spe-
cies of aristocratic influence; since
a moment's reflection will convince
you, that nothing less is meant by
the most flattering condescensions,
than to establish an interest among
you for the purposes of private am-
bition; and you will hardly be per-
suaded, that those will prove the
most zealous assertors of your rights
and independence: who have shame-
fully betrayed their own.

In my private situation, I shall be
happy to promote the prosperity of
your town; and am, with the most
unfeigned regard,

Your obliged and obedient
servant,

Bayford-Bury,
April 2.

W. BAKER.

*Address of T. W. Coke, Esq. to the
County of Norfolk.*

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and
Freeholders, of the County of
Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the opinion
of many respectable friends, I re-
tire from a contest, which is likely
to disturb the peace of the county,
without producing any advantage to
that cause in which I am engaged.
The shortness of the interval be-
tween the nomination and the day
of election was thought insufficient
to recover the effects of a canvass,
which,

which (it now appears) had begun during my absence in town, was carried on without my knowledge, and owed much of its success to an artifice not the most justifiable, the pretence of a junction between my late worthy colleague and my opponent.

With gratitude I shall ever acknowledge the past favours of my constituents; nor can I reflect, without triumph, on the endeavours I have faithfully and steadily exerted to deserve the continuance of them. From whatever causes my present disappointment may have arisen on your part, it cannot, I am sure, be imputed to any want of sincerity or constancy on mine. I was called forth as your representative, in support of revolutionary principles; and where is the instance in which my most prejudiced foe can shew that I have deserted them? Upon these principles, gentlemen, I took a decided, and, after your choice of my competitor, I must add, a distinguished part in opposing the American war; I gave my vote most heartily, and most successfully, for controuling the enormous influence of the crown; and assisted in that truly constitutional measure, by which the much abused power of voting was taken away from the immediate dependents of the crown. On the same principle, and with the same steady view to the common good, I will never give up my claim to consistency in having supported the duke of Portland in his coalition with lord North, being persuaded that such a measure, however liable to misrepresentation, was indispensably necessary. I thought my duty to follow the example of many honest men, who, after

the conclusion of the American war, having no just ground once, were willing to pursue measures salutary to themselves, and which nothing but union could render practicable. But, whatever opinion I form of my conduct, the form of my motives stands, I trust, unimpaired. Had I a regard to my interest, and for the honour of your representative in a secondary place in my wish is a path in which I possibly as others, might have gratified my generous ambition, I should have saved myself the disappointment which I now experience.

In stating these facts, I do not mean to make an ostentatious display of my services, which have no other motive than the motive of duty; but I do mean to convince you that I have not betrayed the confidence which you have deprived me of, and that whatever reasons you may have for giving a preference to another man, you have no just ground for an accusation against me.

While I lament the loss of your confidence, as it affects me, I feel a more serious concern for the consequence of that loss to the interest which my family and this county brought forward in the year 1768, and which now seems threatened with overthrow by the machinations of its enemies, and by the prejudices of many of its supporters. However, do justice to the numerous and respectable friends of the whole, whose generous exertions, in the present instance, I am so highly indebted to, and whose firmness and sense of constitutional liberty

PENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [279

me future occasion, be
il.

ttlemen,

e greatest respect,

most faithful, and

edient humble servant,

THO. WM. COKE.

*Copy of the Return made
by Bailiff of Westminster
of Middlesex, and by
to the Clerk of the*

Corbett, bailiff of the
he dean and chapter of
the church of St. Peter,
fter, in the county of
doth hereby certify un-
ff of the said county of
that by virtue of a cer-
t, dated the 26th day of
, and on the same day
o him the said bailiff, by
eriff, for the election of
as to serve in the ensu-
g for the city of Westmin-
y virtue of the writ there-
, (proclamation of the
in the said precept first
l, the day and place, as in
cept is directed, first be-
) he the said bailiff did
o the election of two citi-
ve in the ensuing parlia-
the said city of Westmin-
he first day of April now
on which day appeared
put in nomination the
didates hereinafter men-
nd a poll being demanded,
id bailiff did forthwith
o take the said poll, and
l to take the same, day by
ng six hours each day,
nine in the fore noon to
he afternoon, until the day

of the date of these presents inclu-
five. on which day the said poll was
finally closed, when the numbers on
the said poll for the said several can-
didates stood as follows, viz.

For the right hon. sir Sa- muel Hood, bart. baron Hood, of the kingdom of Ireland	—	6694
For the right hon. Charles James Fox	—	6233
For sir Cecil Wray, baro- net	— —	5598

The said bailiff farther sets forth,
that on the said final close of the
poll, a scrutiny was duly demanded
in behalf of sir Cecil Wray, which
scrutiny the said bailiff has grant-
ed, for the purpose of investigating
the legality of the votes more ac-
curately than could be done on the
said poll; and the said scrutiny so
granted is now pending and unde-
termined; and by reason of the pre-
mises, the said bailiff humbly con-
ceives he cannot make any other re-
turn to the said precept than as here-
in-before is contained, until the said
scrutiny shall be determined, which
he fully intends to proceed upon
with all practicable dispatch. In
witness whereof, he the said Tho-
mas Corbett, bailiff of the said li-
berty, hath hereunto set his hand
and seal, the 17th day of May, in
the year of our Lord 1784.

THOMAS CORBETT, Bailiff.

*Copy of the Protests against granting
a Scrutiny, delivered to the High
Bailiff at St. Anne's Vestry Room,
on June 11, 1784.*

To Thomas Corbett, Esq; High
Bailiff.

Before I go upon the business of
[7] 4 this

this scrutiny, I do hereby solemnly protest against its legality, and reserve to myself the right of impeaching it hereafter, either in any court of judicature, or before a committee of the house of commons under Mr Grenville's act; and I hereby also declare, that I reserve to myself the right of suing the high bailiff for all the expences, or the double of them, which are drawn upon me by this illegal act. in the appointment of this scrutiny.

C. J. Fox.

Vestry room, St. Anne's,
June 11, 1784.

To Thomas Corbett, esq. high bailiff of Westminster.

We whose names are subscribed, electors of Westminster, do protest against your commencing or proceeding on any scrutiny of the poll on the late election for representatives in parliament for this city; and do reserve to ourselves the right and power to object to, and impeach all your proceedings therein, as we shall be advised.

Given under our hands, on behalf of ourselves, and the other electors of this city, this 11th day of June, 1784.

JONATHAN PAGE,
JA. GILCHRIST,
JOHN DAVIS,
CHARLES PROBART,
EDWARD LANE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
WILLIAM FISHER,
WILLIAM FITCH,
THOMAS ELLIS.

Extracts of the Proceedings on the Trial of the Indictment, the King,

on the Prosecution of William Jones, Gentleman, against the Reverend William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, for a Libel; at the Assizes at Shrewsbury, Aug. 6, 1784, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Buller.

ON Friday, the 6th of August, 1784, the trial came on, at the assize at Shrewsbury, before the hon. Mr. Justice Buller.

The indictment was laid for the publishing a libel, entitled, *The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer*. This dialogue was written by William Jones, esq. now sir William Jones, knight, and one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Jury.

John Nicholls, of Chelmarsh, esq.
William Pemberton, of Walsford, esq.
Charles Walcott, of Bitterley, esq.
Francis Lloyd, of Berghill, esq.
Thomas Otley, of Pitchford, esq.
Joshua Blakeway, of Lythwood, esq.
Richard Jones, of Riston, esq.
John Hill, of Prees, esq.
Edward Williams, of Norton, esq.
Thomas Kinnerley, of Leighton, esq.
Thomas Eyton, of Wellington, esq.
John Smitheman, of Buildwas, esq.

Counsel for the Crown.

Mr. Bearcroft,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Leycester,
Mr. Bower,
Mr. Manley,
Mr. Richards.

Solicitor.

Mr. William Jones, of Ruthin, Counsel.

for the Defendant.

Thomas Erskine,

et al,

Thomas Brodrick,

et al.

Solicitor.

vis Hughes, of St. Asaph.

*hearing Counsel on both sides,
having stated the evidence,
the Buller addressed the jury
follows.*

Now, gentlemen, this is the evidence that has been given on the one side and the other. Several witnesses who have been called to give Mr. Shipley the benefit of a quiet and peaceable mind, disposed to stir up sedition, do not govern the present question—the question for you to decide whether he is or is not guilty of publishing this pamphlet?

I have heard a great deal which really does not belong to the case, and a part of it has embarrassed me a good deal in what I have to treat it. I cannot submit a great deal that I have heard from the defendant's counsel; I readily admit the truth of the position which he stated, as Mr. Locke, that “wherever tyranny begins.” Then, what is the law, as it relates to this business? and to this still more, what is the law of the age of the business?—You are pressed very much by the counsel, and so have I also, to give an opinion upon the question, whether this pamphlet is or is not a libel. Gentlemen, it is my happiness to find the law so well and so settled, that it is impossible for a man who means well to doubt it; and the counsel for the defendant was so conscious what

the law was, that he himself stated what he knew must be the answer which he would receive from me, that is, that the matter appears upon the record—and as such, it is not for me, a single judge, sitting here at Nisi Prius, to say whether it is or is not a libel. Those who adopt the contrary doctrine, forget a little to what lengths it would go; for, if that were to be allowed, the obvious consequence would be what was stated by the counsel in reply, namely, that you deprive the subject of that which is one of his dearest birthrights: you deprive him of his appeal—you deprive him of his writ of error; for if I was to give an opinion here that it was not a libel, and you adopted that, the matter is closed for ever. The law acts equally and justly, as the pamphlet states—it is equal between the prosecutor and the defendant; and whatever appears upon the record is not for our decision here, but may be the subject of future consideration in the court out of which the record comes; and afterwards, if either party thinks fit, they have a right to carry it to the dernier resort, the house of lords. The law is the same in both criminal and civil cases, and there is not a gentleman round this table who does not know that is the constant and uniform answer which is given in such cases.

“You have been addressed by the quotation of a great many cases upon libels. It seems to me, that the question is so well settled, that gentlemen should not agitate it again; or at least, when they do agitate it, it should be done by stating fairly and fully what has passed on all sides, not by stating a passage or two from a particular case, that may be twisted to the purpose that they want

want it to answer. And how this doctrine ever comes to be now seriously contended for, is a matter of some astonishment to me; for I do not know any one question in the law which is more thoroughly established than that is. I know it is not the language of a particular set or party of men, because the very last case that has ever arisen upon a libel, was conducted by a very respectable and a very honourable man *, who is a warm partisan as the counsel for the defendant, and, I believe, of what is called the same party. But he stated the case in few words, which I certainly adopted afterwards, and which, I believe, no man ever doubted about the propriety of. That case arose, not three weeks ago, at Guildhall, upon a question on a libel; and in stating the plaintiff's case, he told the jury that there could be but three questions.

“ The First is, Whether the defendant is guilty of publishing the libel ?

“ The Second, Whether the innuendoes or the averments made upon the record are true ?

“ The Third, which is a question of law, Whether it is, or is not a libel ?” Therefore, said he, the two first are the only questions you have to consider: and this, added he, very rightly, is clear and undoubted law. It has been so held for considerably more than a century past. It is admitted by the counsel, that upon great consideration, it has been so held in one of the cases he mentioned, by a noble lord who has presided for many years, with very distinguished honour, in the first court of criminal justice in this

country; and it is worthy of observation how that case came on. twenty-eight years past (during which time we have had a vast number of prosecutions in different shapes for libels) the uniform invariable conduct of that judge has been, to state the questions as I have just stated them to you; and though the cases have been defended by counsel not inclined to yield much, yet that point has never found fault with by them, and often as it has been enquired by the court, they never have been tempted yet by any application to put it aside. At last it came on in this way; the noble judge himself brought it on, by stating to the court that his directions had always been a desire to know, whether in such opinions, the direction was right or wrong? The court were almost unanimously of opinion that it was so, and that the law bore no question of dispute.—It is admitted by the counsel likewise, that in the time that lord chief justice Lee presided in the court of King's Bench, the same doctrine was laid down as clear and established. There was not a single lawyer or an honest man ever sat on the bench, than I have mentioned. But if we trace the question back, it will be found, that in the year 1731 (which, I find has not escaped the diligence of the counsel) another chief justice stated the same doctrine, and in such cases which are more observable than in most of the other cases, because they shew pretty clearly that it was that this idea was first brought on.—That was, an information against one Franklin (I think) for publishing a libel called *The Cra*

* Mr. Lee.

then chief justice stated the questions to the jury in the way I mentioned. He said, "What is the fact of publication; Whether the averments in the information are true or not; and, Whether it is a libel." There are but two of these for your consideration;—The first is merely a question of fact, which you, the jury, have to do, as has *novus of late* thought by some people, who know better; but, says he, we always take care to distinguish between matters of law and matters of fact, and they are not to be confounded.

Is such a train of authorities really extraordinary to matter now insisted on as a maxim which admits a doubt; and

to go farther back, it will be still clearer: for about the time of the revolution, authorities are found which go directly to the point.

In one of them, which is within a year or two from the time of the case of the Seven Bishops which the counsel alluded to, is an information for a libel which was tried at bar, said the court, "As the information is to be a scandalous and seditious libel, I desire it may be left to the jury to say whether it is a libel or not, and whether it is a seditious and seditious libel, or not." The answer then given by the court was, "That is matter of fact which the jury are to decide upon."

And if they find you guilty of libel, the court will afterwards decide whether it is or is not a libel. The court goes still farther and find it settled as a principle which admits of no dispute, and so early as the reign of Elizabeth as a maxim, that

"ad questionem facti respondent juratores, ad questionem juris respondent judices." And in the case that the counsel has thought fit to allude to, under the name of Bushell's case, the same maxim is recognized by the court negatively, viz. *ad questionem facti non respondent judices, ad questionem legis non respondent juratores.* For, said the court unanimously, if it be asked of the jury what the law is, they cannot say; if it be asked of the court what the fact is, they cannot say.

"Now, so it stands as to legal history upon the business. Suppose there were no authority at all, can any thing be a stronger proof of the impropriety of what is contended for by the counsel for the defendant, than what I have had recourse to? They have addressed you—not as is very usual to address a jury, and which you must know yourselves, if you have often served upon them—they have addressed you upon a question of law, on which they have quoted cases for a century back. Now, are you possessed of those cases in your own minds? are you apprized of the distinctions on which those determinations are founded? Is it not a little extraordinary to require of a jury, that they should carry all the legal determinations in their minds? If one looks a little farther into the constitution, it seems to me, that without recourse to authorities, it cannot admit a doubt. What is the mode of administering justice in this country?—The judges are appointed to decide the law, the juries to decide the fact.—How?—Both under the solemn obligation of an oath. The judges are sworn to administer the law faithfully and truly. The jury are not so sworn, but to give a true verdict according to the evidence.

evidence. Was it ever yet attempted to give evidence of what the law was?—If it were done in one instance, it must hold in all.—Suppose a jury should say, that which is stated upon record is high treason or murder; if the facts charged upon the record are not so, it is the duty of the court to look into the record, and they are bound by their oaths to discharge the defendant. The consequence, if it were not so, would be, that a man would be liable to be hanged, who had offended against no law at all. It is upon the facts, as found by the jury, that the court are to say, whether it is any offence or not. It would undoubtedly hold in civil cases as well as criminal; and as the counsel for the prosecution has said in reply, by the same reason in the case of an ejectment, you might decide contrary to the law. But was it ever supposed, that a jury was competent to say what is the operation of a fine, or a recovery, or a warranty, which are mere questions of law?—

Then the counsel says, it is a very extraordinary thing, if you have nothing else to decide but the fact of the publication; because then the jury are to do nothing but to decide that which was never disputed.—Now, there is a great deal of art in that argument, and it was very ingeniously put by the counsel; but there is a fallacy in the argument, which arises from not considering how the matter stands here. It is not true, that the Defendant, by the issue, admits that he ever published it.—No; upon the record he denies it; but when he comes here, he thinks fit to admit it. That does not alter the mode of trial.

Then it is asserted, that if you

go upon the publication only, that the defendant would be found guilty though he is innocent. But that it is by no means the case; and it is only necessary to see how many guards the law has made, to see how erroneous that argument is.—If the fact were, that the defendant never denied the publication, but meant to admit it, and insist that it was not a libel, he had another way in which he should have done it (a way universally known to the profession)—for he ought to have demurred to the indictment; by which in substance he would have said—admit the fact of publishing it, but deny that it is any offence.—But this is not precluded even now, from saying it is not a libel; for if the fact be found by you, that he did publish the pamphlet, and upon future consideration the court of King's Bench shall be of opinion that it is not a libel, he must then be acquitted.—As to his coming here, it is his own choice.

But, say the counsel farther, it is clear in point of law, that in a criminal case the defendant cannot plead specially; therefore he might give any thing in evidence that would be a justification if he could plead specially.—I admit it;—but what does that amount to? you must plead matter of fact; you cannot plead matter of law; the plea is bad if you do. Then admitting that he could give that in evidence upon Not Guilty, which would be a point of law, if pleaded, amounts to an excuse or a defence, the question still is, what are the facts on which the defence is founded? That brings the case to the question of publication for the inuendos are no more than this; first, the indictment says, by the letter G. is meant Ger

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the letter F. is meant in the title of this pamphlet, 'the Principles of Government: a Dialogue between a Lord and a Farmer.'—The word is not upon initials or letters, but when I see it written at length in the title of Great Britain, 'the parliament' means the parliament of Great Britain. I don't know how to explain it upon ; and if you are satisfied as to the innuendos, the question of fact is as stated.

Mr. Jones's evidence does not operate in mitigation, is not a question to give an opinion upon—it is not for me to inquire if the defendant is guilty. But upon his evidence thus : the dean had printed the pamphlet at upon what was said by Mr. Jones and other gentlemen declined it. But he published it in English : conversation is sworn by on the 7th of January, on the 24th of January I read this letter to Evans and the pamphlet, desiring that it be published ; therefore there is no fiction as to the publication. If you are satisfied of the fact, it is my duty in point of law, you are to find the defendant guilty. It is explicit in what I say that if I err in any respect to the defendant to be rectified. As far as it is to give any opinion in upon the subject of the libel, I do it : beyond that I do not say a word, because it

is not necessary nor proper here. In a future stage of the business, if the defendant is found guilty, he will have a right to demand my opinion ; and if ever that happens, it is my duty to give it, and then I will ; but till that happens I do not think it proper, or by any means incumbent upon one who sits where I do, to go out of the case to give an opinion upon a subject which the present stage of the case does not require. Therefore I can only say, that if you are satisfied that the defendant did publish this pamphlet, and are satisfied as to the truth of the innuendos in point of law, you ought to find him guilty. If you are not satisfied of that, you will acquit him.

The Jury withdrew to consider of their Verdict. When they returned again into Court, the Foreman said, They found the Defendant Guilty of publishing only.

Mr. Justice Buller: That verdict is not quite correct.—You, gentlemen of the jury must explain one way or the other, whether you find the meaning of the innuendos. The indictment has stated, that G. means Gentleman. F. Farmer.—The King, the King of Great Britain—and the Parliament, the Parliament of Great Britain.—Do you find him guilty ?

One of the jury. Yes, we find him guilty of that.

Mr. Erskine. They find the defendant guilty of publishing *only*.

One of the jury. We don't say any thing to judge of the libel, we only find him guilty of publishing.

Mr. Erskine. I beg your lordship's pardon, I am sure I mean nothing that is irregular : I understand

stand the jury said, they only found that the dean published it.

One of the jury. Yes.

Mr. Erskine. They only find that the dean published this pamphlet.

Mr. Justice Buller. They have not found that it is a libel of and concerning the king and his government.

Mr. Justice Buller. I asked them whether they were satisfied that The King, meant the King of Great Britain, whether the letter G. meant Gentleman, and the letter P. meant Farmer: they say they are satisfied—Is there any other innuendo in the indictment?

Mr. Erskine. When the jury came in, they gave the very verdict, that was given in the case of the King against Woodfall; they said, Guilty of publishing only.—Gentlemen of the jury, do you mean that the word *only* shall stand part of your verdict?

One of the jury. Certainly.

Mr. Justice Buller. Gentlemen, if you add the word *only*, it will be negating, or at least not finding the truth of the innuendos; that I understood you did not mean to do.

Mr. Erskine. That has the effect of a general verdict of guilty.—I desire your lordship, sitting here as judge, to record the verdict as given by the jury; if the jury depart from the word *only*, they alter their verdict.

Mr. Justice Buller. I will take their verdict as they mean to give it; it shall not be altered.—Gentlemen, do you mean to find him guilty of publishing the libel?

One of the jury. Of publishing the pamphlet; we don't decide upon its being a libel or not.

Mr. Justice Buller. And that the

meaning of the innuendos stated in the indictment?

One of the jury. Yes certainly.

Mr. Erskine. Would you the word *only* recorded?

One of the jury. Yes.

Mr. Erskine. Then I insist it shall be recorded.

Mr. Justice Buller. Mr. Erskine sit down, or I shall be obliged to interpose in some other way.

Mr. Erskine. Your lordship interpose in what manner you fit.

Mr. Justice Buller. Gentleman, if you say guilty of publishing the consequence is, that you give the meaning of the particular words I have mentioned—the operation of the word *only* is, that you would give a verdict contrary to what you find.

One of the jury. How will it operate?

Mr. Justice Buller. If you find nothing more, but find him guilty of publishing, the question is open upon the record, and you have a right to apply first to the court of King's Bench to arrest judgment; and if they are satisfied with the opinion of the court, either party has a right to go to the house of lords, and find nothing more by that verdict but the simple fact; but if you find him guilty of publishing *only*, your verdict will not include the innuendos on the record.

One of the jury. That is admitted.

Mr. Erskine. I desire to ask your lordship this question in the hearing of the jury, Whether, if they find the verdict Guilty of publishing the pamphlet, leaving out the word *only*, as

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lication to arrest the judgment shall not be entered, but entered up in the Bench; whether the sedition stand recorded?

Justice Buller. No, it does unless the pamphlet be a libel of law.

Erskine. True. But can I say the defendant did not publish seditiously, if judgment is entered, but is entered in the Bench?

Justice Buller. Gentlemen, my satisfaction. If in what I am saying to you I am wrong in fact, they have a right to a new trial directly for asking. I must tell you the law is this: I find the defendant guilty of publishing, without saying any thing of the question of libel or not is to the consideration of the court, but if you say he is guilty of publishing *only*, it is an incomplete verdict.

One of the jury. We certainly do leave the question of libel to the consideration of the court.

Erskine. Do you find the defendant guilty?

One of the Jury. We give no opinion upon it.

Justice Buller. When you find your verdict yourselves, take it in the manner you like. If you say guilty of publishing *only*, there must be another verdict, because the verdict will be incomplete.

One of the jury. No, we did not say that; we put the word *only*. Guilty *only* of publishing.

Erskine. I desire, with great respect, the jury having said they found the defendant guilty *only* of publishing, that it should be recorded.

Mr. Justice Buller. Whether you say guilty *only* of publishing, or guilty of publishing *only*, that amounts to the same thing. You may say this, "Guilty of publishing; but whether it is a libel or not, you don't know," if that is your intention.

One of the jury. That is our intention.

Mr. Justice Buller. Do you give your verdict in this way, "Guilty of publishing; but whether it is a libel or not, the jury don't know?"

One of the jury. We don't find it a libel, my lord; we do not decide upon it.

Mr. Erskine. They find it not a libel.

Mr. Justice Buller. See what is attempted to be done.

Mr. Erskine. There is no improper attempt upon my part. I ask this of your lordship, and desire an answer, as a judge, whether or no, if, when I come to move in arrest of judgment, and the court should enter up judgment, saying, that it is a libel, whether I can afterwards say, in mitigation of punishment, that the defendant did not publish it seditiously, when he is found guilty of publishing it in manner and form as stated? Therefore the jury are made to find a man guilty of sedition, when in the same moment they say they did not mean so to do. Gentlemen, do you find the dean guilty of sedition?

One of the jury. We neither find the one nor the other.

Mr. Price (Associate.) Do you say "Guilty of publishing; but whether a libel or not, you do not find?"

Mr. Justice Buller. Is that your meaning?

One of the jury. It is our meaning.

Mr.

Mr. Bearcroft. All you mean is to leave the law where it is?

One of the jury. That is all our meaning.

Mr. Justice Buller. The intention of the jury was from the first as clear as it could be, only they wanted to confound it.

The officers awarded the verdict.

"GUILTY OF PUBLISHING; BUT WHETHER A LIBEL OR, NOT, THE JURY DO NOT FIND."

Letters betwixt the Right Honourable William Pitt and Lord George Gordon.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, President of the Protestant Association, to the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury.

"Sir,

SEVERAL hundred seamen have addressed me to-day; many of them, lately arrived from India, came in coaches. Acting lieutenants, mates, and midshipmen of the royal navy, are among them. The following is the copy of the generality of their addresses:

"To the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, President of the Protestant Association.

"May it please your lordship,

"We, the seamen, whose names are undermentioned, are able, willing, and ready, to serve the United Protestant States of Holland against the King of the Romans, and all their popish enemies. And your petitioners will ever pray for lord George Gordon.

Signed by Edward Robinson, and thirty-four other seamen, at the Kettledrum, Radcliffe Highway, Nov. 17, 1784."

"Several officers of ditto in the land service have applied to me, and offered their services to the States General, particularly a field officer of a regiment line, in the province of Massachusetts, and another who has lately left the Fifth Br. France, who wished to enter a service more agreeable and genial to his sentiments and principles. Many of the gentlemen requested to go volunteers. Athol Highlanders are coming to town, who, I make no doubt will engage in the good cause of their high might. I acquaint you, as prime with these matters, that I convince baron Van Lynde of a general good disposition of the people of these kingdoms to renew again their old friendship with Holland, upon the solid foundation of a permanent interest.

"I am, Sir, with all due

"Your humble servant

"G. Gordon

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, to the Honourable Lord George Gordon.

Downing-street, Nov. 17, 1784.
26 m. past One

"My lord,

"I have hitherto returned answer to the letters I received from your lordship on the 17th instant, because I did not think it my duty to enter into a correspondence with your lordship on the subject. But having been informed that many seamen have been induced to leave their occupation, in the ex-

employed to serve against
r, I think it proper to
1, that whatever steps
ken, have been without
degree of authority or
e from his majesty's mi-
that it is for your lord-
sider what consequences
ected from them.

my lord,
ur lordship's obedient,
Humble servant,

" W. PITT."

Lord Geo. Gordon.

ge Gordon's Answer to
Mr. Pitt.

ved your letter of to-
v. It was very rude in
answer my two letters
am glad to hear you say,
seamen have been in-
it their occupation, in
of being employed to
ft the emperor. This
amen's hearts are warm
States of Holland, and
ish to lend a hand to
against their enemies.—
ou, and the rest of his
inisters, are pleased to
ind countenance these
avours of the seamen to
se Protestant states, I
proposals to the Dutch
and to the States of
take them into imme-
The consequences may
heads of the king's ser-
hey advise their sove-
ke a part against the
interest.

1, Sir,
our humble servant,

" G. GORDON."

reet, Nov. 19, 1784.

VII.

*Sentence of the Court Martial ap-
pointed to try Colonel Debbieg, for
writing several disrespectful and
injurious Letters to the Duke of
Richmond, as Master General of
the Ordnance.*

THE court-martial for the trial
of colonel Debbieg being on
Monday last re-assembled at the
Horse-Guards, by his majesty's com-
mand, the following sentence was
read by the judge advocate, who
declared that his majesty had ap-
proved thereof, and had directed
that it be carried into execution.

The court-martial, upon due con-
sideration of the whole matter, are
of opinion, that colonel Hugh Deb-
bieg is guilty of each article of the
charge exhibited against him, viz.

Of " writing to his grace Charles
duke of Richmond, Lennox, and
Aubigny, master-general of his ma-
jesty's ordnance, his commanding
officer, several unbecoming letters
since the month of June last con-
taining indecent and disrespectful
expressions towards him, and
groundless and injurious imputa-
tions of partiality and oppression in
the discharge of his duty as master-
general of the ordnance, to the
prejudice of good order and mili-
tary discipline ;"

And of " writing disrespectfully,
in the month of August last, of the
said duke of Richmond &c. master-
general of his majesty's ordnance,
his commanding officer, to major-
general James Bramham, the chief
engineer, and in terms obviously
tending to depreciate the conduct
of him the said master-general in
the opinion of the said chief engi-
neer, and of the corps of engineers,
to the prejudice of good order and
military discipline."

[U]

In

The learned judge then concluded in the following words. "I shall not endeavour to aggravate your crime: for if you have any feelings, your situation must be sufficiently painful: and there remains nothing more for me to say, but the disagreeable necessity of pronouncing the sentence of the law.

You are to be committed one whole year to the prison of this court. You are to stand in the pillory upon the Corn market for

the space of one whole hour, between twelve and two o'clock; and you are to pay a fine of two thousand pounds, and remain in prison until the same is paid."

Mr. Atkinson seemed exceedingly affected with this sentence, and for a few moments looked stedfastly upon the court, as if going to speak. He then made a respectful bow to the judges, and retired with great fortitude.

*judgment passed on Christopher
son, Esq. in the Court of
King's Bench.*

The court of King's-bench is exceedingly crowded with an anxious to hear the fate of Atkinson. Atten Mr. Atkinson conducted into court by the keeper and tipstaff. In a space of an hour Lord Mansfield, Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Garrow, took their seats upon the bench (Judge Willes being absent on account of the death of his wife). After a few justifications Lord Mansfield called for Atkinson's counsel, who immediately attended, and Mr. Justice Garrow, with great deliberation and unanimity proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the court. The learned judge first observed, that the defendant stood convicted by the jury, to the satisfaction of the court and jury, and stated that it was upon an affidavit made by him and a motion for an information against William Bennet. He read the words in which the indictment was couched. The indictment contained nine different assignments of which he was convicted six, viz. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th. He then explained the several charges or assignments in the order they arose, and took notice that Mr. Atkinson's counsel particularly objected to the count on the 4th, which respected the 1st article, and the 7th, an article of which was purchased at 34s. 6d. and the 1st at 36s. But "admitting these assignments or counts to be true, still there were remaining, and the malignity of the offence whether to cover one or many, equally tended

to shew the depravity of the defendant's mind."

The counsel had set up two modes of defence; first, they had created a distinction between supplies and purchases; and in this instance the defendant had rendered himself not only the corn-factor, but the corn-seller. "The commissioner must have been the most unfaithful, or the most ignorant of public servants, if they had suffered such a practice to prevail." The jury were therefore well warranted in finding their verdict upon the assignments that were attempted to be defended upon that ground.

The second mode of defence was, that all the over-charges were qualified by a balancing bill. "This idea," said the learned judge, "is contrary to the bills themselves," which were continually varied in their prices. Besides which, the affidavit on which the conviction was founded positively avers that no more was charged on the several articles, than the price actually paid, which was utterly repugnant to the charge of an article of the 28th of May, 1779. These balancing bills were made out merely at the defendant's discretion altogether unauthorized by the board, and were subject to no cheque or controul. When the court desired that the books might be inspected, it was answered they were destroyed. How the defendant had exercised his discretion, was plain to the commissioners and jury, the former having discharged him from his employment, and the latter having found him guilty of the crime laid to his charge. There was no plea of defence that the money was paid on account, because the charges were regularly adjusted, and the specific sums to each article.

The following authentic Extracts from the Corn-Register, are taken from Accounts collected from the Custom-House Books, and delivered to Mr. John James Catherwood, by Authority of Parliament.

An Account of the Quantities of all Corn and Grain exported from, and imported into England and Scotland, with the Bounties and Drawbacks paid, and the Duties received thereon, for one Year ended the 5th of January 1785.

E X P O R T E D.

1784. ENGLAND.	British Quarters.	Foreign Quarters.	Bounties and Drawbacks paid.
Wheat — —	35,446	6,955	L. s. d. 22,669 18 3½ Bo
Wheat Flour — —	38,867	2,139	
Rye — —	5,821	00	
Barley — —	18,676	2,747	
Malt — —	45,415	—	
Oats — —	8,527	1,087	
Oatmeal — —	2,752	—	255 3 3 Dr
Beans — —	7,309	613	950 6 3 Bo
Pease — —	2,747	318	
SCOTLAND.			
Wheat — —	3,003	— —	
Wheat Flour — —	2,877		
Bear — —	2,740		
Rye — —	110		
Barley — —	50		
Oats — —	1,073		
Oatmeal — —	71		
Pease and Beans — —	189		

I M P O R T E D.

1784. ENGLAND.	Quarters.	Duties eived
Wheat —	169,810	L. s. d. 7,406, 15 5
Wheat Flour —	4,783	
Rye —	23,722	
Barley —	43,729	
Oats —	175,765	
Oatmeal —	648	
Beans —	28,047	
Pease —	2,915	
Indian Wheat —	46	

SCOT

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PRICES OF STOCK, FOR THE YEAR 1784.

N. B. The highest and lowest Prices which each Stock bore during the Course of any Month, are put down opposite to that Month.

	Bank Stock	1 pr Ct Reduct.	1 pr Ct Conf.	4 pr Ct Conf.	Long An.	Ditto 1778.	Ditto 1779.	India Stock.	Ditto Bonds.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	3 pr Ct. Scrip.	4 pr Ct. Scrip.	Exch. Bills.
Jan.	{ 111 113½	57½ 57½	57½ 57½	—	16½ 17½	—	—	118½ 120½	53½ 42	—	—	17½ 12½	57½ 58½	—	—
Feb.	{ 113 116	57½ 58½	57½ 58½	74½ 75½	16½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	122½ 123½	40 25	57½ 57½	56 58	20 18½	58½	—	—4½ 10
March	{ 116 118	56½ 59½	56½ 59½	75½ 76½	17½ 18½	12½ 12½	—	127½ 129½	30 7	57½ 59½	57½ 58½	18½ 16	—	—	6
April	{ 116½ 116½	57½ 58½	57½ 58½	75½ 75½	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	129 127	22 9	—	58½ 58½	19 17½	—	—	2 1½
May	{ 116½ 115	58½ 57½	58½ 57½	74½ 74½	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	127½ 124	7 13	58 56½	57½ 58	14 17	—	—	—
June	{ 115 116	57½ 58½	57½ 58½	74½ 75½	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	—	9 19	56½ 57½	58 57½	18 14½	—	—	1 3
July	{ 113½ 116	56½ 58½	56½ 58½	74½ 73	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	122½ 119	21 3	—	—	14½ 17½	56½ 58½	74 75½	—
August	{ 116 116½	58½ 57½	58½ 57½	74½ 74½	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	122½ 127½	7 4	56½ 56½	56½ 55½	15½ 13½	57½ 56½	75½ 74½	2 1
Sept.	{ 117½ 117½	57½ 56½	57½ 56½	74½ 74½	17½ 16½	12½ 12½	—	125½ 128	6 1	56½ 55½	54½ 53½	15½	56½ 55½	73½	2 1
Oct.	{ 110 111½	54 54½	54 54½	70½ 70½	16½ 16½	12½ 12½	—	126½	4 2	—	53½	—	55½	—	2 1
Nov.	{ 112 110½	53½ 55½	53½ 55½	—	16½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	—	2 8	54½ 54½	—	—	54½	—	3
Dec.	{ 113½ 113½	55½ 55½	55½ 55½	—	17½ 17½	12½ 12½	—	—	1 2	54½ 54½	55½	—	56½ 56½	—	3

SUPPLIES

LIES granted by Parliament for the Year 1784.

N A V Y.

JUNE 1, 1784.

26,000 men be employed for the sea
ice, for the year 1784, including 4,495

a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man per
allowed for maintaining the said 26,000
rteen months, including ordnance for sea

—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
			1,352,000	0	0

JUNE 21, 1784.

ie ordinary of the navy, including half pay
marine officers, for the year 1784 —

701,869 9 6

ards the building, rebuilding, and repairs
war in his majesty's yards, and other ex-
ver and above what are proposed to be
the heads of wear and tear in ordinary, for

14	—	—	—	1,100,000	0	0
----	---	---	---	-----------	---	---

3,153,869 0 6

ORDNANCE.

JUNE 14, 1784.

efraying the expence of services performed
ce of ordnance for land service, and not
r by parliament in the year 1783 —

181,141 6 4

ie charge of the office of ordnance for the
e, for the year 1784 = —

429,008 2 7

610,149 8 11

A R M Y.

JUNE 15, 1784.

a number of land forces, including 2,030
mounting to 17,483 effective men, com-

million

million and non-commissioned officers included, be employed for the year 1784.

2. For defraying the charge of 17,483 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, &c. — 636,190

3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and those in garrison at Gibraltar — 284,213

4. For the pay necessary to be advanced to one regiment of light dragoons, and five battalions of foot, for service in East-India, for the year 1784 — 8,252

5. For the pay of the general and general staff-officers in Great Britain, for the year 1784 — 6,080

6. For defraying the charge of two Hanoverian battalions of foot in Great Britain, for 183 days, from the 25th day of June 1783, to the 24th day of December 1784 — 9,371

7. For the amount of exchequer fees, to be paid by the paymaster-general, and on account for poundage to be returned to the infantry of his majesty's forces, for the year 1784 — 67,551

8. For defraying the charge of the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, and of the expences of the said hospital, for the year 1784 — 173,001

JUNE 28, 1784.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred from the 1st day of February 1783, to the 24th of December following, both days inclusive, and not provided for by parliament — 2,360,992

2. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1784 — 75,116

3. For defraying the charge of allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for the year 1784 — 569

4. Upon further account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces, for the year 1784 — 130,300

5. Upon account of the commissioned officers of his majesty's British American forces, for the year 1784 — 54,653

6. Upon account of several officers late in the service of the States General, for the year 1784 — 3,544

7. For defraying the charge of pensions to be paid to the widows of commissioned officers, and expences attending the same, for the year 1784 — 17,000

PENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [299

defraying the charge of pensions to be paid of commissioned officers of his majesty's American forces, for the year 1784 —	£. s. d. 686 0 0
defraying the charge of two regiments of from Ireland to Gibraltar during the year — — — — —	4,246 11 0
defraying the charge of additions to three of foot, for the year 1783 — —	10,524 17 4
defraying the charge of several corps to several times of their being disbanded, during 1783 — — — — —	9,821 15 6
defraying the charge of five battalions of Hanoverian infantry in the pay of Great Britain from the 25th December 1783, to the 24th January 1784, both days inclusive, being 183 days —	23,419 0 10½
defraying the charge of general and staff of the hospital serving with the forces in America and the West Indies, for the year 1784 —	6,291 7 0

JUNE 29, 1784.

defraying the charge of subsidies due to the Elector of Hesse Cassel, the hereditary prince of Hesse, the reigning prince of Waldeck, the Duke of Brandenburg Anspach, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Zerbst, and the reigning duke of Saxe-Meiningen, pursuant to treaties for the year 1784 —	120,369 11 7
defraying the charge of 6463 men, be- longing to the troops of the landgrave of Hesse, including staff-officers in the pay of Great Britain, from the 28th of May, 1784, to the 24th of June following, both days inclusive —	60,035 8 4½
to make good a deficiency on the subsidy due to the Duke of Brunswick, for the year 1783 —	2,366 13 0

AUGUST 7, 1784.

defraying the charge of three regiments of the 25th of June 1784, to the 24th of De- cember following, both days inclusive, being 183 days	15,626 4 11
	<hr/> 4,080,220 13 9½ <hr/>

ELLANEOUS SERVICES.

JUNE 3, 1784.

discharging exchequer bills, made out by
an act passed in the last session of parliament,
An act for raising a certain sum of money

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“ by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the
 “ year 1783,” and charged upon the first aids to be
 granted in this session of parliament — — 1,000,000

2. For paying off and discharging the exchequer
 bills made out by virtue of an act passed in the last
 session of parliament, entitled, “ An act for raising a
 “ further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills,
 “ for the service of the year 1783,” and charged
 upon the first aids to be granted in this session of par-
 liament — — — — — 1,169,400

JUNE 14, 1784.

1. To be advanced to the governor and company of
 merchants of England trading into the Levant seas,
 to be applied in assisting the said company in carrying
 on their trade — — — — — 4,000

2 Towards enabling the trustees of the British Mu-
 seum to carry on the execution of the trusts reposed
 in them by parliament — — — — — 3,000

JUNE 15, 1784.

Upon account of the expences of the new roads of
 communication, and building bridges in the High-
 lands of North Britain, in the year 1784 — — 4,830

JULY 20, 1784.

To make compensation to the Rev. Thomas Weekes
 Dalby, the representative of Charles Weekes, de-
 ceased, for the loss sustained by the detainer of the
 ship Hope, belonging to the said Charles Weekes,
 on account of his majesty's victualling office, in the
 years 1743 and 1744 — — — — — 1,891

JULY 26, 1784.

To discharge the debt contracted on his majesty's
 civil list, and to defray the further expences thereof 60,000

AUGUST 5, 1784.

For defraying the charges of the following civil es-
 tablishments, and other incidental expences at-
 tending the same, in America.

1. His majestys colony of Nova Scotia — — 5,559
2. His majesty's island of St. John's — — 3,150
3. His majesty's province of East Florida — — 3,950
4. His majesty's province of New Brunswick — — 3,100
5. His majesty's island of Cape Breton — — 1,750
6. For the relief and benefit of sundry American
 civil officers, and others, who have suffered on account
 of their attachment to his majesty's government. — — 75,750
7. To discharge bills drawn on the commissioners of

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.
[301

<p> sury by John Parr, esq. governor of Nova and other services </p>	<p> £. s. d 12 816 15 9. </p>
<p> wards carrying on the buildings at Somerset- or the year 1784 </p>	<p> 25,000 0 0 </p>
<p> to be paid to Joseph White, esq. for the expen- ding the bill for inflicting pains and penal- for Thomas Rumbold, bart in the last session ament </p>	
<p> to George White, esq. clerk to the commit- ointed to enquire into the causes of the war in natic, in the years 1781 and 1782 </p>	
<p> to William Evatt, clerk to the select commit- ointed to take into consideration the state of inistration of justice in the provinces of Ben- har, and Orissa, in the four last sessions of par- </p>	
<p> to Mr. White, jun. clerk to the select commit- . to whom " The reports of the court of di- rs of the united company of the merchants ng to the East Indies" were referred, during and this present session of parliament </p>	
<p> to Mr. Arthur Benson, clerk to the commit- ointed in the last session of parliament, to en- into the illicit practices used in defrauding the e of this kingdom </p>	<p> 6,623 19 9 </p>

AUGUST 7, 1784.

<p> to make compensation to the commissioners ap- l to examine, take, and state, the public ac- of the kingdom, for th ir diligence, &c. </p>	<p> 9,000 0 0 </p>
<p> to make good the like sum which has been paid secretaries of the commissioners appointed to ie the public accounts, &c. and to the com- ers appointed to enquire into the losses of the can loyalists, and which has not been made y parliament </p>	<p> 7,000 0 0 </p>
<p> to make good the sum which has been issued majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses house </p>	<p> 36,841 1 0 </p>
<p> or repairing, maintaining, and supporting the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa </p>	<p> 13,000 0 0 </p>
<p> to replace the sum issued by his majesty's order can Campbell, esq. for the expence of confin- sintaining, and employing convicts on the Ri- ames </p>	<p> 12,212 11 6 </p>
<p> to perfect the purchase of the soil of the Ba- islands, and to support the civil establishment said islands, in addition to the salaries now paid the duty fund, to the public officers </p>	<p> 7,850 0 0 </p>

7. For

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7. For the salary proposed to be allowed to the chief justice of the Bermuda or Somers islands, from the 24th of June 1784, to the 24th of June 1785	£. 500
	<hr/> 2,467,226 <hr/>

DEFICIENCIES.

JUNE 15, 1784.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1758, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	23,556
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1778, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	168,090
3. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1779, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	73,339
4. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1780, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	207,937
5. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1782, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	435,888
6. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1783, to replace to the sink- ing fund the like sum paid out of the same	—	24,943
7. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1783	—	36,814
To make good deficiencies in the malt tax and land tax	—	706,166
		<hr/> 1,676,708 <hr/>
Total of supplies	—	<hr/> 11,988,174 <hr/>

*Ways and Means for raising the Supplies granted to his Majesty
Year 1784.*

NOVEMBER 24, 1783.

That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and per- ry, be further continued for one year	—	750,000
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DECEMBER 10, 1783.

That the sum of four shillings in the pound be
raised, within the space of one year, upon lands, te-
nements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and per-

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [330

estates, in that part of Great Britain called Eng-
Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed,
that a proportionable cess be laid upon that part
Great Britain called Scotland — — — 2,000,000 0 0

JULY 1, 1784.

That the sum of 6,000,000l. be raised by an-
ies, and the further sum of 360,000l. by a lot-
in manner following:—

That every contributor shall, for every hundred
ids contributed, be entitled to the principal sum
ool. in annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent.
ol. after the rate of 4l. per cent. and to an an-
y of five shillings and six pence for the term of
nty-five years and six months.

That every contributor shall, for every 1000l. be
tled to six tickets in a lottery, to consist of 36,000
ets, upon the payment of the sum of 10l. per
st. The said 360,000l. to be distributed into
es for the lottery.

That the annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent.
made one joint stock with the 3l. per cent. annu-
consolidated; the annuities, after the rate of 4l.
cent. one joint stock with the 4l. per cent. annu-
consolidated; and the annuities of five shillings
six pence, one joint stock with annuities granted
the several terms of 99, 98, 80, 78, and 77
a, consolidated — — — 6,360,000 0 0

That out of the savings of the several army ser-
s, be applied, towards defraying the extraordi-
y expences of his majesty's land forces, and other
ices incurred between the 1st of February, 1783,
the 24th of December following, and not pro-
ed for by parliament, the sum of — — — 441,702 13 9½

AUGUST 2, 1784.

That there be raised by loans or exchequer bills,
be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the
st session of parliament, the sum of — — — 1,500,000 0 0

That there be raised by loans or exchequer bills,
be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the
st session of parliament, the sum of — — — 1,000,000 0 0

AUGUST 7, 1784.

That there be issued and applied, out of the
erplus monies, and other revenues composing the
king fund, the sum of — — — 800,000 0 0

2 That

25. The right hon. Fras.
Godolphin.

30. A few days since the
hon. Harriet, viscountess
garret, and baroness Kelly.

July 4. In the 85th year
age, the right hon. Charles
earl and bishop of Fern-
viscount Milfordtown, and bar-
knight of the most noble an-
cient order of the Thistle.

7. The right hon. lady Al-
May, sister to the earl of
moul.

10. The honourable Ann
lett, member for Bridgwater
and only daughter to the earl
lett.

The right hon. Matthew,
Forster.

11. Lady Audley.

17. The most noble lady Vi-
garet Cavendish Harley, da-
dowager of Portland, in the se-
ty-first year of her age. Her ge-
was only daughter of Edward,
of Oxford, and earl of Mort-
by his countess the lady Anne
Cavendish, only daughter and
of John Haller, esq.

27. The right hon. viscount
dowager Poncel court, in the 7
year of her age.

Aug: 29. On Friday night,
right hon. Geo. Germaine, vis-

before you. From these you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war, some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ In many respects our situation is new. Your counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demand, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people.”

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Nov. 12, 1783.

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ **W**HILE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and tempo-

ral, in parliament assembled, leave to return your majesty most humble thanks for your gracious speech from the throne.

“ With the most respectful attention to your royal person and family, we beg leave to offer our sincere congratulations on the birth of other princesses, and the happy every of the Queen. Truly sensible of the blessings we enjoy under Majesty's most auspicious government, we rejoice at every event can add to your Majesty's domestic happiness.

“ We congratulate your Majesty on the success of your endeavours to restore the public tranquillity. We return your Majesty our humble thanks for having on the Definitive Treaty with the King of France and Spain, and the Preliminary Articles ratified with the States General of the United Provinces, to be laid before us. We assure your Majesty, that we learn with the greatest satisfaction that all those powers agree to your Majesty in your sincere desire to keep the calamities at a great distance.

“ We humbly and thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's regard to the general welfare of your Majesty's dominions, in calling your parliament together this early season; and we beg to assure your Majesty, that the diligent attention shall be given to those objects which will be the subject of your Majesty's deliberation. The situation of the East India Company will be under your Majesty's immediate consideration; and we beg your Majesty to be assured that we will use our utmost efforts to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derive

possessions, and to secure
the rights of the native inhabi-
tants of those provinces.

And by your Majesty's
grace and the love of our
country we shall take the earliest
opportunity of the season of peace to
counsel to every thing
which will contribute to the
strengthening of the
kingdom so long and so expen-
sive; and while we express
our sense we entertain of
your Majesty's paternal care in re-
spect to the security and in-
crease of the revenue in a manner
unprecedented to your peo-
ple, we shall be happy to co-operate
in every measure which may be found expedient
for the salutary purposes, or may
counteract those frauds, and
that spirit of outrage which
is alarmingly prevalent.

And we humbly intreat your Ma-
jesty to be persuaded that our utmost
efforts shall be employed in pro-
portion to what is called for by the pre-
sents of this country, and
our labours for that purpose
will not only use the utmost cau-
tion to whatever the expe-
rience of times has shewn to be
necessary, but shall endeavour, to
use the best of our abilities, to make
the benefits permanent.

It will be our duty to preserve
order and moderation in our
debates, which your Majesty
has pleased to recommend, and
the importance of their ob-
ject; and we shall be
careful not to neglect any oppor-
tunity of meriting the good opinion
of your Majesty has graciously ex-
pressed, and our unanimous desire to
promote the honour of
your Majesty's crown, the safety of
the colonies, and the prosperity
of the people."

*After which his Majesty was pleased
to say,*

" My Lords,

" I thank you for this dutiful and
loyal address. I receive with plea-
sure your congratulations on the
birth of a princess, and the recovery
of the Queen, as renewed proofs of
your affection to my person and fa-
mily. The assurances you give me
of your attention to the objects re-
commended for the welfare of my
subjects, are highly acceptable; and
I regard the unanimity with which
they are offered as an earnest of the
success which, I trust, will attend
your endeavours to establish the ho-
nour of my crown, and the prospe-
rity of my people."

*The humble Address of the House of
Commons to the King, November 13,
1783.*

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" **W**E your Majesty's most du-
tiful and loyal subjects,
the commons of Great Britain in
parliament assembled, beg leave to
return your Majesty our humble
thanks for your Majesty's most gra-
cious speech from the throne.

" Affectionately and dutifully in-
terested in whatever concerns your
Majesty's domestic happiness, we
beg leave to offer our most sincere
congratulations on the birth of an-
other princess, and to express our
unfeigned joy at the happy recovery
of the Queen.

" We are gratefully sensible of
the paternal regard for the welfare
of your people, which has induced
your Majesty to conclude the Defi-
nitive Treaties of Peace with France
and Spain, and the United States of
America,

America, and to ratify Preliminary Articles with the States General of the United Provinces; and we beg your Majesty to accept our most humble thanks for having ordered those several treaties to be laid before us. We have great satisfaction in learning that your Majesty has no cause to doubt but that all those powers agree in sincere inclination with your Majesty to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

“ We entertain a just sense of the importance of the objects which demand our attention; and we acknowledge, with thanks, the anxious solicitude for the public good, which has induced your Majesty to give us, thus early, an opportunity of taking them into consideration. Your faithful common are sensible that the fruits of those enmities which they have so long pursued are now justly expected, and that the situation of the East India Company claims our utmost exertions to provide, in the most effectual manner, for the maintenance and improvement of the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants in those provinces.

“ The season of peace will call for our attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war.

“ We acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in recommending such means of increasing and securing the public revenue, as may be least burthensome to your subjects. The frauds which have prevailed in many of its most essential parts, as well as the outrages which have been committed, are truly alarming; and we have the

fullest confidence that no exertions have been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to inquire into its true causes. In those instances in which the powers of government may not be found equal to its utmost care and vigilance, we shall use our utmost endeavours to provide such remedies as may apply to this evil, and such means may be found wanting to the accomplishment of purposes in which our material interests are so deeply concerned.

“ We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful common will cheerfully grant your Majesty such supplies as may be found necessary for the service of the year; acknowledging, with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's immediate attention to the relief of your subjects, in the reduction of all the establishments to as low a state as your Majesty, in your royal wisdom and thought prudence would admit.— We take a sincere part in the satisfaction which your Majesty feel in this step towards the relief of your subjects; and we have no doubt, that your people will justify your Majesty's gracious reliance on the fortitude of this nation, by willingly bearing those burthens which are the inevitable consequences of the war, which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

“ We feel that our situation is in many respects, new; and we beg your Majesty to be assured, that we shall use our utmost diligence to provide what is called for by the situation; at the same time, to the extent of our power, giving permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages.

the objects of our deliberations demand that temper and moderation which your Majesty so graciously recommends; and we intreat your Majesty to accept our most humble thanks for the confidence which your Majesty has been pleased to place in our unanimous desire to apply all those deliberations to the service of your Majesty's crown, the extension of your dominions, and the happiness of your people; and we assure your Majesty, that we will exert our best and utmost endeavours to justify the confidence which is manifested by our conduct, that the confidence so honourable to us has been well founded.

Friday, Nov. 14.

Speaker reported to the House his Majesty's Answer to their Address.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address, and the fresh mark you give of your attachment to me and my family in congratulation on the happy recovery of the Queen, and the birth of her princess.

I receive with the utmost satisfaction your assurances of promoting measures as may tend to the support of the national credit, and the welfare of my people. And I desire the unanimity with which it is offered as a happy earnest of the success of your endeavours."

Speech of the House of Lords to his Majesty, Feb. 6, 1784.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, in your Majesty's spiritual and temporal, in

parliament assembled, acknowledge with great satisfaction the wisdom of our happy constitution, which places in your Majesty's hand the undoubted authority of appointing to all the great offices of executive government. We have the firmest reliance on your Majesty's known wisdom and paternal goodness, that you will always be anxious to call into and continue in your service men the most deserving of the confidence of your parliament, and the public in general.

"In this confidence we beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most earnest assurances, that we will, on all occasions, support your Majesty in the just exercise of those prerogatives which the wisdom of the law has entrusted to your Majesty, for the preservation of our lives and properties, and upon the due and uninterrupted exercise of which must depend the blessings which your people derive from the best of all forms of government."

His Majesty's Answer to the above Address.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; and I desire you will rest assured that I have no object in the choice of ministers, but to call into my service men the most deserving of the confidence of my parliament, and of the public in general.

"I cannot too often repeat my assurances, that my constant study, in the exercise of every prerogative entrusted to me by the constitution, is to employ it for the welfare of my people."

[X] 3

Address

Address of the House of Commons, to the King, on the 23rd Feb. 1784.

“ To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty,

“ **W**E, your Majesty’s most faithful commons, impressed with the most dutiful sense of your Majesty’s paternal regard for the welfare of your people, approach your throne, to express our reliance on your Majesty’s paternal wisdom, that your Majesty will take such measures, by removing any obstacle to forming such an administration as the house has declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous situation of affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your Majesty.”

His Majesty’s Answer to the above Address, Feb. 27, 1784.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed, on my part, to unite in the public service, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: those endeavours have not had the effect I wished. I shall be always desirous

of taking every step most con- to such an object, but I can that it would in any degree vanced by the dismissal of present in my service.

“ I observe, at the same that there is no charge or plaint suggested against my ministers, nor is any one of them specifically objected. numbers of my subjects expressed to me, in the warmest, their satisfaction of changes I have made in councils. Under these circumstances I trust my faithful commons not wish that the essential executive government should be altered, until I see a proposal for such a plan of union, as I have desired, and they pointed out to be carried into effect.”

The second Address presented to his Majesty by the House of Commons, March the 4th, 1784, &c.

“ **T**HAT an humble commons presented to his most humbly to represent to his Majesty the satisfaction the commons derive from the gracious assurances we have received, that his Majesty conceives in opinion that it concerns the honour of his crown, and the welfare of his people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of his people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions of this country.

“ To acknowledge his paternal goodness in his gracious endeavours to

ect of our late dutiful re-
on to his Majesty.

lament that the failure of
Majesty's most gracious en-
should be considered as a
to the accomplishing so
nd desirable a purpose ;
press our concern and dis-
ent that his Majesty has
advised to take any farther
rds uniting in the public
ose whose joint efforts
ntly appeared to his Ma-
capable of producing so
effect.

t this house, with all hu-
ims it as its right, and on
per occasion feels it to be
nden duty, to advise his
ouching the exercise of any
his royal prerogative.

t we submit it to his Ma-
al consideration, that the
ice of an administration,
es not possess the confi-
the representatives of the
must be injurious to the
vice.

t this house can have no
l distinct and separate from
eir constituents, and that
efore feel themselves call-
to repeat those loyal and
surances they have alrea-
fied of their reliance on his
paternal regard for the
f his people, that his Ma-
ld graciously enable them
te those important trusts
e constitution has vested in
ith honour to themselves,
ntage to the public, by
rmation of a new admini-
appointed under circum-
which may tend to concili-
inds of his faithful com-
d give energy and stability
Majesty's councils.

“ That as his Majesty's faithful
commons, upon the maturest deli-
berations, cannot but consider the
continuance of the present mini-
sters as an unwarrantable obstacle
to his Majesty's most gracious pur-
pose, to comply with their wishes
in the formation of such an admini-
stration as his Majesty, in concur-
rence with the unanimous resolu-
tion of this house, seems to think
requisite, in the present exigencies
of the country, they feel themselves
bound to remain firm in the wish
expressed to his Majesty in their late
humble address ; and do therefore
find themselves obliged again to be-
seech his Majesty that he would be
graciously pleased to lay the foun-
dation of a strong and stable govern-
ment, by the previous removal of
his present ministers.”

*His Majesty's Answer to the foregoing
Address, March 4, 1784.*

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have already expressed to you
how sensible I am of the advantages
to be derived from such an admini-
stration as was pointed out in your
unanimous resolution ; and I assured
you that I was desirous of taking
every step most conducive to such an
object—I remain in the same senti-
ments—but I continue equally con-
vinced, that it is an object not like-
ly to be attained by the dismissal
of my present ministers.

“ I must repeat, that no charge
or complaint, nor any specific ob-
jection, is yet made against any of
them. If there were any such
ground for their removal at present,
it ought to be equally a reason for
not admitting them as a part of
that extended and united admini-
stration,

nistration, which you state to be requisite.

" I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equity, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

" I have never called in question the right of my faithful commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative; I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration; and they will ever find me disposed to show my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

Resolutions voted by the House of Commons to be laid before his Majesty by each of the Members of that House as were Privy Counsellors.

" **T**HAT an humble representation be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to testify the surprise and affliction of this house, on receiving the answer which his Majesty's ministers have advised, to the dutiful and seasonable address of this house, concerning one of the most important acts of his Majesty's government.

" To express our concern, when his Majesty's paternal piety has graciously inclined Majesty to be sensible of the advantage to be derived from such a nomination as was pointed out by our resolution, his Majesty shall be induced to prefer the opinions of individuals to the request of the representatives of the people in parliament assembled, in respect to the means of obtaining a desirable end.

" To represent to his Majesty that a preference of this nature is injurious to the true interests of the crown, as it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of our free constitution. That systems founded on such a preference are not in truth new in this country; that they have been the characteristic feature of those unfortunate reigns, the miseries of which are now justly and universally exploded; which his Majesty and his Royal Progeny have been fixed in the hearts of the people, and have commanded the respect and admiration of nations of the earth, by a constant and uniform attention to the wishes of their commons, however such advice may have been contrary to the opinions of the executive of the crown.

" To assure his Majesty that we neither have disputed, nor in any instance to dispute, less to deny, his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of appointing executive offices of state for persons as to his Majesty's wisdom seem meet. But at the same time that we must with all humility submit to his Majesty's royal command, that no administration ever legally appointed, on his Majesty and the public

h does not enjoy the
f this house.

his Majesty's present
on we cannot confide;
stances under which it
ted, and the grounds
it continues, have cre-
uspicious in the breasts
ul commons, that prin-
opted, and views enter-
icndly to the privileges
e, and to the freedom
lent constitution. That
ade no charge against
s, because it is their re-
not their punishment,
have desired; and that
conceive we are war-
he ancient usage of this
ire such removal, with-
any charge whatever;
nce may be very pru-
held when no criminal
be properly instituted;
we have made no cri-
e against any individual
ly's minister; yet with-
we do conceive, that
ted to his Majesty very
ctions and very forcible
ast their continuance.
regard to the propriety
g either the present mi-
any other person, as a
extended and united
on, which his Majesty,
nce with the sentiments
se, considers as requi-
point upon which we
ll acquainted with the
our duty to presume to
vice to his Majesty, well
to be the undoubted
of his Majesty to ap-
nistrars, without any
vice from either house
nt, and our duty hum-
to his Majesty our ad-
such appointments shall

appear to us to be prejudicial to the
public service.

“ To acknowledge with grati-
tude his Majesty's goodness, is not
considering the failure of his recent
endeavours as a final bar to the ac-
complishment of the gracious pur-
pose which his Majesty has in view;
and to express the great concern
and mortification with which we
find ourselves obliged to declare,
that the consolation which we
should naturally have derived from
his Majesty's most gracious dispo-
sition is considerably abated, by un-
derstanding that his Majesty's ad-
visers have not thought fit to sug-
gest to his Majesty any farther steps
to remove the difficulties which ob-
struct so desirable an end.

“ To recall to his Majesty's re-
collection, that his faithful com-
mons have already submitted to his
Majesty, most humbly but most
distinctly, their opinion upon this
subject—That they can have no in-
terests but those of his Majesty and
of their constituents;—whereas it
is needless to suggest to his Majes-
ty's wisdom and discernment, that
individual advisers may be actuated
by very different motives.

“ To express our most unfeign-
ed gratitude to his Majesty for his
Majesty's royal assurances, that he
does not call in question the right
of this house to offer their advice
to his Majesty on every proper oc-
casion, touching the exercise of
any branch of his royal prerogative,
and of his Majesty's readiness at all
times to receive such advice, and to
give it the most attentive consid-
eration.

“ To declare that we recognize
in these gracious expressions, those
excellent and constitutional senti-
ments, which we have ever been
accustomed to hear from the throne
since

since the glorious era of the revolution, and which have peculiarly characterised his Majesty, and the princes of his illustrious house; but to lament that these most gracious expressions, while they inspire us with additional affection and gratitude towards his Majesty's royal person, do not a little contribute to increase our suspicions of those men, who have advised his Majesty, in direct contradiction to these assurances, to neglect the advice of his commons, and to retain in his service an administration, whose continuance in office we have so repeatedly and so distinctly condemned.

“ To represent to his Majesty, that it has anciently been the practice of this house to withhold supplies, until the grievances were redressed; and that if we were to follow this course in the present conjuncture, we should be warranted in our proceeding, as well by the most approved precedents, as by the spirit of the constitution itself. But if, in consideration of the very peculiar exigencies of the times, we should be induced to waive for the present the exercise in this instance of our undoubted, legal, and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, that we humbly implore his Majesty not to impute our forbearance to any want of sincerity in our complaints, or distrust in the justice of our cause.

“ That we know and are sure, that the prosperity of his Majesty's dominions in former times has been, under Divine Providence, owing to the harmony which has for near a century prevailed uninterruptedly between the crown and this house.

“ That we are convinced, that

there is no way to extricate country from its present difficulties but by pursuing the same system which we have been indebted to various periods of our history for our successes abroad, and which at all times is necessary to tranquillity at home.

“ That we feel the continuance of the present administration an innovation upon that happy system—that we cannot but be grieved from their existence under the pleasure of the house, every fortune naturally incident to a weak and distracted government.

“ That if we had concealed from his Majesty our honest sentiments upon this important crisis, we should have been in some degree responsible for the mischiefs which are too certain to ensue.

“ That we have done our duty to his Majesty and our constituents in pointing out the evil, and humbly imploring redress; that the blame and responsibility must lie wholly upon those who presumed to advise his Majesty to act in contradiction to the unalterable maxims which have hitherto governed the conduct of his Majesty as well as every other prince of this illustrious house; upon those who have disregarded the opinion of the commons, neglected the admonitions of the representatives of his people who have thereby attempted to set up a new system of executive administration, which, wanting the confidence of this house, and being in defiance to our resolutions, must prove at once inadequate to its inefficiency, to the necessary objects of government, and dangerous, by its example, to the liberties of the people.

His Majesty's Speech from the Throne, in proroguing the late Parliament, previous to his dissolving it.

“ My lords and gentlemen,
ON a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of parliament: I feel it a duty which I owe to the constitution and to the country, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new parliament.

“ I trust that this means will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy division and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption, and with happier effect.

“ I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law, for the only end for which they were given, to the good of my people.”

Then the earl of Mansfield, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, speaker of the house of lords, by his Majesty's command, said,

“ My lords and gentlemen,
 “ It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next, to be here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next.”

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses, on the Meeting of the New Parliament, May 17, 1784.

“ My lords and gentlemen,
I Have the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the sense of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find that the exercise of the power entrusted to me by the constitution has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interest and welfare are always nearest my heart.”

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have ordered the estimate for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust to your zeal and affection to make such provisions for their further supply, and for the application of the sum granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

“ I sincerely lament every addition to the burthen of my people; but they will, I am persuaded, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of our national faith and our public credit.”

so essential to the power and prosperity of the state."

" My lords and gentlemen,

" The alarming progress of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail on every account to excite your attention. I must, at the same time, recommend to your most serious consideration, to frame such commercial regulations as may appear immediately necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the East India Company form an object of deliberation deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures as may be of lasting benefit to my people: I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by an uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

The humble Address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Mercurii, 19 Maii, 1784.

" Most gracious Sovereign,
 " **W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the

lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" Deeply sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, we desire to express satisfaction and gratitude, for the exercise of the powers vested in you by the constitution, your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recur to the sense of your people in a conjuncture when the situation of public affairs called loudly for that exertion.

" Animated with the true sentiments of loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, of attachment to our excellent constitution, and of regard for the public welfare, your Majesty may safely rest assured that we will enter upon the important objects of public business with temper and assiduity, and that we will prosecute them with all the dispatch of which their nature will admit.

" In pursuit of those objects which your Majesty has been pleased to recommend to our consideration, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall apply ourselves with industry to the stopping the alarming progress of frauds in the revenue; and that we shall be ready to co-operate, with the other branches of the legislature in framing such further commercial regulations as the present circumstances may require.

" Convinced, as we are, of the materials of the situation of the affairs of the East India Company, connected with the general interests of the country, and that it forms the most important subject of deliberation

ur Majesty may depend, applying our utmost attention to provide for the good government of our possessions in India, we will and anxiously weigh the merits of the measures we may propose, and have upon the inviolable constitution of Great Bri-

beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we have the satisfaction of your Majesty's care and affection for your subjects, and that the prosperity of the empire is the first object of our attention; which could not more fully manifested than in the resolution your Majesty has supported and maintained, in the balance, the rights and interests of every branch of the empire."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.
My lords,
Thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with great satisfaction every mark of your attachment to me, and your zeal for the public interests, and for the preservation of our most excellent constitution."
Similar address was presented by the House of Commons.

Vote on the East India Regulation Bill, 9th of August, 1784.

Content.

BECAUSE we think the principle of the bill false, unjust, unconstitutional; false, inasmuch as it provides no effectual remedy for the evils it affects to cure: as it indiscriminately condemns persons returning from In-

dia to furnish the means of accusation and persecution against themselves; and unconstitutional, because it establishes a new criminal court of judicature, in which the admission of incompetent evidence is expressly directed, and the subject is unnecessarily deprived of his most inestimable birthright, a trial by jury.

PORTLAND,
CARLISLE,
CHOLMONDELEY,
NORTHINGTON."

His Majesty's Speech at the close of the first Session of this Parliament, August 20th, 1784.

" My lords and gentlemen,
I Cannot close this session of parliament without returning you my warmest thanks for the eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and diligent attention to the public service.

" The happiest effects may be expected from the provisions which you have made for the better government of India, and from the institution of a tribunal so peculiarly adapted to the trial of offences committed in that distant country.

" I observe with great satisfaction the laws which you have passed for the preservation and improvement of the revenue. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to give them vigour and effect."

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the assistance which you have given me to prevent a growing arrear in

in

in the expences of my civil list, demand my particular thanks.

"I feel in common with you for the unavoidable burdens of my people.

"The importance of effectually supporting our national credit, after a long and exhausting war, can alone reconcile me to so painful a necessity. I trust the same consideration will enable my faithful subjects to meet it as they have uniformly done, with fortitude and patience."

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The definitive treaty which has been signed by the States General of the United Provinces, and the peace concluded in India as well as the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

"I trust, therefore, that after so laborious a session, it will not be found necessary to call you again together at a very early period.

"Many important objects with respect to our trade and commerce, which could not now be provided for, will naturally require your attention after the recess: and such regulations will, I trust, be framed, after a full investigation, as shall be found best calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of all parts of the empire."

Then the lord chancellor said,

"My lords and gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 26th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this pro-

clamation is accordingly pronounced to Tuesday the 25th day of October next.

Ratification of Peace by the British Congress, and their Recognition of the Loyalists, agree to the Fifth Article.

By the UNITED STATES, in Congress assembled,

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty: concluded and signed at Paris the 3d day of September, 1783, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of his Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; and the definitive articles are in the following.

And we the United States Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by certain resolutions under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify, confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof, engaging and promising that we would faithfully and faithfully perform and observe the same and never suffer the same to be violated by any one, or to be grieved in any manner, as it should be in our power: and I am sincerely disposed to carry the same into execution truly, honestly, and with good faith according to the intent and meaning of, we have thought proper, by this proclamation to notify the premisses.

citizens of these United States, by requiring and enjoining all magistrates, legislative, executive, and judicial, all military and naval offices, civil or military, whatever rank, degree, or condition, and all others the good citizens of every vocation and condition, that reverencing the resolutions entered into on this subject, under the authority of the United States, and the solemn bond by which their states are bound as an independent people, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good feeling which is every man's surest friend, in their several offices, professions, and vocations, they do hereby effect the said definitive resolutions, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly, and completely.

under our seal of the United States. Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFKIN, our President, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty-four, and of the reign of our said sovereign, the eighteenth.

HARLES THOMPSON, Secretary, in compliance with the 5th article of the treaty alluded to in the foregoing proclamation, they do hereby unanimously, nine states present, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the legislatures of their respective states, for the restitution of all lands, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to the subjects of the United States, and also of the rights, and properties of persons resident in districts which

were in possession of his Britannic majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1782, and the 14th day of January 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested, in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated.—And it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last-mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any person who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the said confiscation.

Letter from the King of Prussia to the States General, in favour of the Prince of Orange.

WE FREDERICK, &c. &c.

High and Mighty Lords,
YOUR High Mightinesses will be pleased to recollect that we have caused a memorial to be laid before

crave upon their freedom, grounded on the firmest basis, and so gloriously acquired.

What we have hitherto adduced, is self-evident, that it cannot admit of the least doubt, and therefore we do earnestly entreat your High Mightiness seriously to interpose your authority in the present troubles of the republic, and to take such measures as may tend in the first place to prohibit and repress the publication of those violent and dangerous libels, either against the Stadtholder, or even on either side, and punish those who may have wrote, or promoted such libels, as tending only to inflame the minds of the nation. On our part we shall take the most effectual steps in the neighbouring dominions, that by proper exertions, and legal prohibitions, a stop may be put to the prosecutions and indecent personalities levelled against the prince and his friends. In order, if possible, to stay in time the alarming progress of the spirit of innovation, and the dangerous train of civil dissensions which generally follows the former: to restore a proper confidence and harmony between the prince and his opposers; to maintain him in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the rights and prerogatives which he has hitherto enjoyed, not permitting his being deprived of any of them in an arbitrary manner, but rather restoring him to the enjoyment of

such as may have been unjustly taken from him; and providing henceforth the state affairs be managed of, and settled with in a satisfactory manner, as it is established by the ancient constitution of the United Provinces. It means the latter will soon lead to their wonted peace and tranquillity, and your Highness will be entitled to the restoration of every well-meaning citizen, and even of all Europe.

"We cannot, considering the situation of our dominions, our ancient connections with the republic, forbear feeling the most concern for the fate of this illustrious house of Orange, and the continuance of the Stadtholder which we never can tamely undergo any alteration. We therefore, that your Highness will take in good part the contents of this letter; and consider them as the advice of an old and sincere friend to the republic, and that your High Mightiness will not refuse to give it attention, as well as to what is laid hereafter before them by the minister at the Hague, the Thuijnmeir, whenever he shall be put in command from us.

"It is in full confidence that we remain

The good friend and neighbour
of your High Mightiness

(Signed) FAIR

APPENDIX

ADIX to the CHRONICLE.

For 1785.

*Mr. Blanchard's Flight
lish Channel, with Dr.
ether with Two Let-
same Gentlemen after
the Calais.*

On January 7, the
ing N. N. W. very
the sky clear, Mr.
accompanied by Dr.
his departure for the
his balloon, from the
Three guns were
castle at nine in the
the flag was hoisted
of the first gun, as a
aeronauts were pre-
the balloon. About
before its ascension, a
was fired, as a signal that
and voyagers were
The balloon was
led by one o'clock;
which ascended with it
mer voyages, was as-
irageous and intrepid
their seats; the oars
in the last voyages,
the boat; nine bags
a French edition of
his voyage with Mr.
large inflated bladder,

containing a number of letters from
people of the first distinction in this
country, to several of the French
nobility, a compass, and some phi-
losophical instruments, a small bot-
tle of brandy, two beautiful silk en-
signs, English and French, a few
biscuits, and two cork jackets, made
the whole of their cargo. Mr.
Blanchard had adapted an appa-
ratus to sustain himself and friend,
without the boat, which weighed
sixty-four pounds, if they should
have occasion for an addition of le-
vity upon the voyage. The bal-
loon was filled in about two hours
and a half, and the process con-
ducted by Mr. Blanchard, and Mr.
Decker, of Berwick Street, Soho.—
They ascended at 13 minutes past
one, close to the large gun, well
known by the name of Queen Anne's
pocket pistol. Mr. Blanchard kept
the balloon in exact equilibrium for
a considerable time. The greatest
silence reigned among the nume-
rous concourse of spectators, until
Mr. Blanchard had got so far from
the cliff as to be over the sea. He
stood erect in the car, and saluted
the spectators most gracefully, by
bowing, taking off his hat, and
[R] 2 waving

showing his ensign. He was then cheered by the loudest acclamations.

The balloon continued its route in the horizontal direction, then appeared to rise; and at one time the balloon was so low, as apparently to touch the sea; then rose again, and was seen much above the cliffs on the French coast, and disappeared in the horizon far beyond them. The balloon reached the continent between Calais and Boulogne; was seen by glasses from the English shore till ten minutes past three, far over the land; and an account was brought by a king's cutter, at five o'clock, that the balloon descended at 25 minutes past three, at Panni. Mr. Blanchard was in the highest spirits at his departure. It was exceeding cold. He wore his great coat. Dr. Jefferies was in a light sailor's dress.

No certain accounts have as yet been received from France of their arrival, but there is not the least doubt entertained at Dover of the balloon having crossed the channel, as the French coast could be clearly discovered as well as the balloon. This is the sixth voyage performed by Mr. Blanchard in this balloon, and one of the most singular and bold attempts ever made by man. Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies have the honour of being the first aerial mariners.

Mr. Blanchard has taken with him to France letters from the prince of Wales, the dukes of Devonshire, and many of the nobility, to madame de Polignac, comtesse d'Artois, the duc de Chartres, and most of the principal personages of the French court.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. dated Calais, Jan. 8, 1785.

"Heaven has crowned our most wishes with success; I describe to you the magnificence of our voyage. When about mid-night, and at a high elevation had such a prospect of the coast as surpasses my descriptive powers; when two-thirds over, we expended the whole of our bread. At about five or six miles from the French coast, we were again rapidly towards the sea, on that occasion my noble *little captain* obeyed orders, and set the example, beginning to strip our aerial car of our silk and finery. Then giving us sufficient release, we cut one wing, then the other; which I was obliged to unscrew and cast away our *monnet*; yet still approaching the sea very fast, the boats being much alarmed. We, though unwillingly, cast first one anchor, then the other, after which, my little hero snatched and threw away his coat (and coat). On this I was constrained to follow his example. We stripped, and cast away his trunks. We put on our cork jackets; were, God knows how; but as dry as grigs, to think how we splutter in the water. We fixed cord, &c. to mount to the upper story, and I believe that we, as tho' inspired, felt no want of confidence of success in the end. Luckily, at this instant, the mercury beginning to fall in the barometer, and we soon rose much higher than ever before, made a most beautiful and rapid descent into France, exactly at five o'clock. We entered rising

t, that the arch we de-
ht us down just twelve
ie country, when we
ost tranquilly into the
forest *De Felmores*, al-
d as the trees, not an
or rope left, no anchor,
ellie to help us, nor a
a several miles. My
aptain begged for all
to stop at the top
e I could reach. I suc-
ed my comprehension,
ld have laughed to see
out a coat of any sort,
rd assisting at the *valve*,
ng the top of a lofty
balloon playing to and
holding almost too fe-
t for my arms. It took
minutes to let out air
lieve the balloon with-
Ve soon heard the wood
with footmen, horse-
d received every polli-
e from them. I was
unted, and had a fine
ven miles. We were
be chateau or seat of
odrouin, where we re-
polite attention, and
ough a noble suite of
to partake of an ele-
ment, &c. and at nine
; away in an elegant
six horses, but under a
t we would call at the
Ar. Brounot, at *Araing-*
we staid about an hour,
off again as before to-
s, where we arrived be-
and two o'clock this
k was surprised to find
ies of access; five very
bridges, &c. the guards
t, but had all orders to
the commandant hav-
or us. We visited him,
very politely received;

but the attentions of Mr. Mouron
and his family exceeded all descrip-
tion. This morning the mayor,
governor, commandant, the officers
in a body, the king's attorney ge-
neral, &c. have been to pay us a
congratulatory visit; and we have
been complimented as they compli-
ment the king alone, by sending us
the wine of the city. A patent is
now making out to make my cap-
tain a citizen of Calais. We are
receiving honours and attentions
much above our merit."

To the above account we have
authority to add, that the corpora-
tion of Calais have come to a resolu-
tion of erecting a monument to
perpetuate the memory of the two
intrepid aeronauts.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Blanchard,
dated Calais, Jan. 8.*

"We arrived here safe and well,
and are at this moment with Mr.
Mouron, to whose house we came
last night. At the instant of my
writing to you, the magistrates are
busy in preparing a patent to make
me a citizen of Calais. To this
singular honour, they have added
that of sending me the wine of the
city, a compliment paid only to
royalty, and inviting me to a pub-
lic dinner. I cannot express my
feelings on those marks of favour,
which honour me far more high-
ly than my feeble efforts have de-
served.

"Mr. le commandant, who had
so politely attended our arrival, and
made the gates of the city to be
opened to us, has behaved in a man-
ner not less flattering. They drew
out their cannon to salute us imme-
diately on our appearing above the
French coast; and I can scarcely
finish this short billet, so eager am

ther to felicitate me on an event which has doubtless been attended with much danger, for we were two hours in the sea, and had never reached hither but by stripping ourselves of all our clothes. By the next post I will give you a more exact and circumstantial detail.

"I am, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

Resolution and Address to the People of Ireland, by the Irish Delegates.

The following AUTHENTIC PAPER has been published by the IRISH CONGRESS since their last adjournment.

National Assembly of Delegates, for promoting a more equal representation of the people in parliament, held in Dublin on Thursday, the 20th of January, 1785, and from thence continued till Friday, the 4th of February following, pursuant to adjournment from the 27th of October, 1784.

A MOTION being made and seconded, that a printed paper, entitled, "A United Address from the Society for Constitutional Information, to the People of Great Britain and Ireland," be now read; and the question being put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative, the paper was read accordingly.

Resolved unanimously, That the said address, as relating to a parliamentary reform, comes properly within the consideration of this assembly.

Resolved unanimously, That the said address appears to be intended to promote and defend the rights

of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland conjointly.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this assembly, that the expressions of affectionate regard and common interest between the two kingdoms, contained in said address, demand grateful applause, and the kindest acknowledgments on the part of the people of Ireland; and that it appears to be the wish of the people of Ireland, and equally for the advantage of both kingdoms, that such sentiments of mutual friendship should be universally cherished between the two countries:

Resolved therefore unanimously, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the said Society, as a token of the grateful and brotherly regards towards them, entertained by the assembly of Delegates appointed for the promoting a parliamentary reform in Ireland.

Resolved unanimously, That sufficient number of copies of the following address be printed, and that the same be published in Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved unanimously, That the president have power to convene the assembly prior to the day of adjournment, if occasion shall require.

Resolved unanimously, That thanks of this assembly be given our worthy president, William Sharman, esq; for his very upright, able, and spirited conduct in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That thanks of this assembly be given Simon Isaac, esq; our worthy member, for his very proper and impartial conduct as chairman of the committee.

Resolved unanimously, That thanks of this assembly be given our worthy member, John Tallant, esq; for his very proper and impartial conduct as chairman of the committee.

sq; for acting as secre-
his proper conduct
to this assembly.

nanimously, That this
ow adjourn till Wed-
ch of April next, then
relia. *

PLE of IRELAND.

assembly of delegates,
; a parliamentary re-
eliberated with care,
warmest zeal, upon
eferred to our confi-
have, therefore, con-
ves for the present,
ing and reducing in-
the materials which
erto been able to col-
to a future meeting
y of affording fur-
nscious at the same
h must be referred to

cherish an affection-
t to his majesty, and
his paternal attention
of his subjects, trust-
ajesty's councils and
parliament, will de-
tual means to gratify
peaceable and loyal

a due respect to the
e laws, and the dig-
niture.

hose kind sentiments
Great Britain, which
to this country, and
o subsist between as-
ause of freedom.

attention to those
ch have called forth
awakened the ex-
at Britain; and re-
his country labours
normous and com-
tion.

Your right to a controul over
your representatives, by frequency
of election, has been infringed.—
Oaths are multiplied upon electors,
whilst the consciences of the elect-
ed are left at large. Your counties
groan under aristocratic combina-
tions and, even if they were free,
their members compose but a fifth,
whilst a few individuals nominate a
large majority of the representative
body. The freedom of your cities
has been undermined by **p**erersion
of their charters; and **t**heir inde-
pendence is oppressed by a multi-
tude of fraudulent electors. Places
and pensions are the **r**ewards of
apostacy. Your boroughs are be-
come the property of individuals,
which they notoriously barter for
gain, and a price is thus set on the
rights of a people.

If these enormities be not cor-
rected, the house of commons may
in time become so degraded by ve-
nality, and disfigured by innova-
tion, that the best administration
may find corruption a necessary
engine of government. The ra-
pacity of your representatives may
prey upon the earnings of your in-
dustry. The protectors of your
rights may receive the wages of
treachery. The trustees of the peo-
ple may become the partisans of
factious nobles. The prerogative
of the crown, and the liberty of the
subject, may be equally overwhelm-
ed, and the house of commons may
at length cease to be the represen-
tative of the people.

We conjure you to look back to
the glory of your former successes;
and we solemnly remind you, that
the sacred honour of the nation is
pledged for the attainment of a par-
liamentary reform; without that,
the accomplishment of this great

object, your commercial interests, are insecure, and the independence of your legislature but a name.

You have sent us to consult upon the means of redressing your grievances. We have told you the progress of our deliberations; we exhort you to recollect, that upon yourselves depends the completion of your wishes. Shun the extremes of temerity and indolence. Keep alive the spirit, but let prudence regulate the activity of your zeal. Believe, for you feel it, that patri-
mism exists; be warned, but not seduced; by the example of those, who have usurped your rights; nor think that the dignity of constitutional assemblies can be degraded by the mockery of men who add insult to oppression. Reward with your favour, and encourage with your confidence, those who have stood forward in your cause, from the threats of unconstitutional power, which endeavours to subdue the unconquerable spirit of a free people. Informed of what the laws permit, neither transgress their bounds, nor distrust their protection. Lawyers may cavil about forms, but your rights are unalienable, and redress is in your power. Cunning, cabal, and violence, are opposed to prudence, union, and perseverance. Time shall lead us to success; and we shall wear those honours well, which we shall have obtained by honourable exertions.

This struggle for their liberties will inform the minds, and fortify the hearts of Irishmen; and what they shall have obtained, they will have sense to perceive, and resolution to preserve, the blessings of a free constitution. Teach posterity, that temper and firmness can produce what in other countries has been accomplished by blood. Persevere,

therefore, unless you wear mockery of the world, and have your triumph of yest come the reproach of to-day.

W. SHARMAN, P.
J. T. ASHENHURST

Particulars relative to the Death of M. Pilatre de Rozon, who perished in Balloon's taking Fire, &c. were at the Height of 18 of a Mile from the Earth

Wednesday, Jan

A BALLOON was from Boulogne, in which took up Monsieur Rosiere, and another gentleman. When they were at an height, the balloon took fire the cords by which the balloon depended, and the above were dashed to pieces in too shocking to mention.

Extract of a Letter to Mr. Dever, dated, Boulogne, 1785.

"As you will naturally be desirous to know the particular unhappy fate of our two who perished this morn may depend on the folk which I was an eye-witness to. At a quarter past 11 ascended, and for the first minutes appeared to take possible direction; when, secondly, they appeared to then took a direction towards Portee; then a confusion, and at about three of a mile's height the whole flamed, from the fire of a soldier, and fell with incredible velocity on Huitville Warren.

an unfortunate adventures and, instantly on their fall, with his thighs both broke, violent contusion on his . he was dead before his , apparently. Romain had s legs broken, and most of s disjointed, but breathed moments, and uttered the ation, *O Jesus!* and instantly

cuse me; the subject has so me, that I can say no more. were faggots and staves all he gallery, and the fire ac- lew about the gallery at the t of their ascension. The cene lasted about fifty mi-

unfortunate M. Pilatre de , was the person that ven- rst to sail through the unex- fields of air, in company with rlande at Paris; it is a mis- sion that M. Montgolfier ended with a balloon; true at he invented, but did not mself with one *off terra firma*.

three months ago, a new n was opened at Paris, under tion of the royal family and of France. called Rosiere's n, for, independent of his aerostation, he was a man of dinary knowledge and sci- and his love and ardent de- improving aerostation, may to have been the cause of sh: his machine a Carolo alhier, was constructed in the ng method—in order to try experiment he made a small , filled with inflammable air, he fixed topmost, suspended ch was an enormous Mont- (a balloon of rarified air) to which, he was obliged to

carry up a fire suspended to that as well as the gallery, which was the cruel cause of the very melancholy disaster; the whole apparatus was above 70 feet high, and formed in its ascension an astonishing spec- tacle.

It seems agreed that they came down to the ground alive, notwith- standing the altitude, and the re- ceived opinion of the probability of the contrary, for they fell in a per- pendicular position, as it proved in the dreadful fractures of their legs, from the violent concussion on the ground. Besides, a man who was working in a field, heard Mont. de Romain say something in his de- scent through a speaking trumpet, but what, he could not tell. In the history of human calamities and tragical events, one can scarcely be produced more truly shocking, more awfully impressive than this.—Ro- siere's fate is lamented by every one here, as he conciliated the af- fections of all by the urbanity and elegance of his manners; he was a scholar and a scientific character, and high in favour with the king of France. His mutilated remains, with those of his companion, were interred a few hours after the acci- dent, at the village near which they lost their lives.—A doctrinal lesson in their fate is held out to those who may in future be tempted to such useless achievements, of no benefit to mankind or themselves. Let such, when they conceive the idea of navigating an element, never intended to be so by man, remem- ber the fate of Icarus and Phaeton, but more so the real fall of Pilatre de Rosiere!

EPI TAPH E.

*Cy git le brave De Rozier,
Qui d'un ballon, fut le premier,
Diriger*

*D'un air le marche rapide ;
Il fut heureux ; il fut vaillant ;
Mais maintenant la mort avide
Du ballon fait son monument.*

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE
ABOVE.

Sacred to thee, Rosiere, this stone,
Who first th' advent'rous art
essay'd,
To rule at will the swift balloon,
Amidst the ambient air dis-
play'd ;
When from Death's store a cruel
dart was sent,
To make thy Acroblast thy Monu-
ment !

M. Pilatre de Rosiere was in Eng-
land a fortnight ago, and dined at
Lord Orford's, at Beckheath, in
company with Mr. Blanchard, on
the King's birth-day, and he left
London with the Marquis de la Ri-
sonfort, whom he had promised
should accompany him in his expe-
dition across the channel: but on
his arrival at Boulogne, M. Rosiere
insisted on a prior promise of ac-
companying him, and thus the
Marquis may think his better stars
that he has escaped this horrible dis-
aster. A monument has been erect-
ed by the king of France's order,
on the spot where M. Rosiere de-
scended in his first expedition, and
we hear another monument is to be
erected at Boulogne, in memory of
this too cruel catastrophe.

M. Pilatre de Rosiere ascended
with different balloons in the pre-
sence of the kings of France and
Sweden, emperor of Germany, and
prince Henry of Prussia, and it was
his intention, on his arrival in Eng-
land, after crossing the sea, to have
made several experiments in Lon-
don. He was a gentleman of con-

siderable fortune, and very mod-
estly med by the scientific all over
Europe.

M. Pilatre de Rosiere was born in
Franche Comté. He was placed
as an apprentice to an apothecary
from whom he soon ran away to
Paris, finding his genius superior to
so retired a situation. He com-
menced the study of natural philo-
sophy and physic, and, having ac-
quired reputation, became an ob-
ject of royal attention, and was hon-
oured by the king's commands to
make the first ascent in a Montgo-
fier, constructed by the order, and
at the expence of his majesty. He
succeeded to his wish, and ob-
tained a very handsome pension, and
several honourable and lucrative
employments. The king having sug-
gested a wish that he should cross
the channel from Boulogne, he re-
paired to that place in the winter
and constructed a balloon at his ma-
jesty's expence.—He had waited at
that place several months for a fa-
vourable wind, and there fell in
love with a young lady (a Miss Dy-
er, a great fortune in Yorkshire)
sent from England to learn the
French language, and very lately
returned home. His apprehension
that her charms might produce the
same effect in England induced him
immediately to follow her, and he
obtained the approbation of her
friends, who, on enquiry, finding
the connection would be advanta-
geous and honourable, consented it
should take place immediately on
his return to England. Every ten-
der mind must partake of the dis-
tress this poor young lady will feel
from so horrid a catastrophe, when
it comes to her knowledge.

The unfortunate Pilatre de Ro-
siere, a few days previous to his last
departure

for France, sat for his
Russell, by which cir-
a very striking likeness
of that celebrated phi-

*from Dr. Burney's Account
Commemoration of Handel,
1784.*

the general rehearsal in
the abbey*, more than 500
at admission, in spite of
labour to prevent it.
rested the idea of turning
less of the public to some
account for the charity,
the price of admission at
one shilling each person. The
and astonishment of the au-
the great effects of this
event, were not without
; for the public in general
manifest much eagerness in
tickets until after this re-
hearsal Friday May 21, which was
to have astonished even
performers themselves. But the
event became so interesting
and favourable rumour, and the
price of tickets so great, that it
was necessary to close the
subscription; which was done so
early, that Dr. Burney, on
May 24th, could not obtain of
the managers tickets of any kind,
on any terms, for some friends,
neglected to give in their
subscriptions.

Many families and individuals
resorted to the capital, that
the church was never so full so late in
the year, except at the coronation.

Many of the performers came un-
solicited, from the remotest parts of
the kingdom, at their own expence.

Foreigners, particularly the
French, must have been astonished
at so numerous a band, moving in
such exact measure, without the as-
sistance of a Coryphæus to beat time.
Roussseau says, that "the more
time is beaten, the less it is kept."
Certain it is, that the fury of the
musical genera increasing with the
confusion of his troops, he becomes
more violent, and his gesticulations
more ridiculous, in proportion to
their disorder. The celebrated
Lulli may be said to have beat him-
self to death; for in regulating
with his cane a *Ye Deum*, for the
recovery of Lewis XIV. in 1686, he
wounded his foot in so violent a
manner, that it mortified, and he
expired at the age of fifty-four.

This is the first instance of any
numerous band performing without
the assistance of a *manu-ductor* to
regulate the measure. The totality
of sound seemed to proceed from one
voice and one instrument.

These effects will be long remem-
bered by the present public, per-
haps to the disadvantage of all other
choral performances; run the risk
of being doubted by all but those
who heard them; and the present
description of being pronounced
fabulous, should it survive the pre-
sent generation.

The Five Performances.

Dr. Burney, in remarking on the
first day's performance, says, such
stillness reigned, as perhaps never
happened before in so large an as-

The commemoration of Handel is now intended to return annually, and
the years 1784 and 5 have so nearly resembled each other, both with respect to
the industry of the performers we shall give this one account as

sensibly; and the midnight hour was never sounded in more perfect tranquillity, than every note of these compositions. During his travels in Europe, he never observed so much curiosity excited, attention bestowed, or satisfaction glow, in the countenances of those present, as on this occasion. The effects were such as modern times have never before experienced. The choral power of harmonic combinations affected some to tears and fainting; while others were melted and enrapt by the exquisite sweetness of single sounds. When the doctor happened to turn his eyes from the performers, he saw nothing but tears of extasy, and looks of wonder and delight.

At the second performance at the Pantheon, the audience were neither so attentive, nor so willing to be pleased, as at the abbey; though the band this night consisted of two hundred of the most select performers, with the addition of Signior Pacchierotti.

On the third day, when Mara was performing the affecting air with which the third part of the Messiah is opened, there was no eye within Dr. Burney's view which did not

"Silently a gentle tear let fall."

At the rehearsal of the fourth performance, upwards of 800 paid half a guinea each for admission.

During the fourth performance, at the second strain in the chorus in Esther, "Earth tremble," &c. there is a grandeur of expression and effect, which, as it was the first time Dr. Burney had heard it performed, acted on his feelings in a very uncommon manner.

* Count Beñincasi is a Venetian nobleman, whose authority in the musical world stands very high.

The company of the fifth day seemed of a higher class than had yet appeared. In this performance, when the whole chorus from each side of the orchestra, joined by all the instruments, burst out, "Hail the King of Glory;" the effect was so admirable, that tears came into the eyes of several of the performers; neither was this effect superficial, or confined to the orchestra.

For accuracy of execution, and grandeur of effect, the three last performances merited still warmer praise than the two first.

*Extract from Count Beñincasi's
Letter to Dr. Burney.*

"I shall long have before my eyes that beautiful temple, whose pointed vaults ascend to Heaven; that immense crowd of the most beautiful and wealthy inhabitants of the first city in the universe; the interesting spectacle of a royal family, whose beauty charms, and whose goodness captivates, every eye and heart; and that prodigious orchestra, which never before had existence on the earth; and which, by its admirable arrangement, seemed, like music itself, to descend from the skies.

"Since the inexhaustible riches and variety of harmony were first displayed, I believe that it has not been possible, till now, to assemble upwards of 500 musicians; and which is still more extraordinary without impeding, by their number, the most accurate and finished execution."

Though

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [333

h upwards of 500 musicians employed in the Messiah, yet the musical strength of this ; that it could have furnish- equal number for the other the abbey, with Giardini, mon, Salomon, &c. &c. at ad.

decayed Musicians, and their Families.

urney, in an appendix gives unt of the Musical Fund, in- in 1738, for the support of l musicians and their fami-

ously to the grand accession onmemoration money, the had been honoured with but unctions. In 1758, Mr.

a professional subscriber, hed to it 100l.; in 1760, Mr. n ditto 50l.; in 1782, Mr. s, a merchant and honorary er, 50l.; but the chief be- as from Handel, who left ety 1000l.

society, in 45 years, accu- a capital of 12,000l. South uities and three per cents, paying their indigent bre- and their families 24,814l. he society pays at present s. 8d. a month, or 790l. a

ommemoration has increas- capital to 22,000l. South uities and three per cents; scertain an income of 678l. exclusive of benefit or tub- os.

Money received, in consequence of Five Commemoration Musi- performances. From Dr. Bar- nament.

ived the first Westminster-

abbey, Wednesday.

May 26. 1784 — 2966 5 0

Second perform-
ance in the Pantheon,

Thursday, May 27 1690 10 0

Third perform-
ance in the abbey,

Saturday, May 29 2625 1 0

Fourth perform-
ance, Thurs. June 3 1603 7 0

Fifth performance,
Saturday, June 5 2117 17 0

At three several re-
hearials in Westmin-
ster-abbey and Pan-
theon — 944 17 10

His Majesty's most
gracious donation 525 0 0

By sale of printed
books of the words 262 15 0

Whole receipts 12,736 12 10

Disbursement of Sums expended and appropriated to Charitable Pur- poses.

To Mr. James
Wyatt, for building
in the abbey and the
Pantheon — 1969 12 0

Mr. Ashley, for
payment of the band,
&c. — — 1976 17 0

Rent and illumi-
nation of the Pan-
theon — — 155 16 0

Advertising in
town and country
papers — — 236 19 0

Printing books of
the words — — 289 2 0

Door-keepers 102 1 6

Use of the organ 100 9 9

High and petty
costables — — 100 5 0

Gratifications, — 167 5 0

Engraving cheques

and

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and tickets, striking medals, drawings, guards, porters, and sundry incidents	351	8	10
To the society for decayed musicians	6000	0	0
To the Westminster hospital	1000	0	0
In the hands of Redmond Simpson, sub-treasurer, to answer subsequent demands	286	6	6
Whole disbursement, errors excepted	12,736	12	10

REDMOND SIMPSON.

LIST OF THE DIRECTORS.

Earl of Exeter,
Earl of Uxbridge.
Earl of Sandwich.
Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.
Sir Richard Jebb, bart.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

Dr. Benjamin Cooke.
Dr. Samuel Arnold.
Red. Simpson, esq.
T. S. Dupuis, esq.
Mr. John Jones.
Mr. Theo. Aylward.
Mr. Wm. Parsons.
Mr. Edward Ayrton.

CONDUCTOR, Joah Bates, esq.

The following is a List of the principal performers.

INSTRUMENTAL.

First violins. — Mess. Hay, Cramer, Richards, and 46 assistants. 49
Second violins. — Mess. Borghi, Dance, and 50 assistants. 52
Tenors, — Mr. Napier, right

side; Mr. Hackwood, left side, and 30 assistants. —

Oboes. — Mess. Vincent, Fischer, Eifert, Parke, and 8 assistants. —

Second oboes. — Mess. Arnold, Cornish, and 12 assistants. —

Flutes. — Mr. Buckley, and 6 more —

Violoncellos, — Mess. Crodill, Cervetto, Paxton, Mara, and 26 assistants. —

Bassoons. — Mess. Baumgarten, Hogg, Lyon, Parkinson, and 21 assistants. —

D. Bassoon. — Mr. Ashley.

D. Basses. — Mess. Gariboldi, Rd. Sharp, Clagget, Pasquali, and 14 assistants. —

Trumpets. — Mess. Serjeant, Jenkins, Vinicomb, and 17 assistants. —

Trombones. — Mess. Zinck, Miller, and Neibuker —

Horns. — Mr. English, and 11 more —

Drums. — Mr. Nelson, and 3 more. —

D. Drums. — Mr. Ashbridge

VOCAL PERFORMERS.

Cantos. — Madam Mara, Miss Harwood, Cantelo, Abrams, S. Abrams, Sign. Bartolini, Pacchierotti, and 15 assistants. —

Altos — Reverend M. Clark, Mess. Dyne, Knyvett, and 48 assistants. —

Tenors. — Mess. Harrison, Norris-Oxford, Corse-Salisbury, and 63 assistants. —

Basses. — Mess. Champness, Reinhold, Sign. Tasca, Mr. Matthews, and 65 assistants. —

Total of the band

India Meeting, on the Irish Resolutions, March 9.

A meeting of the West India planters and merchants, held about ten days ago, for the purpose of considering the proposals respecting the final commercial settlement with Ireland, it determined that a committee be appointed, to take such measures as should appear to them for preventing any mischiefs, which might arise from the importation of West India produce through the medium of Ireland. A committee was accordingly appointed; at their first meeting resolved, in the most respectful way of obtaining information, that a deputation from them should wait upon him, to know what regulations or restrictions he proposed making, which would prevent prejudice to their bodies. The deputation waited upon him, and were told that he had not formed any regulations in this business; but that he wished to have such as they could prepare. Accordingly, the committee was directed to prepare such regulations as they thought best calculated to effect the proposed object; which the committee, after considering the subject for some time, came to the following resolution: Resolved, in the sub-committee of last Saturday.

Resolved, "That after the most deliberate and mature consideration, this committee cannot suggest or point out any restrictions and regulations sufficient, in their opinion, to prevent the pernicious effects which will arise from the importation of West India produce into Great Britain, through the medium of Ireland."

This resolution was reported to the standing committee, who, after considerable debate, and long consideration, agreed to it, and confirmed it on Monday last, and of consequence came to a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that an humble petition from the West India planters and merchants, should be forthwith presented to the house of commons, stating their alarms and apprehensions on the subject of the commercial adjustment between Great Britain and Ireland; and praying that so much of the said commercial adjustment, as proposes to allow the importation of West India produce, raw, or manufactured, from Ireland into Great Britain may not pass into a law; but that the privilege of supplying her own markets with the produce of her own colonies, may be preserved inviolate to this country; and that the petitioners may, if necessary, be permitted to be heard by

The committee appointed by the general meeting of West India planters and merchants, to attend the proceedings of parliament in the Irish business, propose necessary regulations and restrictions from time to time, to the lord of the Exchequer, consists of the twelve following persons; viz. Sir John Lubbock, member for Liverpool; Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, late member for Suffolk; Mr. Beckford, member for Arundel; Mr. Fuller, agent for Africa; Mr. Neave, governor of the Bank; Mr. B. Long, Mr. Boddington, directors of the Bank; Mr. J. Hankey; Mr. Bryan Edwards, Mr. Edmonds; Mr. Vaughan; and Mr. Spotswood.

counsel.

counsel, at the bar of the house, in support of their said petition."

March 18th.

The following are the several Regulations and Restrictions proposed by way of Queries, to Mr. Pitt, by the deputation from the West India body, on Sunday Morning last, the 13th, with Mr. Pitt's answers to them respectively.

It being the opinion of the general meeting of West India planters and merchants, that the resolutions of the Irish house of commons will open the door for the clandestine importation of foreign West India produce into Great Britain, unless proper regulations and restrictions are established to prevent it;

The committee deputed by them to confer with Mr. Pitt on the subject, beg leave to submit to his consideration the following queries, to which they request the favour of his answer, that they may make a report to the general meeting for their concurrence.

I. Whether we may depend upon having such regulations for the West Indies, as may be necessary to prevent the introduction of foreign West India produce into and from our islands?

Answer. Yes, *as far as depends upon Mr. Pitt.*

II. Whether we may depend upon the Navigation Laws being complied with in Ireland respecting ships coming from the Islands, so that none but such as are *bona fide* British or Irish, or made free according to the regulations in Great Britain for that purpose, be admitted into Ireland?

Answer. The Navigation Act is

already in force. Mr. Pitt *has no doubt* that what new regulations may be necessary will be complied with.

III. Whether we can depend on having the same regulations at the Custom-house in Ireland, as are in force in Great Britain, respecting certificates from the islands, and any other regulations that are adopted or may be thought necessary for preventing the importation of foreign West India produce into both countries?

Answer. Mr. Pitt will take care that effectual measures shall be *proposed* for that purpose.

IV. Whether we may depend on British and foreign West India produce being at all times imported into Ireland upon duties respectively equal to those paid in Great Britain; and that the same in Ireland for these purposes shall be made permanent?

Answer. He has *no reason to doubt* of its being done.

V. Whether we can depend upon the same regulations with respect to the export of refined sugars from Ireland as from Great Britain, in order to prevent the smuggling of such into Great Britain, after the bounty is obtained? And,

VI. Whether we can depend upon Ireland adopting our regulations now in force against smuggling vessels?

Answer. He *imagines* there will be no difficulty to either of the two above regulations.

VII. Whether the above regulations cannot be made upon such footing that any infraction of them taking place on the part of Ireland the present concessions made on the part of Great Britain, respect

the India trade, shall also

YES.

*An Address to the different
owners in Ireland, was
agreed to at a Meeting
of the Council of the Chamber of
the City of Dublin,
on June the 9th.*

Council of the chamber of
commerce of the city of Dub-
lin, with the most anxious
and twenty resolutions,
recently passed the British
Commons, relative to a
arrangement with this
and which appear to
likely to affect in a very
degree the rights and
Ireland, take this pub-
of earnestly recommend-
brethren in the several
ports and throughout

the kingdom, to lose no time in
taking the said resolutions into the
most serious consideration, to the
end that they may be prepared, as
soon as possible, to lay their senti-
ments thereon, in the most respect-
ful manner, before the parliament
of Ireland. And the council take the
liberty of suggesting the propriety
of immediate petitions to the house
of commons, expressive of the ear-
nest wishes of the merchants and
traders of Ireland, that the said
resolutions may not be precipitated
through that honourable assembly;
and as every opportunity had been
allowed to the merchants and man-
ufacturers of the sister kingdom to
urge their opinions to their repre-
sentatives. humbly intreating that
equal opportunities may be given to
those of Ireland: and therefore most
earnestly praying that the said reso-
lutions be not adopted during this
session of parliament.

A GENERAL LIST

OF THE

DISEASES and CASUALTIES,

From DECEMBER 14, 1784, to DECEMBER 13, 1785.

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
A Bortive and Still-born	660	20	B IT by a mad dog
Abcess	2	5	Broken limbs
Aged	1355	149	Bruised
Ague	8	79	Burnt
Apoplexy and Sud-		21	Choked
den	234	6	Drowned
Asthma and Phthi-		5	Excessive drinking
fic	316	1	Executed
Bedridden	11	1	Found Dead
Bleeding	10		Frighred
Bloody Flux	4	5	Killed by Falls a
Bursten and Rup-		1999	several other A
ture	7	10	cidents
Cancer	40	4	Killed themselves
Canker		2	Murdered
Chicken Pox			Overlaid
Childbed	161	7	Poisoned
Cholic, Gripes, Twist-			Scalded
ing of the Guts	15	1	Shot
Cold		398	Smothered
Consumption	4569	65	Starved
Convulsions	4552		Suffocated
Cough and Hooping-			
Cough	194		Total
Diabetes			
Dropfy	805		
Evil	8		
Fever, malignant Fe-			
ver, Scarlet Fever,			
Spotted Fever, and			
Purples	2310		
Fistula	6		
Flux	11		
French Pox	42		
Gout	52		
Gravel, Stone, and			
Strangury	30		
Grief	4		
Head Ach	3		
Headmouldshot, horse-			
shoe-head, and Wa-			
ter in the Head	22		
Jaundice	63		
Imposthume	1		
Inflammation	205		
Itch			
Leprosy	3		
Lethargy	1		
Livergrown	3		
Lunatic	44		
Melanch			
Miscarriage			
Mortification			
Paisy			
Pleurisy			
Quinsey			
Rash			
Rheumatism			
Rickets			
Rising of the Lights			
Scald Head			
Scurvy			
Small Pox			
Sore Throat			
Sores and Ulcers			
St. Anthony's Fire			
Stoppage in the Sto-			
mach			
Surfeit			
Swelling			
Teech			
Thrush			
Tympany			
Vomiting and loose-			
nels			
Worms			

Christened { Males 9085 Buried { Males 9447 } Increased in the Buried
 Females 8834 Females 9472 } this Year 1091.

Total Males and Females Christened 17919. — Total Males and Females Buried 891

Died under Two Years	6177	- Thirty and Forty	1772	- Eighty and Ninety
Between Two and Five	1626	- Forty and Fifty	1566	- Ninety and a Hundred
— Five and Ten	716	- Fifty and Sixty	1586	A Hundred
— Ten and Twenty	653	- Sixty and Seventy	1399	A Hundred and One
— Twenty and Thirty	1481	- Seventy and Eighty	1019	A Hundred and Three

Following authentic Extracts from the Corn-Register, are taken from
accounts collected from the Custom-House Books, and delivered to
John James Catherwood, by Authority of Parliament.

Account of the Quantities of all Corn and Grain exported from, and im-
ported into England and Scotland, with the Bounties and Drawbacks paid,
the Duties received thereon, for one Year, ended the 5th of January,
1786.

E X P O R T E D.

1785.		British. Quarters.	Foreign. Quarters.	Bounties and Draw backs paid.
ENGLAND.				
—	—	65,213	6,212	£. s. d.
Flour	—	59,564	116	
—	—	12,492	397	
—	—	58,427	108	22,465 17 0½ Bo.
—	—	91,042	—	
—	—	13,120	1,605	207 1 6 Dr.
al	—	495	33	
—	—	6,323	240	
—	—	6,482	2,339	
OTLAND.				
—	—	569		
Flour	—	911		
—	—	274		
—	—	12,192	—	3,848 8 10 Bo.
—	—	4,770		
—	—	4,940		
al	—	5,080		
Pease, &c.	—	460		
—	—	4,678		

I M P O R T E D.

1785.		Quarters.	Duties received.
ENGLAND.			£. s. d.
—	—	85,796	
Flour	—	11,778	
—	—	28,738	
—	—	63,666	
—	—	281,018	6,249 15 6
al	—	4,431	
—	—	9,355	
—	—	6,736	
Wheat	—	15	

1785.	Quintals.	Duties received.
SCOTLAND.		
Wheat —	13,277	£. s. d.
Wheat Flour —	12	
Rye —	27	
Barley —	3,547	1,119 1 8
Oats —	57,031	
Oatmeal —	50,958	
Pease and Beans —	722	

The following is an account of the average prices of corn in England and Wales, by the standard Winchester bushel, for the year 1785.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 2½	3 6	3 0	2 1¼	3 10

N. B. The prices of the finest and coarsest sorts of grain generally exceed and reduce the average price as follows, viz.

Wheat.	Five.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Per bushel, 6d.	5d.	5d.	3d.	6d.

opposite to that Month.

	Bank Stock	8 prCt Reduel Conf.	3 prCt Conf.	4 prCt Conf.	New 1777.	Long Ann.	Short 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	3 P C. 1751.	New Navy	5 p. c. Navy.	3 P. c. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.
Jan.	{ 116½	57	56½	—	73½	17½	12½	—	52½	—	—	54½	—	16½	89½	57½	3s.
Feb.	{ 117½	55½	54½	—	70½	16½	11½	—	63½	1	—	54½	—	14½	88½	56½	2
March	{ 116	57½	56½	—	73½	17	12	132½	—	3	64	55½	—	14½	89	—	3
April	{ 119½	56½	55½	—	73½	17	12	133	—	5	64	55½	—	16	83½	—	1 par.
May	{ 117½	58½	57½	73½	—	16½	11½	131½	—	2	—	55½	—	14½	83	—	3s.
June	{ 118½	57½	54½	74½	—	17½	12½	131½	—	3	—	—	—	16	92	—	—
July	{ 120½	56½	53½	73½	—	18	12½	133½	53½	5	—	—	—	10	93	—	—
August	{ 123	58½	57½	74½	—	17½	12½	135½	53½	1	—	56½	—	7	91	—	6s. dif.
Sept.	{ 123½	57½	56½	75½	—	17½	12½	133½	53½	5	—	56½	—	7½	91	—	3s.
Oct.	{ 129½	59½	58½	76½	—	18	13	132	—	19 p.	—	57½	—	5	92½	—	92 pre.
Nov.	{ 137½	62½	59½	79½	—	18½	13½	135½	55½	22	68½	57½	—	4½	92½	—	10
Dec.	{ 142	72	65½	82½	—	20½	14½	147½	—	17	57½	59½	—	4½	95½	—	12
		69	73½	90½	—	18½	13½	149½	—	27	—	63½	—	3½	—	—	4
			69½	87½	—	21½	14½	156	66	13	—	64½	—	3	—	—	13
					—	20½	13½	—	—	42	—	—	—	2½	—	—	5
					—	21½	14½	—	—	32	—	67	—	2½	—	—	24
					—	20½	13½	—	—	45	—	—	68	2½	—	—	18
					—	20½	13½	—	—	37	—	—	61	2½	—	—	12
					—	20½	13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½	—	—	5

* In the bank stock only the highest price of each month is given.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the

Year 1785.

FEBRUARY 3, 1785.

FOR 18,000 seamen, including 3620 marines, in
the sea service for 13 months, at the rate of 4l.
per man per month

— — —

f. s. d.
936,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 17, 1785.

1. For the charge of 18,053 men, including 2030
invalids for guards and garrisons
- — —
- 655,963 4 1
2. For maintaining forces and garrisons in the Plan-
tations and Gibraltar
- — —
- 222,021 4 4
- 3 For the difference between the British and Irish
establishment of 6 battalions of foot serving abroad
- — —
- 6,355 15 8
4. For pay to be advanced to troops in the East
Indies
- — —
- 6,968 9 9
5. For the charge of full pay to reduced or super-
numerary officers
- — —
- 25,784 8 9
6. For the general and staff officers in Great Britain
- — —
- 6,236 10 6
7. For allowances to the paymaster-general, secre-
tary at war, commilitary-general of the musters, judge
advocate general, comptrollers of army accounts,
their deputies, clerks, &c. and for poundage to be
returned to the infantry
- — —
- 74,221 14 5
8. For pay to 5 battalions of Hanoverian infantry,
from 25th June 1784, to the respective times of their
return
- — —
- 8,904 6 0
9. For the charge of the in and out-pensioners of
Chelsea hospital, and the expences of that hospital
- — —
- 191,226 0 0

FEBRUARY 21, 1785.

To pay off Exchequer bills made out pursuant to
an act of last session

— — —

1,500,000 0 0

MARCH 7, 1785.

1. For the ordinary of the navy for 1785, includ-
ing half pay to sea and marine officers
- — —
- 675,307 17 2

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [343

building and repairs of ships of war, and extra works	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
				940,000	0	0

MARCH 11, 1785.

use of the Turkey company	—	—	—	3,000	0	0
---------------------------	---	---	---	-------	---	---

MARCH 14, 1785.

the charge of the office of ordnance, land-	—	—	—	350,820	1	9
defraying the expences of services perform-	—	—	—			
office of ordnance for land-service, and not	—	—	—			
for in 1784	—	—	—	42,035	13	8

APRIL 7, 1785.

off Exchequer bills pursuant to an act of	—	—	—	1,000,000	0	0
---	---	---	---	-----------	---	---

APRIL 18, 1785.

extraordinaries of the army in 1784	—	—	—	683,116	8	3
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---------	---	---

APRIL 25, 1785.

subsidies to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, duke of Brunswick, for 1785	—	—	—	69,291	9	6
deficiency in the sum voted for the Land-	—	—	—			
Hesse Cassel, for 1784	—	—	—	50,989	2	7
pensions to be paid to the widows of com-	—	—	—			
d officers, for 1785	—	—	—	13,027	7	6
completing the road from Ballantrae to	—	—	—			
	—	—	—	800	0	0

APRIL 28, 1785.

make good the deficiency, on 5th July 1784, and for paying annuities granted by Act 31 towards the supply for 1758	—	—	—	12,087	7	8½
make good ditto, granted by Act 18 for 1778	—	—	—	159,620	1	9½
make good ditto, granted by Act 19 for 1779	—	—	—	122,730	4	8
make good ditto, granted by Act 20 for 1780	—	—	—	158,551	4	11
make good ditto, granted by Act 22 for 1782	—	—	—	114,214	4	3½
make good ditto, granted by Act 23 for 1783	—	—	—	617,466	10	0
make good ditto, granted by Act 24 for 1784	—	—	—	24,044	0	0

[Z] 4

MAY

MAY 3. 1785.

1. For pay to several battalions of foot at different periods in 1784	—	—	—	£. 1.
2. Upon account of reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1785	—	—	—	7,737 18
3. For allowances to several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the 4 troops of horse-guards, for 1785	—	—	—	197,703 1
4. For account of the commissioned officers of British American forces, for 1785	—	—	—	335 15
5. For deficiency of the sum granted upon account of ditto, for 1783	—	—	—	57,900 1
6. Ditto — Ditto — Ditto, for 1784	—	—	—	736 11
7. Upon account of officers late in the service of the States General, for 1785	—	—	—	4,508 11
				3,535 0

MAY 9. 1785.

For reimbursement to General Murray, late governor in chief of the island of Minorca, for his expences in consequence of a verdict obtained against him by Mr. Sutherland, for good.	—	—	—	5,489 17
--	---	---	---	----------

JUNE 6. 1785.

1. For the salaries of civil officers of East Florida, from 24th June 1784, to 24th June 1785	—	—	—	2,750 0
2. To make good money issued to discharge bills drawn by the governor of Nova Scotia	—	—	—	8,395 2
3. For maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia, to 1st Jan. 1786	—	—	—	3,976 17
4. Ditto — Ditto, — island of St. John's, to ditto	—	—	—	1,900 0
5. Ditto — Ditto, Cape Breton, to 24th June 1786	—	—	—	2,550 0
6. Ditto — Ditto, the Bahama islands, to 1st Jan. 1786	—	—	—	2,370 0
7. For the salary of the chief justice of the Bahama island, one year, due 24th June 1786; and arrears to the attorney general, from 19th July 1778, to 23rd April 1785	—	—	—	1,592 1
8. For the civil establishment of New Brunswick, to 1st Jan. 1786	—	—	—	6,356 1
9. For the relief of American settlers	—	—	—	36,819 1

JUNE 13. 1785.

1. For a quantity of good. to be settled by his Majesty on the duke of Gloucester	—	—	—	9,000 0
---	---	---	---	---------

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [345

make good the sum charged on the duties
cent. that remained unsatisfied, 5th April

£. s. d.
56,113 13 6½

JUNE 21, 1785.

of such persons who have given satisfac-
of their losses in America, to the commis-
sioners appointed by act 23 Geo. III.

150,000 0 0

JUNE 23, 1785.

the commissioners of public accounts —
make good monies issued pursuant to ad-

9,000 0 0

7,066 13 3

make good monies paid to the secretaries of
commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses
of American loyalists — — —

3,200 0 0

, for the maintenance, &c. of the con-
vent of the Thames — — —

13,578 14 4

compensation to Mr. Cunninghame, for
a general index to the journals —

3,000 0 0

JUNE 27, 1785.

wards carrying on the buildings of Somer-

25,000 0 0

support of African forts and settlements

13,000 0 0

miscellaneous services — — —

432,567 9 1½

of the aggregate supplies, as stated by }
Mr. Pitt — — — — —

9,736,868 0 0

and Means for raising the above Supplies granted to his Majesty.

tax — — — — — 2,000,000 0 0

duty — — — — — 750,000 0 0

2,750,000 0 0

APRIL 7, 1785.

ins, or exchequer bills, to be charged on

granted next session — — — — — 1,500,000 0 0

— ditto — — — — — 1,000,000 0 0

MAY 10, 1785.

application of the surplus of the sinking
fund in the exchequer 5th April 1785,
as disposition of parliament —

702,539 16 1½

2. By

346] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1784-5.

2. By the sum remaining in the hands of the paymaster general being applied to wards the extraordinary expenses of the army	—	—	£. 231,578
3. By loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids granted next session	—	—	1,000,000
4. By overplus of the grants for 1784 remaining in the exchequer	—	—	65,161
5. By the growing produce of the sinking fund to be applied towards the supplies	—	—	2,297,460

JUNE 23, 1785.

By a lottery, to consist of 50,000 tickets	—	650,000
--	---	---------

JUNE 28, 1785.

By application of the sum remaining in the exchequer for the disposition of parliament	—	—	238,928
Total of ways and means	—	10,436,668	1
Total of supplies	—	9,736,868	1
Excess of ways and means	—	699,800	1

TAXES for the service of the Year 1785.

1. Additional tax on male servants, viz. 1, at 1l. 5s.;—2 to 4, 1l. 10s. each;—5 to 7, 1l. 15s. each; 8 to 10, 2l. each;—11, &c. 3l. each.—The whole calculated to produce, in addition to the former tax	35,000
2. Tax on female servants, viz. 1, 2s. 6d.—2, 5s. each;—3, &c. 10s. each.—Calculated to produce annually	140,000
3. Salt (a regulation)	12,000
4. Retail shops, viz. 1s. in the pound on the rent of the house, from 4l. to 10l.—1s. 3d. from 11l. to 15l.—1s. 6d. from 15l. to 20l.—1s. 9d. from 20l. to 25l.—2s. upon 25l. and all above.—Calculated to produce	120,000
5. Post horses (all horses travelling for hire) one halfpenny per mile, calculated to produce annually	50,000
6. Gloves, viz. 1d. per pair from 4d to 10d.—2d. from 10d. to 1s. 4d.—3d. all above 1s. 4d.—Calculated to bring in	50,000

'PENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [347

brokers' licences annually.—In London,
—In the country, 5l. each.—Calculated to

	£.	s.	d.
	15,000	0	0
Total	422,000	0	0

*ig Taxes were brought into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of
uer, after the opening of the Budget ; and agreed to, without giving
ular Estimate of their expected annual produce.*

al licence for every coach maker	1	0	0
al certificate for every unqualified, as lified person, for keeping a gun, or dog, ling game	2	2	0
very new four-wheel carriage (to be paid ker)	1	0	0
very new two-wheel carriage (to be paid ser)	0	10	0
very four-wheel carriage * now kept (to nually by the owner)	7	0	0
very two-wheel carriage * now kept (to nually by the owner)	3	10	0
ll bachelors keeping one female servant	0	2	6
o female servants, each	0	5	0
ree ditto, or more, each	0	10	0
These taxes are in addition to the other tax on female servants.]			
all bachelors for each male servant they ldition to the former tax on male servants)	1	5	0
y attorney in London, to pay annually	5	0	0
ry attorney in the country, to pay annually	3	0	0
ry warrant of attorney (except to receive imp	0	2	6
: a lottery will be added, to raise 150,000l. been contracted for by Godschall Johnson, s to have half, and 18 bankers are to have half.			

Loan for the year 1785	1,000,000	0	0
Interest of which, at 5 per cent.	50,000	0	0
Amount of estimated taxes,	422,000	0	0

* These duties are in lieu of the former wheel-tax.

STATE

STATE PAPER

1785.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on their meeting, January 26th, 1785.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the laborious attendance of the last session of parliament, it has given me peculiar pleasure, that the situation of public affairs has admitted of so long a recess.

" Among the objects which now require consideration, I must particularly recommend to your earnest attention the adjustment of such points in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as are not yet finally arranged.— The system which will be to both Kingdoms the most likely, on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

" I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the continent, I continue uniformly to receive, from all foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their good disposition towards this country.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

" I have ordered the essay for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I confide in your liberal zeal to grant the necessary supply with a just regard as well to economy requisite in every department, as to the maintenance of national credit, and the regularities of the public service.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The success which has attended the measures taken in the late session towards the suppression of smuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage me to apply yourselves, with confidence, to those important matters. You will, I trust, also take into consideration the matters mentioned in the reports of the committee of public accounts, and such other regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different parts of the kingdom.

" I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may sometimes depend on my hearty

every measure which can alleviate our national burthens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of my

*able Address to the above
of the Right Honourable
ords Spiritual and Temporal,
liament assembled.*

is, 25 Januarii, 1785.

Most gracious sovereign,
your Majesty's most dutiful
loyal subjects, the lords
and temporal, in par-
assembled, beg leave to
your Majesty's our humble
for your Majesty's most gra-
ceech from the throne.

Permit us to express to your
our most grateful sense of
Majesty's regard for our pri-
venience, in not command-
us an earlier attendance in
ment.

our Majesty may rely on our
and diligent exertions in
part of our duty; and, truly
of the importance of the
we beg leave to assure your
y, that it is our determina-
give our immediate atten-
the adjustment of such points
commercial intercourse be-
Great Britain and Ireland,
not yet finally arranged;
g that such a system may be
as may best insure the prof-
of both kingdoms, by closely
g them upon principles of re-
al advantage.

We desire to return to your
by our warmest thanks for your
our communication of the af-
as which your Majesty con-
to receive of the good dispo-

sition of foreign powers towards this
country, notwithstanding the dif-
ferences which appear to prevail
upon the continent.

"The information your Majesty
is pleased to give us of the success
which has attended the measures
taken in the last session for the sup-
pression of smuggling, and for the
improvement of the revenue, af-
fords us the greatest satisfaction:
and your Majesty may be assured,
that we will apply ourselves, with
unremitted attention to points of
such great concern to the prosperity
of this country; and that we will
take into our early consideration the
matters suggested in the several re-
ports of the commissioners of pub-
lic accounts, as well as such farther
regulations as may appear to be
necessary in the public offices of the
kingdom.

"From the experience we have
had of your Majesty's paternal re-
gard for the interests of all your
subjects, we beg leave humbly to
express to your Majesty our fullest
confidence in the gracious assurance
of your Majesty's hearty concurrence
in every measure which may tend
to alleviate the national burthens,
to secure the true principles of the
constitution, and to promote the
general happiness and welfare of
our people."

*To which his Majesty was pleased to
return this most gracious Answer.*

"My lords,

"I return you thanks for this
dutiful and affectionate ad-
dress.

"Nothing can give me more
satisfaction, than your assurance
that you will immediately enter
into the consideration of the mat-
ters which I have laid before you.

"You

" You may depend upon the
 " utmost care and attention on my
 " part, to settle every thing,
 " which concerns the interest of
 " my kingdoms, upon a solid and
 " durable foundation."

*The Speech of the King in the House
 of Commons, 1784.*

" Most gracious Sovereign.

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" We beg your Majesty will be assured, that we shall resume the consideration of public business with the same principles of duty to your Majesty, and regard to the interests of our constituents, which we have endeavoured to manifest in all our proceedings.

" That we will not fail to give our most earnest attentions to the adjustment of such points as are not yet finally arranged in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland; fully agreeing with your Majesty, in thinking that the system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will best ensure the general prosperity of your Majesty's dominions.

" We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it affords us the truest pleasure, to be informed that your Majesty continues to receive such satisfactory assurances of the good disposition of foreign powers towards this country.

" We beseech your Majesty to

believe, that we shall at all times be ready to grant such measures as are necessary for the maintenance of the national credit, and to meet the real exigencies of the public service.

" That we are deeply sensible of your Majesty's paternal regard and care for your people, commending to us, at all times, a just regard to the requisite in every department of duty which your Majesty's commons feel always incumbent upon them, and, at this time, particularly indispensable.

" We assure your Majesty we see the importance of exertion which can tend to the suppression of smuggling, and the improvement of the revenue; and we shall continue to apply ourselves with unwearied assiduity, to the important objects.

" That we shall also, with as much expedition as possible, bring to the consideration of the commissioners of the customs, as well as of such farther regulations in the different offices of the kingdom, as may appear to conduce to the public advantage.

" We intreat your Majesty be assured, that our utmost efforts shall not be wanting to justify your Majesty's gracious reliance on our diligent attention to every part of our public duty; and that we shall receive with the warmest gratitude and satisfaction, the assurance of your Majesty's concurrence in every measure which can tend to the relief of the national burthens, to the support of the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general happiness of the people."

*most gracious Answer
address of the Honourable
commons.*

serve that, by the salutary interposition of the laws, the general tranquillity is re-established.

Gentlemen,

On your my thanks for your loyal and affectionate I receive with the utmost pleasure, the assurances of your disposition to resume the transaction of public business on the same principles which were manifested in all your proceedings; and I trust the result of your deliberations will be productive of the most salutary effects."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the Duke of Rutland Session by the following in the Throne:

Charles, Duke of Rutland, Lieutenant General, and Governor of Ireland, his speech in both Houses of Parliament at Dublin, on Thursday the 17th of January, 1785.

Lords and gentlemen, His Majesty's commands direct you in parliament, to give your advice and co-operation upon those affairs of importance which in the present circumstances of the kingdom require your serious attention.

I lamented the lawless and unconstitutional proceedings which had taken place since the last prorogation, I had reason to perceive that these were confined to a few and even there condemned. I now the pleasure to ob-

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you. I have the fullest reliance on your approved loyalty to the king, and attachment to your country, that a due consideration of the exigencies of the state will lead you to make whatever provisions shall appear to be necessary for the public expences, and for the honourable support of his Majesty's government."

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I am to recommend in the king's name to your earnest investigation those objects of trade and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland which have not yet received their complete adjustment. In framing a plan with a view to a final settlement, you will be sensible that the interests of Great Britain and Ireland ought to be forever united and inseparable. And his Majesty relies on your liberality and wisdom for adopting such an equitable system for the joint benefit of both countries, and the support of the common interest, as will secure mutual satisfaction and permanency.

"The encouragement and extension of agriculture and manufactures, and especially of your linen manufacture, will, I am persuaded, engage your constant concern. Let me likewise direct your attention in a particular manner to the fisheries on your coasts, from which you may reasonably hope for an improving source of industry and wealth to this kingdom, and of strength to the empire.

“ The liberality which you have always shewn to the maintenance of your protestant charter-schools and other public institutions, makes it unnecessary for me to recommend them to your care. You cannot more beneficially exert this laudable spirit, than by directing your attention to improve, and to diffuse throughout the kingdom, the advantages of good education. Sensible of its essential consequence to the morals and happiness of the people, and to the dignity of the nation, I am happy to assure you of his Majesty's gracious patronage; and shall be earnest to give every assistance in my power to the success of such measures as your wisdom may devise for this important purpose.”

“ It is the province of your prudence and discretion to consider what new provisions may be necessary for securing the subject against violence and outrage, for the regulation of the police, and the better execution of the laws, as well as for the general encouragement of peaceable subordination and honest industry. It will be a pleasing task for me to assist and promote your exertions for the tranquillity of the kingdom, for upholding the authority of the legislature, and supporting the true principles of our happy constitution both in church and state.

“ The uniformity of laws and of religion, and a common interest in treaties with foreign states, form a sure bond of mutual connection and attachment between Great Britain and Ireland. It will be your care to cherish these inestimable blessings with that spirit and wisdom which will render them effectual

securities to the strength and prosperity of the empire.”

*A Translation of a Letter
Empts of all the Russian
Prussian Majesty.*

“ MY advantageous sentiments respecting the Prussia. sentiments of which given efficacious proofs, per to hope for the same on the I expect it the more, as I have been convinced of their reflection. The war which parring between the emperor Romans and the Hollander the immediate attention of binet of Berlin, of which the endeavour by all sorts of it to secure the accession. Your don acknowledges that the sions of the emperor are just and moderate. Nature hath granted to the Austrian Countries the use and advantage of the river in dispute. Austria by virtue of the law of nations, is entitled to an equal right to the use of the river. So that the equity and beneficence of Joseph II. impart this right to other nations belonging exclusively to Austria. The sentiments of Austria esteem and attention, but the of the Dutch, and the justice which they permit them assume on account of the Minister over the House of are notorious and blame every respect.

“ Nothing can be alleged in favour of therefore the merits notwithstanding of any foreign power consequences which the

drawing upon themselves
obstinacy, must be submit-
moderation of the empe-

I am firmly resolved to
contentions with all my land
ces, with as much efficacy
welfare of my own empire
tation. I hope that this
of my sentiments will
the success which our re-
friendship deserves, and
has never been interrupted.

CATHERINE."

*Copy of the official Paper
sent from his Most Christian
to the Emperor, relative to
navigation of the SCHELDT.*

The sincere friendship which
attaches the king to the
and the wishes of his ma-
lie maintenance of public
ty, make it his duty to
an explanation with his
Majesty on the difference
at monarch and the Unit-
es.

The king has the less hesita-
pressing his thoughts on
ant subject, as the purity
ntions cannot be called
in. His majesty while, in
with the solicitation of
as, he employs his good
fect a reconciliation be-
emperor and the United
has carefully abstained
ing any opinion on the
of his imperial majesty's
sions. The king still
to himself the same si-
his concern for the glory
peror authorizes the ob-
hat his first pretensions,
mand for the opening of
XVII.

the Scheldt, cannot be considered
under the same point of view.

"The Dutch, while they refused
compliance with this demand, only
supported a right which is secured
to them by a solemn treaty, and
which they look upon as the basis
of their prosperity, and even ex-
istence.

"It seems to result from thence,
that the refusal of the states-general
ought to have no other effect than
to bring back the negotiation begun
at Brusse's to the propositions in the
summary table, and establish a dis-
cussion, on the result of which the
respective titles ought naturally to
depend.

"The king would more earnest-
ly desire that this measure was a-
dopted, as it would prevent hostili-
ties, and might lead to equitable
arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite con-
duct, it is to be feared that the em-
peror will excite a general uneasi-
ness, and that most of the powers
will think themselves obliged to
take such precautions and measures
as the events may require. The
king himself must be under the ne-
cessity of assembling troops on his
frontiers. Besides, his majesty can-
not by any means be indifferent to
the fate of the United Provinces, or
see them attacked by open force in
their rights and possessions, especially
at present, when he is on the point
of concluding with the republic an
alliance, the fundamental articles of
which were agreed on before the
late differences.

"If, by considerations of so
great importance, the emperor can
be induced to suspend all marks of
hostility, and listen to the voice of
moderation and humanity, the
king

king renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about; as, while he obeys the dictates of his personal sentiments with regard to the emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing, in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot be calculated."

An authentic Copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between their High Mightinesses the States General, and the Emperor of Germany, concluded under the Mediation of France.

ARTICLE I.

IT is agreed, that the states general shall pay 9,500,000 florins, current money of Holland, for the indemnity of Mestricht and its territory, the Ban of St. Servais included, as also the county of Vroenhoben; and 500,000 florins, same currency, for a compensation of the damage caused by the inundations. Three months after the ratification of the treaty the states general shall pay into the imperial chest of Brussels the sum of 1,250,000 florins of Holland; six months after, a similar sum; and thus, every six months until the total extinction of the said two sums, making together that of ten millions of florins, current money of Holland.

II. Their high mightinesses shall cede to his imperial majesty the Ban of Aulne, situated in Dutch Dahlen, and its dependencies, and the Lordship or Chief Ban of Bligny-

le-Trembleur, with St. Auban and Lordship of Bomcity and castle of Dahlen, appurtenances, except Oudier; under a reserve compensation shall be made them in the exchanges of a conveniency to be made in the country of Outre-Meuse.

III. The limits of Flanders remain on the terms of the convention of 1664, and if, the lapse of time there has been, or be now any of the same obscured, commissioners shall be pointed on one side and the other to re-establish them.

IV. Their high mightinesses shall regulate, in the most convenient manner, to the satisfaction of the emperor, the draining of the waters from his Majesty's country, and on the side of the other, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the inundations, sending, for that end, that be made, on a reasonable quantity of the land necessary, even the dominion of their highnesses. The sluices that shall be constructed for that purpose in the territory of the states general remain under their sovereignty, and none shall be made in the same that might obstruct the waters of their frontiers. Commissioners shall respectively be appointed, and be charged to determine the convenient site for the same. They shall agree together on those that are to be subject to a common rule.

V. Their high mightinesses have declared, by one of their resolutions, that their intent is to indemnify those of his imperial majesty's subjects who have

ions, they appropriate to the 500,000 florins of mentioned in article I.

their high mightinesses acquire the full right of absolute independent sovereignty of his majesty over all the part aut, from Antwerp to the country of Saftingen, to the line of 1664, as agreed shall be ent, as

line S. T. indicates, back in T. on the limit on the side of Brabant; stated by the chart signed five ambassadors. The

al renounce in consequence receiving and levying and impost in that part it, or any title, or under whatsoever; as also the in any manner the navi-

trade of his imperial subjects; nor shall the permitted to extend it further granted by the treaty of the 30th of January shall, in that respect, all force and vigour.

their high mightinesses will demolish the Schand, and of Frey, and cede the soil to majesty.

their high mightinesses, give to his majesty the fresh proof of their demolish the most perfect between the two states, vacuate and give up to

of his imperial majesty Lillo and of Liekenheir fortifications, in the now in; the states giving to themselves to from them the artillery, union of every kind.

execution of the two

articles above mentioned shall take place six weeks after the exchange of the ratification.

X. The states general having yielded to the desire which the emperor had intimated to them, of having the forts of Lillo and Liekenhoek in their present state, their high mightinesses expect, from the friendship of his imperial majesty, that he will be pleased to cede and give up to them all the rights he may have formed on the villages, called of Redemption, other than those of which he may have already disposed by exchanges with the principality of Liege. The count de Mercy, not being sufficiently instructed, was pleased, at the request and prayer of the mediator to take this proposal, *ad referendum*.

XI. His majesty renounces the pretensions he had formed on the Ban and villages of Bladel and Reussel.

XII. The count de Mercy demands that the village of Postel, which, he says, is already subject to the dominion of the emperor, be ceded to his imperial majesty by the states general, who, to that effect, shall renounce all pretensions; be it understood, that the effects of the Abbey of Postel, secularized by the states general, shall not be claimed. The ambassadors of Holland have been pleased, on the prayer of the mediator, to take this article, *ad referendum*.

XIII. It is agreed, that the pecuniary pretensions from sovereign to sovereign are compensated and abolished: and, as to those which individuals may claim on one part and the other, commissioners shall be appointed to liquidate them.

XIV. Commissioners shall also

[.4 a] 2

be

be nominated to reconnoitre the limits of Brabant, and to agree in a friendly manner about such exchanges as might be of mutual convenience.

XV. The treaty of Munster, of the 30th of January 1648, shall be the basis of the future definitive treaty, which is to be concluded in the space of six weeks; and all the stipulations of the said treaty of Munster shall be retained, so far as nothing has derogated from them. The ambassadors of the states general demand the repeal of the treaty of 1731, and namely of the article V.—the Count de Mercy has not thought proper to yield thereto.

“The above articles have been digested in the presence of the Count de Vergennes, nominated by his Most Christian Majesty to fill the function of mediator, and have been subscribed by the ambassadors, under the approbation of the Emperor and of the States General.”

Done at Paris, the 20th of September, 1785.

A correct Copy of the Prohibitory Act lately passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in North America; which at this time is well worth the attention of all the trading interests of this country.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In the year of our Lord 1785.

An Act for the Regulation of Navigation and Commerce.

WHEREAS it is become expedient and necessary for this commonwealth to make some

commercial regulations for encouragement of their own trade

Therefore be it enacted, senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, the authority of the same, that and after the first day of next, and during the continuance of this act, there shall not be exported from any port, harbour, creek or inlet, river, or shore, other place within this commonwealth, any goods, wares, merchandize, the growth, manufacture or produce of this, or any United States, in any ship, or craft of any kind, belonging thereto in whole or in part) to, or the property of, any of the subjects of the king of Great Britain

Provided nevertheless, that as proclamations and orders have been issued by the government of several parts of the British dominions, for prohibiting vessels belonging to any of the United States from entering their ports, or sailing there;

Be it further enacted, that the said proclamations and orders shall be reversed, and open allowed to such vessels, and the governor of this commonwealth certified thereof, shall by and with the council publicly signify the said proclamation, then the foregoing clause of this act shall be continued, and shall cease to be in force during the time such vessels shall be allowed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that after the said first day of next, if any ship, vessel, or craft of any kind, as aforesaid, be imported into any port, harbour, or creek, or other place within this commonwealth, taking on board, or

d while in this com-
ny of the articles afore-
to the true intent and
is act, every such ship,
t, together with their
be forfeited, and shall
seized by any naval
tor of excise, or his
r any other citizen or
e United States, and
y be sued for, prose-
covered, in any court
ithin this common-
er to try the same;
ucting the charges of
e same from the gross
f, the remainder shall
moiety to the person
o shall have made the
prosecuted the same,
r moiety shall be paid
ury of the common-
ie use of the same.

further enacted, that
e the first day of Au-
re shall not be taken
l from on board any
or craft, not wholly
or the property of the
ie United States, any
or merchandize in any
, or creek, or any
within this common-
t the Ports of Boston,
Casco Bay) and Dart-
if any ship, vessel, or
olly owned as afore-
found in any port,
ek, or any other place
ommonwealth, except
Boston, Falmouth (in
nd Dartmouth, afore-
ng her loading, or any
or having discharged
or any part thereof,
an above-mentioned,
vessel, or craft, toge-
loading, shall be seized

and forfeited, to be recovered and
appropriated as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that
from and after the first day of Au-
gust next, there shall be paid by the
master, owner, or consignee of every
ship, vessel, or craft, owned either
in part or in whole by any foreigner,
at the time of entering the said ship,
vessel, or craft, into the hands of
the naval officer of the ports of
Boston, Falmouth, and Dartmouth
aforesaid, for the use and benefit of
this commonwealth, a duty of five
shillings per ton, for each and every
ton said vessel may measure by car-
penters measurement, and a farther
duty of two shillings and eight-
pence per ton, as light money, in
addition to what by law they are
now subject to pay, for the use and
service of the light-houses; and
likewise pay unto the collector of
impost or excise, for the counties of
Suffolk, Cumberland, and Bristol,
double the duty on the goods im-
ported in said vessel, as is or may
be paid at that time upon the like
goods imported in a vessel belong-
ing wholly to the citizens of the U-
nited States; and a further duty of
sixpence shall be paid upon every
bushel of salt imported in any ship,
vessel, or craft, owned either in
whole or in part by any of the sub-
jects of the king of Great Britain;
and previous to their breaking bulk,
they shall give bond to the said col-
lector for the payment of the same.

Provided nevertheless, that the
said duty of sixpence per bushel on
salt shall not be paid in case an
open trade shall be permitted in the
British dominions, and during the
continuance of such open trade;
such permission to be signified by
the governor's proclamation as a-
foresaid.

And whereas some persons, for the sake of enjoying more extensive privileges in commerce, have had double sets of papers for their vessels, in order that they might appear the property of one nation or another, as might best answer their purposes: for the prevention of which impositions,

Be it enacted, that from and after the first day of August next, any vessel which may appear to have two sets of papers, by the one of which she may appear to be the property of the citizens of the United States, and by the other the property of foreigners; or if it shall be made to appear that any vessel that has cleared at any naval office in this commonwealth, as the property of the citizens of these states, shall afterwards enter and discharge her cargo taken in and cleared as aforesaid, in any foreign port, as the property of a foreigner; said vessel, upon her return into this commonwealth, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the naval officer of the port where she may be found, or by any other person or persons, who may prosecute for the same, to be recovered, and the money arising from such forfeiture to be applied as aforesaid, and the owner of such vessel, to effecting, such forfeit and pay, for the use of this commonwealth, a sum of £100. to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that each naval officer in this commonwealth, previous to his admitting any vessel to an entry, shall administer the following oath or affirmation to the master, or one of the principal owners thereof (provided said vessel shall appear to be the property of the citizens of these

states) and certify it on the register (if not done before) the following words:

Port of 178

Then personally appeared me one of the principal owners (or the commandant of the vessel in the case may be) of the and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that the said vessel is the sole property of the citizens of the United States, and is not the property of a foreigner, directly or indirectly, nor hath any part or share therein.

Naval Officer

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if a naval officer, or his deputy, shall suffer to enter or clear any vessel contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or if a naval officer, collector of impost, excise, or their deputies, shall neglect any of the duties required of them by this act, he or they so offending or neglecting their respective duties, shall forfeit and pay a sum of £100. one moiety to the use of this commonwealth, the other moiety thereof for the use of the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, to be recovered in any court of record in this commonwealth to try the same; and in default thereof shall be rendered in satisfaction of any further exercise of their respective offices.

Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any ship or vessel from entering this commonwealth, and sojourning therein in whole or in part by the subjects of the king of Great Britain, from taking a cargo on her first departure from the

h, upon the same terms, further restrictions than if was owned by the citizens

ates. ^{the R.}
e it further enacted, that shall continue in full force United States in congress shall be vested with com-
wer for the purpose, and : passed an ordinance for
tion of the commerce of es; and the period may
en the said ordinance is to t, and no longer.

house of representatives, 1785.—This bill having several readings, passed to d.

IEL GORMAN, Speaker. te, June 23, 1785. This g had two several readings, be enacted.

PHILIPS, jun. President. Governor, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN. Attest,
copy.

*atic Copy of the Irish Resolu-
with Amendments, as pre-
the Chancellor of the Ex-
:
Jovis, 12 Mar, 1785.*

AT it is highly important to the general interest of h empire, that the inter-
l commerce between Great d Ireland should be finally on permanent and equita-
iples, for the mutual be-
th countries.

it a full participation of al advantages should be dly secured to Ireland, a provision equally per-
id secure shall be made by ment of that kingdom, to-
raying, in proportion to

its growing prosperity, the necessary expences in time of peace, of pro-
tecting the trade and general inte-
rests of the empire.

3. That towards carrying into full effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, should be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the same regulations and at the same duties, it subject to duties, to which they are liable when imported di-
rectly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country respectively, “ except on arrack
“ and foreign brandy, and on rum,
“ and all sorts of strong waters, not
“ imported from the British colo-
“ nies in the West Indies or Ame-
“ rica,” shall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other.

4. That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland; and therefore, that it is essential to-
wards carrying into effect the pre-
sent settlement, that all laws which have been made, or shall be made in Great Britain, for securing ex-
clusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and planta-
tions, and for regulating and re-
straining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be in force in Ireland in the same manner as in Great Britain; and that pro-
per measures should from time to time be taken, for effectually carry-
ing the same into execution.

5. That it is further essential to this settlement, that all goods and
[47] a commodities

commodities of the growth, produce or manufacture of British or foreign colonies, in America or the West Indies, and the British or foreign settlements on the coasts of Africa, imported into Ireland, should, on importation, be subject to the same duties as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be subject to, upon importation into Great Britain.

6. That in order to prevent illicit practices, injurious to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient that all goods, whether of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any foreign country, which shall hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the parliament of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations with respect to bonds, caskets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are now subject, in passing from one port of Great Britain to another; and that all goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, be accompanied with a like certificate, as is now required by law, on the importation of Irish linens into Great Britain.

7. That for the like purpose it is also expedient that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West India islands, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they should be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the British sugar colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain, and that when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any

one time, the original or properly endorsed as to quantity should be sent with the first, and to identify the remainder shipped at any future period, certificates should be granted principal officers of the port land, extracted from a register of the original documents, for the quantities before shipped thence, by what vessels, and to what port.

8. That it is essential for bringing into effect the present settlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies, West Indies or America, should from this time be made liable to duties and drawbacks, and put under such regulations, as may be thought fit in order that the same may be exported with less incumbrances than goods shall be burthened with when exported from Great Britain.

9. That it is essential to the general commercial interest of the empire, that no goods of the produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape Hope, should be imported into Ireland from any foreign country; and that so long as the parliament of this kingdom shall think it advisable that the trade to the countries beyond the Good Hope shall be carried by an exclusive company, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great Britain; and that the ships going from Ireland to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope should not be restrained from calling at any of the ports in

on board there any of the growth, produce, or of that kingdom. it is necessary, for the fit of the British empire, prohibition should exist in any against the importation of any article, the produce, or manufacture of 'except such as either may judge expedient, as to time, upon corn, wheat, flour, and biscuits,") duty on the importation of such article, if subject to the same in the one country, should be the same in the one country, other, except where an prohibition be necessary, in either consequence of an importation on any such article of prohibition.

in all cases where the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, on the importation of the same, it is expedient that the duty be reduced, in the kingdom where they are the highest, to the rate payable in the other ; and such articles should be exempted from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as far as any similar commodities of the home manufactures of the kingdom.

it is also proper, that where the articles of the growth, produce, or of either kingdom shall be subject to an internal duty on the growth, produce, or manufacture, the same manufacture, when imported from the other, should be charged with a surcharge on the importation, adequate to the internal duty on the growth, produce, or manufacture, except in the case of articles exported into Ireland ; such surcharge to continue so long only

as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed, and that where there is a duty on the importation of the raw material of any manufacture, in one kingdom, greater than the duty on the like raw material in the other, or where the whole or part of such duty on the raw material is drawn back, or compensated, on exportation of the manufacture from one kingdom to the other, such manufacture may, on its importation, be charged with a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same, so imported, to the same burdens as the manufacture composed of the like raw material is subject to, in consequence of duties on the importation of such material in the kingdom into which such manufacture is so imported ; and the said manufactures, so imported, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture.

13. That in order to give permanency to the settlement now intended to be established, it is necessary that no prohibition, or new or additional duties should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

14. That for the same purpose, it is necessary, farther, that no prohibition, or new or additional duty, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from thence to

to the other; except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits.

15. That for the same purpose it is necessary that no bounties whatsoever should be paid or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits, beer, and spirits distilled from corn, and such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounty should be granted on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain, on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for duties paid, over and above any paid thereon in Britain.

16. That it is expedient, for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time in each kingdom, on such terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other.

17. That it is expedient, that the copyrights of the authors and book-fellers of Great Britain should continue to be protected in the manner they are at present, by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken by the parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to the copy-

rights of the authors and book-fellers of that kingdom.

18. That the appropriation of what ever sum the gross hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being secured by permanent provision) shall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the parliament of Ireland shall direct, by an act to be passed for that purpose, will be a satisfactory provision, proportioned to the growing prosperity of that kingdom, towards defraying in time of peace, the necessary expences of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 17th resolutions, are NEW.

The 12th and 18th resolutions are ALTERED.

The words marked with inverted commas, in the 3d and 10th resolutions, are NEW.

The Manchester Petition, signed by One hundred and twenty thousand Persons, presented to the House of Lords, 17th June.

To the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners, justly alarmed at the injurious tendency of the propositions, moved in the Irish house of commons by Mr. Ode, humbly petitioned the honourable

e the commons of Great
 , upon their introduction into
 honourable house, that they
 be pleased to reject the same,
 st, unwise, unreasonable, and
 ic, not having either equity,
 r, or reciprocity for their ba-
 do they conceive, notwith-
 g the many and great altera-
 hich they have undergone in
 honourable house, that THAT
 city is by any means esta-
 , which can alone make them
 ent; because, as far as your
 ers are able to comprehend,
 ciples upon which they are
 are by no means either equal
 table, as not affording a suf-
 protection to the manufac-
 the country, in proportion
 very heavy burdens with
 they are loaded, and from
 hese of Ireland are so nearly
 ed; added to which, linens,
 le manufacture of Ireland,
 ever to be admitted duty-free
 s country, whilst not only the
 out also every other manu-
 of Great Britain, except
 linen, is to be charged with
 of ten and an half per cent.
 eir importation into Ireland,
 ame time that the amount of
 mens, imported into Great
 , is nearly equal in value to
 ole of the British manufac-
 ported to that country.
 petitioners humbly beg leave
 : to this right honourable
 he disadvantages they labour
 ow, and have for some time
 in their foreign markets,
 the partial, not to say im-
 laws, in favour of Irish li-
 the exclusion of foreign li-
 m our market, and the de-
 of the British linen manu-
 In Russia there is now ex-

isting an impost of thirty per cent.
 ad valorem, upon some of our Eng-
 lish manufactures; and in Germany
 a prohibitory edict has either already
 taken place, or is upon the point of
 so doing, and which in all probabi-
 lity the determination of the British
 legislature on the Irish propositions
 will tend to annul, or for ever con-
 firm; if, therefore, instead of leav-
 ing an opening for a commercial
 regulation for those states who are
 so able, and have hitherto shewn
 themselves so willing, upon the true
 principles of reciprocity, to increase
 in a very considerable degree the
 consumption of British manufac-
 tures, the legislature of this country
 should preclude themselves from the
 power of hearkening to fair and ad-
 vantageous offers, and should for
 ever bind themselves from doing so,
 it may merit the most serious confi-
 deration of this right honourable
 house, what measures your petition-
 ers, as subjects and manufacturers of
 this nation, are to expect from pow-
 ers so circumstanced.

But your petitioners do not con-
 fine their views to the danger aris-
 ing immediately and directly from
 these propositions, as affecting the
 manufactures of the town and neigh-
 bourhood of Manchester only; but
 feel themselves equally entitled as
 subjects of this country, to protest
 against all the propositions, taken
 aggregately, as a new and destruc-
 tive system of policy, which, by
 universally undermining the com-
 mercial interests of Great Britain,
 must consequently affect every in-
 terest, trade, and manufacture with-
 in it, the prosperity of which de-
 pends evidently upon the general
 wealth, commerce, and prosperity
 of the whole nation.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave
 to

to observe to this right honourable house, that if the propositions had passed in the state in which they were originally introduced into the British house of commons, it is evident, from the alterations which that honourable house has since judged it expedient to make in them, the most fatal consequences must have ensued to the landed, funded, and commercial interests of Great Britain; and though something has been done, much more remains to be effected, and which your petitioners hope for, from the wisdom, integrity, and independence of your lordships.

Your petitioners are fully convinced that no system but what prescribes a participation of burthens, as well as advantages, can either be fair, equitable, or permanent, and therefore they are of opinion, that a complete union in commerce, policy, and legislation, is the most probable means of establishing a lasting harmony and good-will between the two nations, and preventing that jealousy and discord which the present propositions are so very likely to promote and encourage: but such system, they humbly apprehend, can only be the result of mature deliberation, and which your petitioners presume there is not time to establish at this advanced period of the session.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly beseech your lordships, that they may be heard by themselves or counsel at the bar of this right honourable house, against the said propositions: and that your lordships will grant them such relief as to this right honourable house shall seem meet.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

This petition was signed hundred and twenty thousand.

The following is the letter to the King of Prussia to the General of the United Provinces, relative to the Prince of Orange.

“ High and mighty to particularly good friends neighbours, &c.

“ WE, Frederic, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, margrave of Brandenburg &c. &c.

“ After having communicated your high mightiness our orders and intentions by a letter of the 29th of Feb the last year, respecting the agreeable situation for some time of the lord hereditary holder prince of Orange and having received on that the part of your high mightiness by your answer of the 31st of the same year, assuring us of the same, we did hope that these circumstances would not have taken more; but, on the contrary, the said lord hereditary holder would have been left in exercise of the incontestible rights appertaining to him of hereditary stadtholder.

“ But since we learn thereby, and even some very noble advices from some of your high mightiness, that this has excited us to the lords States of the provinces of Holland and West Frisia, of which a copy is inclosed,

convinced of your high
love of equity, and of
your affection for the house of
Nassau, which has men-
aged all the states of the
provinces, we most earnestly
beg your high mightinesses, by the
means of a neighbour and friend,
in the present disagree-
ment, and that you will ad-
dress your zeal, both the lords,
Holland and West Frise-
the states of the other
where necessary, in order
to hereditary stadtholder
may enjoy the right be-
longing to him hereditarily, that
nothing from him may be re-
quired, that a perfect harmony
be established.

we recommend by the
means of the most serious manner
of your high mightinesses, the wel-
fare of the lord here-
holder, of our dear niece,
and family, which gives so
much satisfaction; that your high might-
nesses will vouchsafe to
deliberation, and make
of the respective states
that we cannot be indif-
ferent to the cruel and un-
happy condition of persons so nearly re-
lated; but, on the contrary,
will watch over the prefer-
ence of the welfare due to them,
which we ought to contri-
bute by every possible means. To
this we effectually present
our mediation, in quality
of neighbour, and with
affection.

we hope to see, in conse-
quence of our wishes will be ful-
filled with respect; and in this
we remain at all times,

affectionate to your high mighti-
nesses as a friend and a neighbour.

FREDERICK.

Berlin, Sept. 18, 1785.

and underneath

HERTSBERG.

FINCKENSTEIN.

*Heads of the principal Acts of Par-
liament, passed in the Year 1784.*

AN act for establishing certain
regulations concerning the port-
age and conveyance of letters and
packets by the post between Great
Britain and Ireland.

An act for further continuing, for
a limited time, an act made in the
twenty-third year of the reign of his
present majesty, intituled, "An act
for preventing certain instruments
from being required from ships be-
longing to the United States of A-
merica; and to give to his majesty,
for a limited time, certain powers
for the better carrying on trade and
commerce between the subjects of
his majesty's dominions, and the in-
habitants of the said United States."

An act for the better regulation
and management of the affairs of
the East India company, and of the
British possessions in India; and for
establishing a court of judicature,
for the more speedy and effectual
trial of persons accused of offences
committed in the East Indies.

An act to enable his majesty to
grant to the heirs of the former pro-
prietors, upon certain terms and
conditions, the forfeited estates in
Scotland, which were put under the
management of a board of trustees,
by an act passed in the twenty-fifth
year

year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second; and to repeal the said act.

An act for the effectual transportation of felons, and other offenders; and to authorize the removal of prisoners in certain cases; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for granting to his majesty certain additional rates of postage for conveyance of letters and packets by the post, within the kingdom of Great Britain; for preventing frauds in the revenue carried on by the conveyance of certain goods in letters and packets; and for further preventing frauds and abuses in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from postage.

Heads of the principal Acts of Parliament passed in 1785.

FOR confining, for a limited time, the trade between the ports of the United States of America, and his majesty's subjects in the island of Newfoundland, to bread, flour, and live stock, to be imported in none but British-built ships, actually belonging to British subjects, and navigated according to law, clearing out from the ports of his majesty's European dominions,

and furnished with a licence; and to a form thereunto annexed.

For appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, and emoluments, are or have been lately received in the several public offices mentioned; to examine into the abuses which may exist in the same; and to report such observations as shall occur to them for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices.

For the better regulating the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy.

For the better examining and auditing the public accounts of the kingdom.

For appointing commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, property, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government.

To limit the duration of parliaments, and for making regulations, touching the qualifications of members to serve in parliament for places within England, Wales, and for Berwick upon Tweed; and also for removing difficulties which may arise from the want of returns being made of the names of persons to serve in parliament.

CHARACTERS.

Character of the natives of the Friendly Islands: From Captain Cook's 1st voyage to the Pacific Ocean, in the years 1777, 1778, 1780.

natives of the Friendly Islands seldom exceed the stature (though we have seen some, who were above six feet high) ; their limbs are very strong, and especially as to their arms, which are generally broad shoulders; and though the disposition of the men, is a consequence of much labour, yet it conveys the appearance of strength rather than of beauty, several to be seen, who were very handsome. Their features are very various; insomuch, it is scarcely possible to fix on any one likeness, by which to distinguish them, unless it be a prominent point of the nose, which is very common. But, on the other hand, we met with hun- dreds of European faces, and even fine Roman noses, as- sumed. Their eyes are black and round; but the last neither very white, nor so well seen as found amongst Indian people. Though, to balance that, they have any uncommon beauty about the lips, a defect as to the other perfection. The men are not so much dis- tinguished from the women by their

features as by their general form, which, is, for the most part, destitute of that strong fleshy figure that appears in the latter. Though the features of some are so delicate, as not only to be a true index of their sex, but to lay claim to a considerable share of beauty and expression, the rule is, by no means, so general as in many other countries. But, at the same time, this is frequently the most exceptionable part; for the bodies and limbs of most of the females are well proportioned; and some, absolutely, perfect models of a beautiful figure. But the most remarkable distinction in the women, is the uncommon smallness and delicacy of their fingers, which may be put in competition with the finest in Europe.

The general colour is a cast deeper than the copper brown; but several of the men and women have a true olive complexion; and some of the last are even a great deal fairer; which is probably the effect of being less exposed to the sun; as a tendency to corpulence, in a few of the principal people, seems to be the consequence of a more indolent life. It is also amongst the last, that a soft clear skin is most frequently observed. Amongst the bulk of the people, the skin is, more commonly, of a dull hue, with

with some degree of roughness, especially the parts that are not covered; which, perhaps, may be occasioned by some cutaneous disease. We saw a man and boy at Happaee, and a child at Annamooka, perfectly white. Such have been found amongst all black nations; but I apprehend that their colour is rather a disease, than a natural phenomenon.

There are, nevertheless, upon the whole, few natural defects or deformities to be found amongst them; though we saw two or three with their feet bent inward; and some afflicted with a sort of blindness, occasioned by a disease of the *cornea*. Neither are they exempt from some other diseases. The most common of which is the tetter, or ring-worm, that seems to affect almost one half of them, and leaves whitish serpentine marks, every where, behind it. But this is of less consequence than another disease, which is very frequent, and appears on every part of the body, in large broad ulcers with thick white edges, discharging a thin, clear matter; some of which had a very virulent appearance, particularly those on the face, which were shocking to look at. And yet we met with some who seemed to be cured of it, and others in a fair way of being cured; but this was effected without the loss of the nose, or of the best part of it. As we know for a certainty * (and the fact is acknowledged by themselves), that the people of these islands were subject to this loathsome disease before the English first visited them, notwithstanding the

similarity of symptoms, it be the effect of the venereal infection; unless we adopt a supposition which I could wish had its foundation in truth, that the real disorder was not introduced from Europe, by our ships. It, assuredly, was now to be found amongst them; for we had been long there, before any of our people received the infection. I had the mortification from thence, that all the measures I took, when I first visited these islands, to prevent this disease from being communicated to their inhabitants, had been ineffectual. What is extraordinary, they do not seem to be much affected by it; and as we saw few of its destroying effects, probably the climate, and the way of life of these people, greatly abate its virulence. There are two other diseases frequent amongst them, of which one is an indolent swelling of the testicles, which affects the arms, and increases the extraordinary size in the length. The other is a disease of the same sort, in the testicles, sometimes exceeding the size of two fists. But, in other respects, they may be considered as commonly healthy; not a single person having been seen, during my stay, confined to the bed by sickness of any kind. On the contrary, their strength and vigour are, every way, answered by their muscular appearance; they exert both, in their employment, and in their play, in such a manner, that there can be no doubt of their being

* See Vol. II. p. 20. of Captain Cook's Voyage, where he gives an account of meeting with a person afflicted with this disease, at Anahimoo, upon his landing there in 1773.

ilitated by the numerous that are the consequence of , and an unnatural method

graceful air and firm step which these people walk, are at least obvious proof of their accomplishments. They consider this as a thing so natural, necessary to be acquired, that it is used to excite their laughter, rather than to see us frequently standing upon the roots of trees, or the qualities of the ground.

They countenance very remarkable the abundant mildness, the nature which they possess; entirely free from that savageness which marks nations in a savage state. One would be apt to fancy that they were bred up under the severest discipline, to acquire an aspect so commanding and such a command of passions, as well as steadiness of mind. But they are, at the same time, frank, cheerful, and unbothered; though, sometimes, in the presence of their superiors, they put on a degree of reserve and such a serious air as is stiff and awkward, and has an appearance of reserve.

Their peaceable disposition is very evinced, from the friendship which all strangers have met with who have visited them. In offering to attack them, or to offend them clandestinely, as has been the case with most of the inhabitants of these seas, they have been deterred, in the smallest degree; but on the contrary most civilized people, have been in intercourse with their neighbours by bartering, which is the medium that unites all nations in friendship. They un-

derstand barter (which they call *suk-katon*) so perfectly, that, at first, we imagined they might have acquired this knowledge of it by commercial intercourse with the neighbouring islands; but we were afterward assured, that they had little or no traffic, except with Feejee, from which they get the red feathers, and the few other articles, mentioned before. Perhaps, no nation in the world traffic with more honesty and less distrust. We could always safely permit them to examine our goods, and to hand them about, one to another; and they put the same confidence in us. If either party repented of the bargain, the goods were re-exchanged with mutual consent and good-humour. Upon the whole, they seem possessed of many of the most excellent qualities that adorn the human mind; such as industry, ingenuity, perseverance, affability, and, perhaps, other virtues which our short stay with them might prevent our observing.

The only defect sullyng their character, that we know of, is a propensity to thieving; to which, we found, those of all ages, and both sexes, addicted; and to an uncommon degree. It should, however, be considered, that this exceptionable part of their conduct seemed to exist merely with respect to us; for, in their general intercourse with one another, I had reason to be of opinion, that thefts do not happen more frequently (perhaps less so) than in other countries, the dishonest practices of whose worthless individuals are not supposed to authorize any indiscriminate censure on the whole body of the people. Great allowances should be made for the foibles of these poor natives of the Pacific Ocean,

whose minds we overpowered with the glare of objects, equally new to them, as they were captivating. Stealing, amongst the civilized and enlightened nations of the world, may well be considered as denoting a character deeply stained with moral turpitude, with avarice unrestrained by the known rules of right, and with profligacy producing extreme indigence, and neglecting the means of relieving it. But at the Friendly and other islands which we visited, the thefts, so frequently committed by the natives, of what we had brought along with us, may be fairly traced to less culpable motives. They seemed to arise, solely, from an intense curiosity or desire to possess something which they had not been accustomed to before, and belonging to a sort of people so different from themselves. And, perhaps, if it were possible, that a set of beings, seemingly as superior in our judgment, as we are in theirs, should appear amongst us, it might be doubted, whether our natural regard to justice would be able to restrain many from falling into the same error. That I have assigned the true motive for their propensity to this practice, appears from their stealing every thing indiscriminately at first sight, before they could have the least conception of converting their prize to any one useful purpose. But, I believe, with us, no person would forfeit his reputation, or expose himself to punishment, without knowing, beforehand, how to employ the stolen goods. Upon the whole, the pilfering disposition of these islanders, though certainly disagreeable and troublesome to strangers, was the means of affording us some information as to the quickness of their

intellects. For their small were committed with much dexterity; and those of greater consequence with a plan or scheme to the importance of the o. An extraordinary instance of the last sort, their attempts to convey one of the Discovery's men at mid-day, has been already related.

Their hair is, in general, thick, and strong; though some have it bushy or frizzled. The natural colour, I believe, almost out exception, is black; but the greatest part of the men, and some of the women, have it stained brown, or purple colour; and some of an orange cast. The first is produced by applying a plaster of burnt coral, mixed with water; the second, by the use of a reddish wood, which is boiled up with water into a poultice, and laid over the hair; and the third, I believe, the effect of a root.

When I first visited these islands, I thought it had been an ancient custom for both men and women to wear the hair short; but, during our present longer stay, we have seen great many exceptions. Some of them are so whimsical in the manner of wearing it, that it is difficult to tell which is most in vogue. Some have it cut off from one side of the head, while that on the other remains long; some have a portion of it cut short, or shaved; others have it cut off, except a single lock, which is left commonly on one side, and is suffered to grow to its full length without any of these modifications. The women, in general, wear their hair short. The men have their hair cut short; and both men

hair from their arm-operation by which this has been already determined men are stained from middle of the belly, to ray down the thighs, blue colour. This is flat bone instrument, the teeth, which, being staining mixture, pre-e juice of the *dooe dooe*, the skin with a bit of by that means, inde-are made. In this trace lines and figures, re, are very elegant, re variety, and from ent. The women have all lines or spots, thus on the inside of their r kings, as a mark of e exempted from this lso from inflicting on ny of those bloody urning, which shall be another place.

are all circumcised, or ised ; as the operation ting off only a small foreskin, at the upper by that means, is ren-ole, ever after, of co-lans. This is all they hey say, the operation om a notion of clean-

of both men and wo-me ; and consists of a or matting (but mostly bout two yards wide, half long ; at least, so once and half round which it is confined by ord. It is double be-gs down, like a petti-as the middle of the pper part of the gar-the girdle, is plaited

into several folds ; so that, when unfolded, there is cloth sufficient to draw up and wrap round the shoulders ; which is very seldom done. This, as to form, is the general dress ; but large pieces of cloth, and fine matting, are worn only by the superior people. The inferior sort are satisfied with small pieces ; and, very often, wear nothing but a covering made of leaves of plants, or the *maro*, which is a narrow piece of cloth, or matting, like a sash. This they pass between the thighs, and wrap round the waist ; but the use of it is chiefly confined to the men. In their great *bairas*, or entertainments, they have various dresses made for the purpose ; but the form is always the same ; and the richest dresses are covered, more or less, with red feathers. On what particular occasion their Chiefs wear their large red feather-caps, I could not learn. Both men and women sometimes shade their faces from the sun with little bonnets, made of various materials.

As the cloathing, so are the ornaments, worn by those of both sexes, the same. The most common of these are necklaces, made of the fruit of the *pandanus*, and various sweet-smelling flowers, which go under the general name of *kabu'la*. Others are composed of small shells, the wing and leg-bones of birds, shark's teeth, and other things ; all which hang loose upon the breast. In the same manner, they often wear a mother-of-pearl shell, neatly polished, or a ring of the same substance carved, on the upper part of the arm ; rings of tortoise-shell on the fingers ; and a number of these, joined together, as bracelets on the wrists.

The lobes of the  (though, molt

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most frequently, only one) are perforated with two holes, in which they wear cylindrical bits of ivory, about three inches long, introduced at one hole, and brought out of the other; or bits of reed of the same size, filled with a yellow pigment. This seems to be a fine powder of *turmeric*, with which the women rub themselves all over, in the same manner as our ladies use their dry rouge upon the cheeks.

Nothing appears to give them greater pleasure than personal cleanliness; to produce which, they frequently bathe in the ponds, which seem to serve no other purpose*. Though the water in most of them stinks intolerably, they prefer them to the sea; and they are so sensible that salt water hurts their skin, that, when necessity obliges them to bathe in the sea, they commonly have some coco-nut shells, filled with fresh water, poured over them, to wash it off. They are immoderately fond of cocoa-nut oil for the same reason; a great quantity of which they not only pour upon their head and shoulders, but rub the body all over, briskly, with a smaller quantity. And none but those who have seen this practice, can easily conceive how the appearance of the skin is improved by it. This oil, however, is not to be procured by every one; and the inferior sort of people, doubtless, appear less smooth for the want of it."

*Account and Character of
Isles of Ot-heite; from
of the same Work.*

“NOTHING cooler
stronger impression
sight, on our arrival here
remarkable contrast between
built make and dark complexion
people of Tongataboo, and
of delicacy and whiteness
distinguish the inhabitants
heite. It was even some-
fore that difference could
rate in favour of the Ot-
and then only, perhaps, be-
came accustomed to the
marks which had recom-
others began to be forgot-
women, however, struck su-
rior in every respect; and
sing all those delicate char-
which distinguish them
other sex in many coun-
beard which the men have
long, and the hair which
so short, as is the fashion
taboo, made also a great
and we could not help
that, on every occasion, to
ed a greater degree of tin-
sickleness. The muscu-
lance, so common among
Friendly Islanders, and which
a consequence of their be-
tomed to much action, is
where the superior fertility
country enables the inha-
bitants to lead a more indolent life
place is supplied by a
and smoothness of the skin

* See at the Caroline Islands. “Ils sont accoutumés à se baigner
le jour, le matin, à midi, et sur le soir.” *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*,
p. 314.

† One of the Friendly Islands.

haps, more consonant
as of beauty, is no real
as it seems attended
of languor in all their
not observable in the
his observation is fully
their boxing and wrest-
may be called little
the feeble efforts of
compared to the vigour
these exercises are per-
ie Friendly Islands.

endowments being in
amongst them, they
to several methods of
them, according to their
beauty. In particular,
lice, especially amongst
or unmarried men of
juence, to undergo a
sical operation to render
This is done by remain-
or two in the house;
time they wear a great
clothes, eat nothing but
to which they ascribe a
property in whitening
y also speak, as if their
and colour, at other
aded upon their food;
e obliged, from the
asons, to use different
rent times.

mon diet is made up
nine-tenths of vegeta-
and, I believe, more
the *mabee*, or ferment-
it, which enters almost
has a remarkable ef-
tem, preventing a col-
and producing a very
less about them, which
perceived in us who
nal food. And it is,
ing to this temperate
that they have so few
ing them.

y reckon five or six,

which might be called chronic, or
national disorders; amongst which
are the dropsy, and the *fesai*, or in-
dolent swellings before mentioned,
as frequent at Tongataboo. But
this was before the arrival of the
Europeans; for we have added to
this short catalogue, a disease which
abundantly supplies the place of all
the others, and is now almost uni-
versal. For this they seem to have
no effectual remedy. The priests,
indeed, sometimes give them a med-
ley of simples; but they own that
it never cures them. And yet, they
allow that, in a few cases, nature,
without the assistance of a physician,
exterminates the poison of this fa-
tal disease, and a perfect recovery
is produced. They say, that if a
man is infected with it, he will of-
ten communicate it to others in the
same house, by feeding out of the
same utensils, or handling them;
and that, in this case, they fre-
quently die, while he recovers;
though we see no reason why this
should happen.

Their behaviour, on all occasions,
seems to indicate a great openness
and generosity of disposition. Omai,
indeed, who, as their countryman,
should be supposed rather willing
to conceal any of their defects, has
often said, that they are sometimes
cruel in punishing their enemies.
According to his representation,
they torment them very deliberate-
ly; at one time, tearing out small
pieces of flesh from different parts;
at another, taking out the eyes;
then cutting off the nose; and last-
ly, killing them by opening the
belly. But this only happens on
particular occasions. If cheerfulness
argues a conscious innocence,
one would suppose that their life is
seldom sullied by crimes. This,
however,

however, I rather impute to their feelings, which, though lively, seem in no case permanent; for I never saw them, in any misfortune, labour under the appearance of anxiety, after the critical moment was past. Neither does care ever seem to wrinkle their brow. On the contrary, even the approach of death does not appear to alter their usual vivacity. I have seen them, when brought to the brink of the grave by disease, and when preparing to go to battle; but, in neither case, ever observed their countenances overclouded with melancholy, or serious reflection.

Such a disposition leads them to direct all their aims only to what can give them pleasure and ease. Their amusements all tend to excite and continue their amorous passions; and their songs, of which they are immoderately fond, answer the same purpose. But as a constant succession of sensual enjoyments must cloy, we found, that they frequently varied them to more refined subjects, and had much pleasure in chanting their triumphs in war, and their occupations in peace; their travels to other islands and adventures there; and the peculiar beauties, and superior advantages of their own island over the rest, or of different parts of it over other less favourite districts. This marks, that they receive great delight from music; and though they rather expressed a dislike to our complicated compositions, yet were they always delighted with the more melodious sounds produced singly on our instruments, as approaching nearer to the simplicity of their own.

Neither are they strangers to the soothing effects produced by particular sorts of motion; which, in

some cases, seem to allay any perturbation of mind, with as much success as music. Of this, I saw with a remarkable instance. For walking, one day, about Matua Point, where our tents were ordered, I saw a man paddling, in a small canoe, so quickly, and looking about with such eagerness, on each side, as to command all attention. At first, I imagined that he had stolen something from one of the ships, and was pursued; but on waiting patiently, saw him repeat his amusement. He went out from the shore, till he was near the place where the swell begins to take the rise; and, watching its first motion very attentively, paddled before it with great quickness, till he found that it overtook him, and had acquired sufficient force to carry his canoe before it, without passing underneath. He then sat motionless and was carried along, at the same swift rate as the wave, till it laid him upon the beach. Then he started out, emptied his canoe, and went in search of another swell. I could not help concluding, that the man felt the most supreme pleasure while he was driven on, so fast and so smoothly, by the sea; especially as, though the tents and ships were so near, he did not seem, in the least, to envy, or even to take any notice of, the crowds of his countrymen collected to view them as objects which were rare and curious. During my stay, two or three of the natives came up, who seemed to share his felicity, and always called out when there was an appearance of a favourable swell, as he sometimes missed it, by his back being turned and looking about for it. By this I understood, that this exercise, which is called *eharoo*, was free

am; and they have pro-
amusements of this sort,
them at least as much
skaiting, which is the
ours, with whose effects
are it.

age of Otaheite, though
dically the same with
Zealand and the Friend-
s destitute of that guttu-
ation, and of some con-
h which those latter dia-
l. The specimens we
given, are sufficient to
in the variation chiefly
to shew, that, like the
the inhabitants, it has
and soothing. During
voyage, I had collected
cabulary, which enabled
r to compare this dia-
at of the other islands;
this voyage, I took
unity of improving my
with it, by conversing
before we arrived, and
intercourse with the na-
ve now remained there*.
with beautiful and figu-
ssions, which, were it
own, would, I have no
t upon a level with ma-
guages that are most in
their warm and bold
or instance; the Otahei-
s their notions of death
ically, by saying, "I hat
s into darkness; or ra-
ht." And, if you seem
any doubt, in asking
"if such a person is
r?" they immediately

reply, with surprize, "Yes, the
mother that bore me." They have
one expression that corresponds ex-
actly with the phraseology of the
scriptures, where we read of the
"yearning of the bowels." They
use it on all occasions, when the pas-
sions give them uneasiness; as they
constantly refer pain from grief,
anxious desire, and other affections,
to the bowels, as its seat; where
they likewise suppose all operations
of the mind are performed. Their
language admits of that inverted ar-
rangement of words, which so much
distinguishes the Latin and Greek
from most of our modern European
tongues, whose imperfections require
a more orderly construction, to pre-
vent ambiguities. It is so copious,
that for the bread-fruit alone, in its
different states, they have above
twenty names; as many for the *taro*
root; and about ten for the cocoa-
nut. Add to this, that, besides the
common dialect, they often expostu-
late, in a kind of stanza or recita-
tive, which is answered in the same
manner."

*Character of Captain Cook: from
Vol. III. of the same Work, written
by Captain King; being a Conti-
nuation of the Voyage from the
Death of Captain Cook, to the
Return of the Resolution and Dis-
covery to England.*

*CAPTAIN King, after relating the
manner of Captain Cook's death,
proceeds as follows:*

vocabulary, at the end of the second volume of Captain Cook's
p. Many corrections, and additions to it, were now made by this
inquirer, but the specimens of the language of Otaheite, already
of the Public, seem sufficient for every useful purpose.

"THUS

“THUS fell our great and excellent Commander! After a life of so much distinguished and successful enterprize, his death, as far as regards himself, cannot be reckoned premature; since he lived to finish the great work for which he seems to have been designed; and was rather removed from the enjoyment, than cut off from the acquisition, of glory. How sincerely his loss was felt and lamented, by those who had so long found their general security in his skill and conduct, and every consolation, under their hardships, in his tenderness and humanity, it is neither necessary nor possible for me to describe; much less shall I attempt to paint the horror with which we were struck, and the universal dejection and dismay which followed so dreadful and unexpected a calamity. The reader will not be displeased to turn from so sad a scene, to the contemplation of his character and virtues, whilst I am paying my last tribute to the memory of a dear and honoured friend, in a short history of his life, and public services.

Captain James Cook was born near Whitby, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of October, 1728; and, at an early age, was put apprentice to a shopkeeper in a neighbouring village. His natural inclination not having been consulted on this occasion, he soon quitted the counter from disgust, and bound himself, for nine years, to the master of a vessel in the coal trade. At the breaking out of the war in 1755, he entered into the king's service, on board the *Eagle*, at that time commanded by Captain Hamer, and afterward by Sir Hugh Palliser, who soon discovered his merit, and introduced him on the quarter-deck.

In the year 1758, we find him master of the *Northumberland*, the flag ship of Lord Colville, who had then the command of the squadron stationed on the coast of America. It was here, as I have often heard him say, that, during a hard winter, he first read Euclid, and applied himself to the study of mathematics and astronomy, without any other assistance, than what a few books, and his own industry, afforded him. At the same time, that he thus found means to cultivate and improve his mind, and to supply the deficiencies of an early education, he was employed in most of the busy and active scenes of the war in America. At the siege of Quebec, Sir Charles Saunders committed to his charge the execution of services, of the first importance in the naval department. He piloted the boats to the attack of Montmorency; conducted the embarkation to the heights of Abraham; examined the passage, and laid buoys for the security of the large ships in proceeding up the river. The courage and address with which he acquitted himself in these services, gained him the warm friendship of Sir Charles Saunders and Lord Colville, who continued to patronize him, during the rest of their lives, with the greatest respect and affection. At the conclusion of the war, he was appointed through the recommendation of Lord Colville and Sir Hugh Palliser, to survey the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coasts of Newfoundland. In this employment he continued till the year 1767, when he was fixed on by Sir Edward Hall to command an expedition to the South Seas, for the purpose of serving the transit of Venus, pro-

discoveries in that part
 .
 s period, as his services
 ll known to require a
 , so his reputation has
 ly advanced to a height
 to be affected by my

Indeed, he appears
 n most eminently and
 alified for this species
 e. The earliest habits
 the course of his ser-
 the constant application
 all conspired to fit him
 give him a degree of
 knowledge, which can
 ot of very few.

stitution of his body was
 ed to labour, and ca-
 ndergoing the severest
 His stomach bore, with-
 r, the coarsest and most
 food. Indeed, tempe-
 im was scarcely a vir-
 at was the indifference

he submitted to every
 lf-denial. The quali-
 mind were of the same
 ous kind with those of
 His understanding was
 erspicious. His judg-
 whatever related to the
 was engaged in, quick
 His designs were bold
 ; and both in the con-
 d in the mode of execu-
 ivalent marks of a great
 nius. His courage was
 etermined, and accom-
 an admirable presence
 the moment of danger.
 rs were plain and un-
 His temper might per-
 been justly blamed, as
 istiness and passion, had
 een disarmed by a dis-
 e most benevolent and

Such were the outlines of Cap-
 tain Cook's character; but its
 most distinguishing feature was,
 that unremitting perseverance in the
 pursuit of his object, which was not
 only superior to the opposition of
 dangers, and the pressure of hard-
 ships, but even exempt from the want
 of ordinary relaxation. During the
 long and tedious voyages in which
 he was engaged, his eagerness and
 activity were never in the least
 abated. No incidental temptation
 could detain him for a moment;
 even those intervals of recreation,
 which sometimes unavoidably oc-
 curred, and were looked for by us
 with a longing, that persons, who
 have experienced the fatigues of
 service, will readily excuse, were
 submitted to by him with a certain
 impatience, whenever they could
 not be employed in making further
 provision for the more effectual pro-
 secution of his designs.

It is not necessary, here, to enu-
 merate the instances in which these
 qualities were displayed, during the
 great and important enterprizes in
 which he was engaged. I shall
 content myself with stating the re-
 sult of those services, under the two
 principal heads to which they may
 be referred, those of geography and
 navigation, placing each in a sepa-
 rate and distinct point of view.

Perhaps no science ever received
 greater additions from the labours
 of a single man, than geography
 has done from those of Captain
 Cook. In his first voyage to the
 South Seas, he discovered the straits
 which separated the two islands, and
 are called after his name; and made
 a complete survey of both. He af-
 terwards explored the Eastern coast
 of New Holland, hitherto unknown;
 an extent of twenty-seven degrees
 of

of latitude, or upwards of two thousand miles.

In his second expedition, he resolved the great problem of a Southern continent; having traversed that hemisphere between the latitudes of 40° and 70° , in such a manner, as not to leave a possibility of its existence, unless near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage, he discovered New Caledonia, the largest island in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the island of Georgia; and an unknown coast, which he named Sandwich Land, the *thule* of the Southern hemisphere; and having twice visited the tropical seas, he settled the situations of the old, and made several new discoveries.

But the voyage we are now relating, is distinguished, above all the rest, by the extent and importance of its discoveries. Besides several smaller islands in the Southern Pacific, he discovered, to the North of the equinoctial line, the group called the Sandwich Islands; which, from their situation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of consequence, in the system of European navigation, than any other discovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Western coast of America, from the latitude of 43° to 70° North, containing an extent of three thousand five hundred miles; ascertained the proximity of the two great continents of Asia and America; passed the straits between them, and surveyed the coast on each side, to such a height of northern latitude, as to demonstrate the impracticability of a passage, in that hemisphere, from

the Atlantic into the Pacific either by an Eastern or a Western course. In short, if we except the sea of Amur, and the Japanese archipelago, which still remain perfectly known to Europe, he has completed the hydrographical map of the habitable globe.

As a navigator, his service is not perhaps less splendid; or not less important and meritorious. The method which he discovered, and so successfully pursued, of preserving the health of seamen, has opened a new æra in navigation, and transmitted his name to future ages amongst the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Those who are conversant in the history, need not be told, at what dear a rate the advantages which have been sought through the medium of long voyages at sea, have always been purchased. That fatal disorder which is peculiar to this service, and whose ravages have marked the tracks of discovery with circumstances almost too shocking to relate, must, without ceasing an unwarrantable tyrant over the lives of our seamen, have been an insuperable obstacle to the execution of such enterprizes. It was reserved for Captain Cook, in the world, by repeated trials, to show that long voyages might be protracted of unusual length of three or even four years, in unknown regions, without undergoing every change and rigour of climate, not only without affecting health, but even without diminishing the probability of life in the smallest degree. The method pursued has been fully explained by himself, in a paper which was read before the Royal Society, in the year 1776*: and whatever is

* Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal was adjudged to him, on that oc-

perience of the present suggested, are mentioned in proper places.

As to his professional skill, I will leave them to the judgment of those who are best acquainted with the nature of the service in which he was engaged. He readily acknowledged, and conducted three expeditions, in much danger and difficulty, of unusual length, and in every variety of situation, with invariable success, must have possessed not only a thorough knowledge of his business, but a powerful and comprehensive mind, fruitful in resources, ready in the application of them to the higher and inferior service required.

Even the most faithful have not been able to collect, from his own observation, and from the reports of others, of the death of this honoured friend, and of his character and services; I have given his memory to the world, with the admiration of posterity, with a melancholy reflection, the honour, which his name hath procured me, and his name joined with his; giving that affection and his memory, which, I am persuaded, it was no less my constant study,

Account and Character of the Sandwich Islands, from the same Volume.

Natives of these islands, in general, above the middle age, and well made; they are gracefully, run nimbly,

and are capable of bearing great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly islanders, and the women less delicately limbed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However, many of both sexes had fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, had good eyes and teeth, and a sweetness and sensibility of look, which rendered them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black, and neither uniformly straight, like that of the Indians of America, nor uniformly curling, as amongst the African negroes, but varying, in this respect, like the hair of Europeans. One striking peculiarity, in the feature of every part of this great nation, I do not remember to have seen any where mentioned; which is, that, even in the handsomest faces, there is always a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose, that distinguishes them from Europeans. It is not improbable that this may be the effect of their usual mode of salutation, which is performed by pressing the ends of their noses together.

Notwithstanding the irreparable loss * we suffered from the sudden resentment and violence of these people, yet, in justice to their general conduct, it must be acknowledged, that they are of the most mild and affectionate disposition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleness of the Otaheiteans, and the distant gravity and reserve of the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. They appear to live in the utmost harmony and

* Viz. in the death of Captain Cook.

friendship with one another. The women, who had children, were remarkable for their tender and constant attention to them; and the men would often lend their assistance in those domestic offices, with a willingness that does credit to their feelings.

It must, however, be observed, that they fall very short of the other islanders, in that best test of civilization, the respect paid to the women. Here they are not only deprived of the privilege of eating with the men, but the best sorts of food are *tabooed*, or forbidden them. They are not allowed to eat pork, turtle, several kinds of fish, and some species of the plantains; and we are told that a poor girl got a terrible beating, for having eaten on board our ship, one of these interdicted articles. In their domestic life, they appear to live almost entirely by themselves, and though we did not observe any instances of personal ill-treatment, yet it was evident that they had little regard or attention paid them.

The great hospitality and kindness, with which we were received by them, have been already frequently remarked; and indeed they make the principal part of our transactions with them. Whenever we came on shore, there was a constant struggle who should be most forward in making us little presents, bringing refreshments, or shewing some other mark of their respect. The old people never failed of receiving us with tears of joy; seemed highly gratified with being allowed to touch us, and were constantly making comparisons between themselves and us, with the strongest marks of humility. The young women were not less kind and engaging, and, till they found, not-

withstanding our utmost endeavours to prevent it, that they began to repent of our acquaintance, attached themselves to us with the least reserve.

In justice, however, to them must be observed, that they were probably all of the low of the people; for I am inclined to believe, that, among the few, whose names are mentioned in the course of our narrative, we did not see any woman during our stay among them.

Their natural capacity for no respect, below the command of mankind. Their improvements in agriculture, and perfection of their manufactures, certainly adequate to the exigencies of their situation, natural advantages they engaged curiosity, with which we attended the armourer's for the many expedients they invented, even before we arrived at the islands, for working the iron we had procured from us, in forms as were best adapted to our purposes, were strong proof of their industry and ingenuity."

*Character of Catharine
Wife of Peter the Great
after his death Empress of
Russia. "Travels into Poli-
tia, Sweden, and Denmark."
William Coxe, A. M. 1781.
Vol. 1st.*

CATHARINE was born under the mid-land in her youth delicate and formed, but inclined to corpulence as she advanced in years. She had a fair complexion, dark eyes, and light hair, which she was al-

with a black colour*. Her read nor writet; Elizabeth usually sign-
or her, and particular-
it will and testament;
sterman generally put
to the public decrees
s. Her abilities have
exaggerated by her
Gordon, who had fre-
her, seems, of all wri-
represented her cha-
e greatest justness, when
She was a very pretty
woman, of good sense,
that sublimity of wit,
that quickness of ima-
which some people have

The great reason why
was so fond of her, was
ling good temper; she
seen peevish or out of
obliging and civil to
never forgetful of her
dition; withal, migh-
il." Catharine main-
omp of majesty with an
and grandeur united;
ed frequently to express
on at the propriety with
supported her high sta-

tion, without forgetting that she
was not born to that dignity†.

The following anecdotes will
prove that she bore her elevation
meekly; and was never, as Gordon
asserts, forgetful of her former con-
dition. When Wurmb, who had
been tutor to Gluck's children at the
time that Catharine was a domestick
in that clergyman's family, present-
ed himself before her after her mar-
riage with Peter had been publicly
solemnized, she recollected and ad-
dressed him with great complacency.
"What, thou good man, art thou
still alive! I will provide for
thee." And she accordingly set-
tled upon him a pension. She also
was no less attentive to the family
of her benefactor Gluck, who died
a prisoner at Moscow: she pensioned
his widow; made his son a page;
portioned the two eldest daughters;
and advanced the youngest to be one
of her maids of honour. If we may
believe Weber's, she frequently en-
quired after her first husband, and
when she lived with prince Menzi-
kof, used secretly to send him small
sums of money, until, in 1705, he
was killed in a skirmish with the

g says, "Ihr schwarzes haar war nicht natuerlich sondern gefaerbt,"
ag. vol. iii. p. 190.

ck hair was not natural, but coloured. On her first rise the coarse-
er hands proved, that she had been used to hard labour, but they
grew whiter and whiter." These circumstances we may readily
use the lady from whom Busching received the information could
whether Catharine's hair was black, or her hands coarse, although
deceived in what relates to her family.

s says, "Elle n'apprit jamais à écrire. La princesse Elizabeth
our elle, quand elle fût sur le trône, même son testament." p. 295.

rian minister says, count Osterman used to sign her name to all the
Bus. xi. p. 481.

épouse était avec lui étalant, conformément à la volonté du mo-
pompe impériale, qui le genait, et la soutenant avec un air sur-
e grandeur et d'arance. Le czar ne pouvait se lasser d'admirer les
elle possédait, selon son expression, de se créer impératrice, sans
n'elle ne le naquit point." Bassevitz in Bus. p. 358.

Peter, vol. iii. p. 258.

enemy.

enemy. In a conference with general Schlippenback, who, in 1702, commanded the Swedish army, when she was taken captive by the Russians, she asked him, "whether her spouse John was not a brave soldier?" Schlippenback returning, "am not I one also?" her majesty answered in the affirmative: but, repeating the question, he replied, "yes, please your majesty; and I may boast to have had the honour of having him under my command*."

But the most noble part of her character was her peculiar humanity and compassion for the unfortunate. Mottraye has paid an handsome tribute to this excellence. "She had in some sort the government of all his (Peter's) passions; and even saved the lives of a great many more persons than Le Fort was able to do: she inspired him with that humanity, which, in the opinion of his subjects, nature seemed to have denied him. A word from her mouth in favour of a wretch, just going to be sacrificed to his anger, would disarm him; but if he was fully resolved to satisfy that passion, he would give orders for the execution when she was absent, for fear she should plead for the victim.†." In a word, to use the expression of the celebrated Munich, "*Elle étoit proprement la médiatrice entre le monarque et ses sujets*‡."

Character of Dr. Johnson; from the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, by James Boswell, Esq.

DR. Samuel Johnson's character, religious, moral, political, and literary, nay, his figure and manner, are, I believe, more generally known than those of almost any man; yet it may not be superfluous here to attempt a sketch of him. Let my readers then remember that he was a sincere and zealous christian, of the high-church of England and monarchical principles, which he would not tamely suffer to be questioned, steady and inflexible in maintaining the obligations of piety and virtue both from a regard to the order of society, and from a veneration for the Great Source of all order: correct, nay stern in his taste; hard to please, and easily offended; impetuous and irritable in his temper, but of a most humane and benevolent heart; having a mind stored with a vast and various collection of learning and knowledge, which he communicated with peculiar perspicuity and force, in rich and choice expression. He united a most logical head with a most fertile imagination, which gave him an extraordinary advantage in arguing; for he could reason close or wide, as he saw best for the moment. He could, when he chose it, be the greatest sophist that ever wielded a weapon in the schools of declamation; but he indulged this only in conversation;

* Buching had the above anecdote from a lady who was present at this conference. Hill. Mag. vol. iii. p. 190.

† Mottraye's Travels, vol. iii. p. 131.

‡ Ébauché, &c. p. 54. "She was the mediatrix between the monarch and his subjects."

he sometimes talked
 was too conscientious
 r permanent and per-
 liberately writing it.
 ous of his superiority.
 : when it was brought
 was too proud to seek
 is somewhat suscepti-
 . His mind was so
 , that he might have
 lly a poet. It has
 arked, that in his poe-
 ick it is to be regret-
 because so excellent;
 fier than in his prose.
 tion in this : it is not
 ter suited to the dig-
 as one may dance
 ose motions, in ordi-
 —in the common step,
 He had a constitu-
 holy, the clouds of
 l the brightness of his
 ve a gloomy cast to
 se of thinking : yet,
 and awful in his de-
 n he thought it ne-
 per,—he frequently
 elf in pleasantry and
 . He was prone to
 ut not to credulity.
 agination might in-
 belief of the marvel-
 mysterious, his vigo-
 amined the evidence
 He had a loud voice,
 deliberate utterance,
 but gave some addi-
 to the sterling metal
 sation. Lord Pem-
 ce to me at Wilton,

with a happy pleasantry and some
 truth, that “ Dr. Johnson’s sayings
 “ would not appear so extraordi-
 “ nary, were it not for his *bow-*
 “ *wow way.*” but I admit the
 truth of this only on some occasions ;
 the *Messiah*, played upon the *Cat-*
terbury organ, is more sublime than
 when played upon an inferior in-
 strument : but very slight music will
 seem grand, when conveyed to the
 ear through that majestic medium.
While therefore Doctor Johnson’s say-
ings are read, let his manner be ta-
ken along with them. Let it how-
 ever be observed, that the sayings
 are generally great ; that, though
 he might be an ordinary composer
 at times, he was for the most part a
 Handel.—His person was large, ro-
 bust, I may say approaching to the
 gigantick, and grown unwieldy from
 corpulency. His countenance was
 naturally of the cast of an ancient
 statue, but somewhat disfigured by
 the scars of that *evil*, which, it was
 formerly imagined the *royal touch*
 could cure. He was now in his six-
 ty-fourth year, and was become a
 little dull of hearing. His sight had
 always been somewhat weak ; yet so
 much does mind govern and even
 supply the deficiency of organs, that
 his perceptions were uncommonly
 quick and accurate. His head, and
 sometimes also his body, shook with
 a kind of motion like the effect of a
 palsy : he appeared to be frequently
 disturbed by cramps, or convulsive
 contractions*, of the nature of that
 distemper called *St. Vitus’s dance*.

appeared to me ; but since the former edition, Sir Joshua Rey-
 ned to me, “ that Dr. Johnson’s extraordinary gestures were only
 he indulged himself at certain times. When in company where
 or when engaged earnestly in conversation, he never gave way
 which proves that they were not involuntary.” I still how-
 these gestures were involuntary ; for surely had not that been,
 old have restrained them in the public streets.

He wore a full suit of plain brown cloaths, with twisted hair buttons of the same colour, a large bushy greyish wig, a plain shirt, black worsted stockings, and silver buckles. Upon this tour, when journeying, he wore boots, and a very wide brown cloth great coat, with pockets which might have almost held the two volumes of his folio dictionary; and he carried in his hand a large English oak stick. Let me not be censured for mentioning such minute particulars. Every thing relative to so great a man is worth observing. I remember Dr. Adam Smith, in his rhetorical lectures at Glasgow, told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latches in his shoes, instead of buckles.

Particulars relative to the Person, Habits, and Manners of Ayder Ali Khan: From the History of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob Bahader, by M. Le Maitre de la Tour, General of Ten thousand Men in the Army of the Mogol Empire, and formerly Commander in Chief of the Artillery of Ayder Ali, and of a body of European Troops in the service of that Nabob.

AYDER Ali Khan, whose precise age is not known, ought to be about fifty-four or fifty-six years of age, if we may depend on those who have known him from his infancy. He is about five feet six inches high, and very lusty, though active, and capable of bearing fatigue as well on foot as on horseback. His complexion is very brown, as is that of all Indians who expose themselves to the air and the sun. His features are coarse, his nose small and turned up, his lower lip rather thick; and he wears nei-

ther beard nor whiskers, contrary to the custom of the Orientals, and ally the Mahometans. His clothes like those of all the natives of India are of white muslin with a border of the same. His robe falls nearly the same as those of the European ladies, which are called *a l'Angloise*. The body and sleeves fit neatly, and are drawn up by strings; the rest of the robe is ample, and in folds: so that the Indian great men walk, and supports their train, from the stepping off the carpet to the entering into their carriages.

In the army, Ayder Ali wore a military habit invented by him for his generals. It is now composed of a vest of white with gold flowers, faced with red, and attached by cords or strings of the same colour: the drawers of the same materials; and the breeches of yellow velvet. He wears a white silk about his waist; and in the military habit, his turban is of a red or aurora colour. When on foot, he commonly uses a cane headed cane; and sometimes on horseback he wears a sabre, by a belt of velvet embroidered with gold, and fastened over his shoulder by a clasp of gold, and with some precious stones.

He never wears jewelry on his turban or his cloaths; and uses either neck-lace, ear-pieces, or bracelets. His turban is long, and flat at top. In this particular he follows the ancient Persians as well as in his slippers, which are very large, and have a long turned back, resembling the shape of the buildings in some countries of the Levant; or those slippers formerly worn in France, and called *a la poulaine*. The *petits*

other Indian courts affect
le bonnets which scarcely
tops of their heads, and
small as scarce to admit
of their feet: but though
l other respects their taste
nt from that of Ayder
, yet to imitate him as
ossible in the article of
whiskers, without infring-
epts of the Alcoran, they
r beards and moustaches
che scarcely discernible.

tenance of Ayder, though
ne, is open, and calcu-
pire confidence. He has
d the habit of disguising
which is either gay or
with chagrin, according
sions that present them-
: possesses a facility of
on any subject; and has
at stateliness and taciturn-
h almost all the other
the East affect to pre-
en he receives a strang-
eserved, and appears to
gravity; but soon reco-
il ease, and converses with
ld, repeating himself the
mon conversation of the
he greatest affability. It
wishing, that this love-
questions, gives answers,
er read, and dictates an-
other, beholds a theatri-
on, and even seems to at-
erformance,—at the same
t he decides concerning
e utmost importance.

no sovereign more easy
every one that has busi-
ness, whether strangers or
and the former, whatever

may be their quality are always sure
to be introduced into his presence,
by demanding an audience, by a
Souquedar, or macebearer, of which
there is always a sufficient number
at the gate of his palace. The Fa-
kirs, a species of begging monks,
are alone excluded from this indul-
gence; but when one of these ap-
pears, he is conducted to the Pirjada,
or grand almoner, who supplies his
wants. The court of Ayder is, in
this point, absolutely different from
those of all the other princes of
India; who hold these Fakirs in
such high veneration, that they
suffer them to enter their palaces at
any hour, and even admit them to
their table. They have the assurance
to take the first place at table, nearest
the prince; though they are most
commonly disgusting, filthy, and
covered with vermin.

When business or parties of plea-
sure do not prevent Ayder Ali from
going to rest at his usual time, which
is after midnight, he rises with the
sun, that is to say, about six o'clock.
As soon as he is risen, the majors of
the army*, who have been on duty
the preceding day and night, and
likewise those who relieve them,
enter, make their reports, and re-
ceive orders to be transmitted to the
ministers and generals, who them-
selves have the privilege of enter-
ing his dressing-room, if they have
any thing extraordinary or pressing
to communicate. The couriers that
have arrived during the night, or
in the morning, also come and lay
their dispatches at his feet. It may
be esteemed a weakness in a prince
so occupied, that his toilet takes up

majors of the army are like adjutants-general. They are not persons
n, but men of approved diligence and fidelity, chosen out of the
licers of cavalry and infantry.

a considerable part of his time. It lasts commonly two or three hours; and is chiefly taken up by his barbers, who pluck the hair from his beard.

But justice requires us likewise to observe, that when any military operation requires his attention, the toilet is no more thought of.

Between eight and nine in the morning he quits his apartment, and repairs to a saloon, where a number of secretaries wait for his appearance. Into their hands, according to their respective departments, he puts the letters received; giving them at the same time instructions for the answers. His sons, his relations, and those lords who are honoured with his intimacy, enter; and if it be nine o'clock, they take the usual refreshment. If he has leisure, he appears at a balcony, and receives the salute of his elephants*, that are led before him, as well as his horses. His tygers of chace likewise pay him a visit. They are led by hand, and are covered with a mantle of green and gold hanging to the ground, and a bonnet on their head, of cloth embroidered with gold, with which their eyes can be immediately covered, if they should chauce to prove mischievous. Ayder himself gives each of them a ball of sweetmeats, which they take very adroitly with their paws, being exceedingly tame. These are the spotted tygers, and their keepers lead them every day into those places where the greatest crowds are: but the grand tyger, or tyger royal, has never been tamed by any attempts yet made.

After the repast, which ends half after ten, Ayder enters his hall of audience; or the great hall at the army. He is seated on a sofa beneath a canopy, and often in some balcony that fronts an open place or court of the palace, and some of his relations sit on each side of him. All persons who require permission of access, of which the number is very great, may come to this audience; and those who have business affairs to transact, may either request admittance by means of the *Souquedars*, or put their petitions into the hands of those officers to whom it is carried to their apartments, who is always present, and places it at the feet of the prince, where it is immediately read and answered. It is not customary to stop the prince by the petitions, when he goes out to attend the affair be very urgent and extraordinary, or the petitioner prevented from forwarding his request at the usual hours of audience; a circumstance that rarely happens.

At this audience thirty secretaries are seated along to his left, who write down the answers. Couriers arrive almost every day, and are conducted with great respect to the feet of the prince, where they lay their dispatches. A secretary kneeling takes the dispatch, and sitting on his hams before the prince, opens it and reads it aloud. Ayder immediately dictates the particulars of the answer, and it is carried to the office of a *Souquedar*. Contrary to the customs of the East, who affix the

* When the prince appears at the balcony, his officers cry out, "Elephants salute your Majesty!" And at the same time those animals, ranged in a semicircle round the palace, make three genuflexions.

of a seal, Ayder signs
 es in order as they are
 as well as a number of
 ers. Many writers re-
 ntrary to this; which
 that they have never
 half an hour at a time.
 hat issue from the offices
 ters, have no other sig-
 that of the great seal,
 ey are the depositories;
 watch is closed with the
 of the minister. The
 d by Ayder are closed
 of the sovereign, of
 principal secretary is
 hen this Nabob writes
 ng letter, or gives an
 importance, he affixes a
 private seal, which he
 s on his finger; and in
 himself carries the packet
 s couriers, who conveys
 the first station. To the
 ined a paper, denoting
 was sent off; and at
 the time of its arrival
 We shall afterwards
 n to speak of these posts,
 been since imitated by

purchases horses or ele-
 f new pieces of cannon
 ounded or brought from
 or arsenal, he inspects
 this audience; the ani-
 ces of cannon being
 o the court or square of
 , generals, ambassadors,
 reat men, rarely appear
 nce, unless commanded,
 rged by extraordinary
 peculiar to their dig-
 the prince only in the
 en none but men of con-
 admitted; and nothing
 ht of but to make their

court to the sovereign, or to share
 his pleasures. The great have agents,
 who are usually Bramins, who soli-
 cit their affairs either with the prince
 or his ministers; and these agents,
 who have the title of Ouaquils, or
 envoys, have their leave of admis-
 sion to the presence when they have
 been presented by their masters, and
 are honourably received. The mi-
 nisters send one of the principal se-
 cretaries of their department to the
 prince; who, sitting before him in
 the same posture as the other secre-
 taries, communicate their business
 and converse with him.

A great ambassador, or other per-
 son of consequence, is announced in
 a loud voice by the chief of the
 ushers, in these terms, "Your Ma-
 "jesty, the lord of——salutes
 "you." Ministers, secretaries, oua-
 quils, or other men of business, are
 not announced, but go in and out
 without particular observation, ex-
 cept that they are careful to salute
 the Nabob. When a great man is
 annourced, the prince returns the
 salute, and begs him to be seated:
 the friends and other great men,
 who surround the sovereign, salute
 him also; and in proportion to the
 esteem or favour he as in with the
 Nabob, they give place, that he may
 approach him. A person of ordina-
 ry rank, who has requested an au-
 dience, makes three reverences in
 entering, by moving his hand from
 his forehead almost to the ground;
 and afterwards places himself on one
 side of the chief usher, continuing si-
 lent, with his hands joined before
 him. The Nabob returns the sa-
 lute by simply touch ng his turban
 with his hand, and affects to conti-
 nue the discourse with those about
 him: after which he makes a sign
 for the person to advance, and de-

mands, in an engaging and affectionate manner, the subject of his visit : and upon the exposition of the affair by the suppliant, he receives a decisive answer. If he be a stranger of a genteel rank or employment, as a trader or merchant of consequence, he receives orders to sit ; and his place is usually on the right, fronting the secretaries. The Nabob asks him some questions respecting his state of life, his country, or his voyage, and appoints a time when he will see his merchandizes. Betel is then presented to the stranger, and is understood as equivalent to a permission to retire ; which is done with the same ceremony as at the entrance.

This audience continues till after three o'clock, which is the hour he returns to his apartment to sleep, or make the siesta, as it is called in Italy.

About half past five, the prince returns into the hall of audience, or some other large apartment, where he places himself in a balcony to see his troops exercise, and his cavalry defile before him. He is, as in the morning, surrounded by some of his friends or relations : and the secretaries are busied in reading letters, or writing.

About half after six, when the day closes in, a great number of Mameluks, or bearers of flambeaux, appear in the court of the palace, and salute the prince as they pass on the side of the apartment where he is. They illuminate all the apartments in a moment, especially that in which the Nabob is, with tapers in chandeliers of exquisite workmanship, ornamented with festoons of flowers of the utmost lightness and delicacy. These chandeliers, on account of the wind, are covered

with large shades of English. There are likewise, in some of the palace, large glass lanterns painted with flowers of all colours. The great men, ministers, and ambassadors, visit the Nabob at night. They are usually present with the most costly perfumes, besides the men in power and command, the apartments are filled with young nobility ; and even the prince assumes the most polite and elegant manners. After having seen the prince, the salute is paid to his sons and relations, his ministers, and others, in an easy, unaffected manner. Among the young nobles there are a certain number who have the title of Arabsheikhs, whose answers nearly to that of a knight, in Germany. Then follow four in waiting, who are distinguished by turbans, which they carry in their hands, using it nearly as a walking stick. All the other attendants leave their arms in the hands of their pages and other attendants who are very numerous, at the avenues of the palace. Only the prince alone are permitted to enter and follow their master, but they quit their slippers at the entrance on the carpet : the pages follow the train, and put them on in a bag. Ayder, who sets great value on these ceremonies, invites the Europeans to come in and see his shoes on ; though his shoes are commonly covered with muslin, spread upon the most costly Persia carpets. He has great affection for white, that is plain and varnished, to be covered with white muslin ; and even the sofas of embroidered velvet

The Europeans deceive themselves exceedingly in supposing, that by way of distinction or privilege that they are permitted to be apartments in shoes. This custom, given them in some of the Indian courts, is occasioned by the Indian princes have, the Europeans are obstinate, attached to their own customs, and repugnant to decency and civility. M. de Bussi, to conciliate the Indian customs with those of the French, carried velvet slippers to the court of the Suba of Decan, he put on; and made use of them of pantoufle in passing from the carriage to the border of the carriage here he threw them off. We often avoid offending strangers by attentions that cost nothing, and exceedingly to conciliate affections.

There is, for the most part, a concert every night, that commences about eight in the evening, and lasts till eleven: it is intermixed with music and songs. During this concert the Arabesque continue near the strangers, and politely inform of every thing they may desire to know; as the subject of the concert, the news of the day, &c. They are careful to ask, if he chooses to drink or eat; in which case, they cause sherbet, warm milk, or confectionary to be presented to him; but they seldom eat. A stranger chooses to play chess, or lay with him, or propose a game. Ayder, to whom the entertainments of the stage are very interesting, discourses with his ministers and ambassadors, sometimes passes into a cabinet to speak with secrecy; and continues, as in the morning, to dispatch business, and seems to be busy. Al-

most always, before the end of the performance, flowers are brought to him in a basket of filigree, out of which he himself gives a few to the lords who are about him; and afterwards the basket is carried into the apartments of the theatre, every one taking a small flower from them, and returning a profound reverence to the prince. This takes place even to the lowest secretary. When Ayder wishes to give a particular mark of his esteem, he himself makes a collar of jasmine flowers, knotting them with silk as he converses, which he himself adjusts round the neck of the happy mortal to whom he gives this glorious mark of his esteem and favour. He has several times conferred this honour on the chiefs of his Europeans, knowing well that the French, above all nations, esteem themselves well paid by this sort of money. He who has received this honour, is visited the following day by the first people of the court to compliment him.

If a battle has been gained, or any other glorious event has happened in favour of the prince, the poet of the court arrives, announcing himself, at his first entering the apartments, by the pompous and extravagant titles he bestows on the prince: as, "Health to the greatest king on earth, whose name alone causes his enemies to tremble," &c. All the world, at the voice of the poet, becomes silent and attentive. The comedy or dance is interrupted; the poet enters, seats himself in the place immediately opposite the prince, and recites a poem, which every body affects to hear with the utmost attention, except the prince, who seems at that time to be more particularly busied in

in conversing with his ministers. The poet usually, after speaking of the prince, proceeds to his relations, and the generals or principal officers; not forgetting the ministers and favourites. The young courtiers, or *baras à demi*, who are usually included altogether in the praises bestowed by the poet, often turn it into ridicule; and their derision extends even to those who are the highest spoken of. They and the secretaries, or other inferior courtiers, often parody the words of the poem very pleasantly, sparing no body but the prince and his son: but as they have no printing, both the poem and the criticism are of short duration. We cannot speak of their public entertainments, without mentioning the Bayaderes, of whom the Abbe Raynal has drawn so advantageous a portrait in his *Histoire Philosophique*.

At the present time, the court of Ayder is the most brilliant in India; and his company of performers is without contradiction the first, as well on account of its riches, as because the Bayaderes are the women to whom he gives the preference. Being sovereign of part of Visapour, he has every facility of procuring among this class of women, those who are most remarkable for their beauty and talents.

The comedians of the court are all women. A directress, who is likewise manager, purchases young girls at the age of four or five years, who are chosen on account of their beauty. She causes them to be inoculated, and then provides them with masters both for dancing and music. They are taught every accomplishment that can inspire the prince and his court with the love of

pleasures; and their success is that they delight and seduce the insensible of men. They begin to appear in public at the age of ten or eleven years. They are generally the most delicate of complexion, large dark eyes, beautiful brows, small mouth, and small teeth; their cheeks are dark, and their black hair hanging in long tresses to the ground. Their complexion is a clear brown, such as that of the mulattoes, who are incapable of blushing like that of a country girl. They have a flow of health, who has passed the roses, after suffering them to fade. These are the yellow men, that the Orientals call all other: they give them that tinge by painting their faces of a jonquil colour, in the same manner as the French wear rouge; and it is remarkable that in a very short time one becomes habituated to this colour, it is agreeable. Their hats are always a fine gauze, very richly embroidered with gold; and covered with jewels: their neck, their ears, their arms, fingers, legs, have their jewels; and even the nose is ornamented with a diamond, that gives them an air which is far from being ugly.

The comedies are all pieces of intrigue. They personate either men who league together to ruin a jealous husband, or women who conspire to deceive their husbands. It is impossible to perform more art or with more nature. Their songs are gay and agreeable. The words that are sung by the voice are almost always the complaint of a lover. Those who

orators are much gayer; but no second parts, and are repeated.

Dancers are superior in their grace to the comedians and it may even be affirmed would afford pleasure on the stage of the opera at Paris. It is employed when these are required; their heads, their eyes, their feet, and all their motions move only to enchant the eye. They are very light, strong in the legs; turn on one foot, and spring immediately after with a force. They have so much grace in their movements, that they accompany the instruments that are on their feet; they are of the most elegant and all their motions are graceful.

A Bayadere of the prince's is more than seventeen years of age. At this age they are beautiful; and either travel over the country, or attach themselves to the gods.

The mistress of this company is the favourite of the prince; but her emotions are not known. She has a great number of pieces ready in her hands to be played at a moment's notice. Though there is every reason to think she is well paid by the prince for the pleasures she procures, the emolument she receives from the individuals of fortune, is more advantageous to her. A great man gives a set supper, and usually a comedy ornamented with songs and dances. The mistress of the prince's company receives one hundred rupees for every set of plays, songs, or dances.

The number of these actresses is often more than twenty, the instrumental music not being charged.

If a supper is given to a few private friends, the singers and dancers are likewise employed at the same price of one hundred rupees. Besides which, they must be furnished with supper, and abundance of fruits, sweetmeats, and warm milk. If the friends are retained to sleep (as is often done, where their suppers are more friendly than ceremonious) they choose each a companion for the night among the performers, for which the mistress is likewise paid one hundred rupees each; and the master of the house must present his friend with some trinket, or piece of stuff, to be given to the damsel when she is sent away in the morning.

Besides the prince's company, there are several others in the town where the court is kept, and in the armies. There are even some that are composed of men only: but the people of the court never have recourse to any but the prince's company.

At eleven o'clock, or about midnight, every one retires but those that sup with the Nabob; who, except on grand festivals, are always attended by his friends and relations.

This mode of life pursued by Ayder, is, as may be easily imagined, interrupted in the army. It is likewise occasionally interrupted by hunting parties, by excursions on foot or horseback, or by his attending to assist at the exercises and evolutions made by considerable bodies of his troops.

When he is obliged to remain a

The Pagod maintains a number of Bayaderes, whose charms produce one of the certain revenues of the Bramins.

month

month in camp, or in any town, he usually goes to the chase twice a week. He hunts the stag, the roe-buck, the antelope, and sometimes the tiger. When notice arrives that this last animal has been observed to quit the forests, and appear in the plain, he mounts his horse, followed by all his Abyssinians, his spear-men on foot, and almost all the nobility armed with spears and bucklers. The traces of the beast being found, the hunters surround his hiding place, and con-

tract the circle by degrees soon as the creature, who is hid in some rice ground, perceives his enemies, he roars, and every where to find a place of refuge; and when he prepares to spring on some one to save his life, he is attacked by Ayd self, to whom the honour of the first stroke is yielded, which he seldom fails. The pleasures of the sovereign are to infinity.

TURAL HISTORY.

*Method of preparing a Test
to show the Presence of Acids
in Chemical Mixtures.
James Watt, Engineer;
read by Sir Joseph Banks,
P. R. S. From Vol. lxxiv.
Philosophical Transactions.*

Infusion of violets was formerly the test of the point of saturation of mixtures of acids and alkalis, which was principally used; but late improvements in the method has been found not to be so accurate, and the infusion of *marum*, or of an articulation called litmus, substituted in the place

of infusion of litmus is blue, and turns red with acids. It is the presence of one drop of common oil of vitriol, mixed with 100,000 drops of water; but as this infusion changes its colour on being mixed with alkaline liquors, to discover whether a liquor is acid or alkaline, it is necessary to add some vinegar to the litmus, so that it will then be restored to its original colour, by being mixed with alkaline liquor. The infusion of litmus is also a test of fixed air in water, as it turns red, as it does with acids.

The great degree of sensibility of this test would leave very little reason to search for any other, were there reason to believe that it is always a test of the exact point of saturation of acids and alkalies, which the following fact seems to call in question.

I have observed, that a mixture of phlogisticated nitrous acid with an alkali will appear to be acid, by the test of litmus, when other tests, such as the infusion of the petals of the scarlet rose, of the blue iris, of violets, and of other flowers, will shew the same liquor to be alkaline, by turning green so very evidently as to leave no doubt.

At the time I made this discovery, the scarlet roses and several other flowers, whose petals change their colour by acids and alkalies, were in flower. I stained paper with their juices, and found that it was not affected by the phlogisticated nitrous acid, except in so far as it acted the part of a neutralizing acid; but I found also, that paper, stained in this manner, was by no means so easily affected by acids of any kind as litmus was, and that in a short time it lost much of that degree of sensibility it possessed. Having occasion in winter to repeat some experiments, in which the phlogisticated nitrous acid was concerned, I found my stained paper almost useless. I was, therefore, obliged to search

infusion of violets, being neutralized, forms a very sensible test; but will preserve its property yet determined. Procured infusions of other be preserved in the same the antiseptic power lic acid, so as to lose its original sensibility. Stained with these tests trial state, has sufficient for many experiments; and glue which enter preparation of writing-paper some degree to fix the paper which is not is somewhat transpawetted, which renders is of colour imperceptible where accuracy is required should be used in a

inary Case of a Dropsy varium, with some Remarks by Mr. Philip Meadows, Surgeon to the North-Norwich Hospital; communicated by John Hunter, Esq. From the same Work.

KIPPUS, a pauper in of Norwich, was, for a patient of my father at his decease, was care of Mr. Scott, as who obliged me many time me to the poor woman whom I received the account early part of her complaints came on first after marriage at the age of 27. She never been pregnant before;

and her discharges at that time were so great as to bring her into a very weak condition. She soon perceived some uneasiness, attended with a swelling, on one side, which, after a few months, became too large to distinguish whether it was greater on one side or the other. As the swelling was found to arise from water, it was drawn off, which was in the year 1757. She was never afterwards pregnant; but the catamenia continued regularly till the usual period of their cessation. When I first saw her, which was in the year 1780, she had been many times tapped, and she was then full of water. Her appearance was truly deplorable, not to say shocking. She was rather a low woman, and her body so large as almost wholly to obscure her face, as well as every other part of her: with all she was tolerably chearful, and seldom regarded the operation. I saw her just before we took away 106 pints of water, and I begged leave to take a measure of her. She was sixty-seven inches and a half in circumference, and from the cartilago ensiformis to the os pubis thirty-four inches. Her legs were now greatly swelled; but this, and every other symptom of which she complained, evidently arose from the quantity and weight of water. She neither ate nor drank much, and made but a small quantity of urine.

The operation of drawing off the water was generally performed on a Sunday, as the most convenient day for her neighbours to assist her, and before the latter end of the week she was able to walk very well. She was first tapped in the year 1757, and died in August 1783.

found, that the petals of the scarlet rose, and those of the pink-rose, treated in this manner, afford very sensible tests.

Thus

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Thus she lived fully twenty-five years with some intervals of ease, having eighty times undergone the operation, and in all had taken from her 6631 pints of water, or upwards of thirteen hogsheds.

I will subjoin the account of the dates, and the quantity drawn off at each time, as given me by Mr. Scott, observing that till 1769 no exact memorandum was kept, except of the *number* of times, although the quantity of water drawn off was always measured. By my father she was tapped twenty-six times, averaged at 70 pints each time: by Mr. Donne once, 73 pints, which makes 1683 pints from some parts of the year 1757 to 1769. By Mr. Scott as follows:—

1769.	Pints.
Mar. 16. — — 70	
July 17. — — 72	
Nov. 20. — — 78	
Dec. 31. — — 70	
	—290

1770.	
April 15. — — 70	
Aug. 11. — — 73	
Dec. 4. — — 76	
	—219

1771.	
Mar. 22. — — 74	
July 14. — — 78	
Nov. 3. — — 79	
	—231

1772.	
Feb. 22. — — 79	
June 6. — — 73	
Sept. 12. — — 74	
Dec. 12. — — 82	
	—308

1773.	
Mar. 7. — — 78	
May 29. — — 71	
Aug. 29. — — 79	
Dec. 5. — — 81	
	—309

1774.		Pints.
Mar. 13. — — 77		
June 26. — — 89		
Oct. 23. — — 92		
		—258

1775.		
Jan. 24. — — 94		
May 28. — — 91		
Sept. 13. — — 72		
Dec. 16. — — 80		
		—337

1776.		
April 9. — — 84		
July 28. — — 82		
Nov. 27. — — 85		
		—251

1777.		
Mar. 16. — — 89		
July 27. — — 90		
Nov. 9. — — 98		
		—277

1778.		
Mar. 8. — — 96		
July 5. — — 99		
Nov. 5. — — 105		
		—300

1779.		
Feb. 28. — — 106		
June 13. — — 108		
Aug. 17. — — 92		
Oct. 24. — — 99		
Dec. 10. — — 90		
		—495

1780.		
Feb. 6. — — 73		
April 23. — — 102		
July 24. — — 106		
Sept. 10. — — 95		
Nov. 12. — — 98		
		—474

1781.		
Jan. 1. — — 100		
Mar. 11. — — 94		
June 25. — — 100		
Oct. 14. — — 100		
		—394
		1782.

	Pints.
1. — —	99
8. — —	64
— —	74
5. — —	98
7. — —	90
	—425
1. — —	104
1. — —	100
2. — —	98
1. on opening	78
	—380
	—
Total—Pints	6631
	—

king over this account it
 that 108 pints was the
 quantity ever taken away at
 time ; that she was never
 ore than five times in any
 ; and the largest quantity
 was 495 pints. The most
 in the shortest space of time
 nts in seven weeks, from
 h to September 10th in
 ich is very nearly two pints
 It appears also, that in the
 ars of her life, when a re-
 unt was kept, she increased
 he winter than in the sum-
 mths: If the six summer
 from April to September
 are reckoned, she lost in
 ears in 23 operations 1972
 d in the winter months from
 to March inclusive, by 30
 2596 pints ; and it will be
 at 30 is to 2596 rather more
 o 1972, so that seven more
 were at least necessary in
 er than in the summer. In
 hs of March and November
 er underwent the operation
 ny other. In these calcu-
 ie three months in 1783 are
 ided, as the year was not

If we compare the famous case of
 Lady Page, related by Dr. Mead,
 the quantity of water taken from her
 ladyship appears small when opposed
 to the number of pints drawn from
 Sarah Kippus. The one lost
 1920, the other 6631. It must be
 confessed, however, that Lady Page
 collected faster than the poor woman
 whose case I have related.

I come now to speak of the dis-
 section, and to make some observa-
 tions on the whole. On the 10th of
 August 1783, the poor woman died ;
 and the following day Dr. Dack,
 an eminent physician of this place,
 accompanied me to open the body.
 I first drew off 78 pints of clear
 water : supposing, therefore, all the
 water to have been taken away at the
 last operation, then in three weeks
 she had collected 78 pints, which is
 more than three pints and a half in
 each day : a quantity far exceeding
 what she had taken. I then opened
 into the cavity from which the water
 came, and separated the sac from the
 peritonum, and found the sac had
 arisen in the ovarium of the left side.
 After this, I dissected out the uterus,
 with the right ovarium in a natural
 state, and thus obtained every part
 necessary to show the disease, *viz.*
 the uterus, the right ovarium found,
 and the left enlarged into an im-
 mense pouch. The cyst itself was
 not very thick, but lined in almost
 every part of it, but more especially
 in the fore part, with small ossifica-
 tions. The peritoneum was *pro-*
digiously thickened, and thus, by its
 additional strength, became the chief
 support of the water. There was
 something singular in the sac itself,
 for it was rather two than one, from
 there being an opening in the side of
 what appeared at first the only cavity,
 which led to another cavity, almost
 equally

equally large with the first, so that if all the water in any operation had not been evacuated, it must probably have been owing to a difficulty in its passage from the second into the first or more external cyst. From the size, however, of the poor woman after each operation, it is evident, that in her there being two sacs did not prevent the total drawing off of the water. The other viscera appeared all in a natural state. The intestines were quite empty, and pushed up under the ribs so as to have left but very little room for the expansion of the lungs within the thorax. The bladder was contracted, or rather I should say appeared lessened. The kidneys were healthy, and both ureters in a natural state. The sac is in the collection of John Hunter, esq.

In reflecting upon this case, an obvious question arises; from whence proceeded this immense collection of water? At different periods of this poor woman's life the quantity drawn off, without considering the urine she made, was much greater than the fluids she drank, which appeared from measuring whatever she took. It appears then pretty certain, that this superabundant quantity must have been taken into the body by absorption; and if we allow the bodies of animals to have this power of absorbing, which we very well know vegetables are possessed of, it will account for many appearances in the animal œconomy. This poor woman collected faster in the wet moist months of winter, than in summer.

From all this, a happy conclusion may be drawn, that although human art is at present insufficient to the perfect cure of diseases similar to the poor woman's case I have related,

yet nature is continually d herself from sudden death; relief *may* be granted as to life a long time without m and often with intervals of g and comfort.

An Account of the sensitive & the Tree Averrhoa Caran a Letter from Robert Bruce to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart From Vol. lxxv. of the phical Transactions.

THE Averrhoa Caran LINNÆUS, a tree Bengal the Camruc or Ca is possessed of a power som milar to those species of which are termed sensitive its leaves, on being touche very perceptibly.

In the Mimosa the movin extends to the branches; t the hardness of the wood, th be expected in the Camrun leaves are alternately pinnat an odd one; and in their m mon position in the day-tim rizontal, or on the same plane branch from which they c On being touched, they mo selves downwards, frequen great a degree that the two almost touch one another by der sides, and the young on times either come into co even pass each other.

The whole of the leave pinna move by striking th with the nail of the finger, hard substance; or each le moved singly, by making pression that shall not exten that leaf. In this way, & of one side of the pinna

move, one after another, opposite continue as they you may make them move, or, in short, in any or- please, by touching in a inner the leaf you wish to motion. But if the impres- sion made on a single leaf, all the leaves on that pin- metimes on the neighbour- will be affected by it.

at first seemed surprizing notwithstanding this ap- sibility of the leaf, I could air of sharp scissars make sions in it, without occa- ie smallest motion; nay, it almost entirely off, and ing part still continue un- nd that then, by touching led leaf with the finger or the scissars, motion would : as if no injury had been But on further examina- ound, that although the the ostentible part which was in fact entirely pas- that the petiolus was the of sense and action: for the leaf might be cut in squeezed with great force, ts direction was not chang- any motion being oc- yet, if the impression on as made in such a way as the petiolus, the motion

ie. When, therefore, I confine the motion to a , I either touched it so as ffect its own petiolus, or, neddling with the leaf, ie petiolus with any small- dy, as a pin or knife.

mpressing the universal pe- r the place where a partial out, the leaf moves in a ls, in the same manner as

XXVII.

if you had touched the partial peti- olus.

Whether the impression be made by puncture, percussion, or com- pression, the motion does not in- stantly follow; generally several se- conds intervene, and then it is not by a jirk, but regular and gradual. Afterwards, when the leaves return to their former situation, which is commonly in a quarter of an hour or less, it is in so slow a manner as to be almost imperceptible.

On sticking a pin into the univer- sal petiolus at its origin, the leaf next it, which is always on the outer side, moves first; then the first leaf on the opposite side, next the second leaf on the outer, and so on. But this regular progression seldom continues throughout; for the leaves on the outer side of the pinna seem to be affected both more quickly, and with more energy, than those of the inner, so the fourth leaf on the outer side frequently moves as soon as the third on the inner; and sometimes a leaf, especially on the inner side, does not move at all, whilst those above and below it are affected in their proper time. Sometimes the leaves at the extre- mity of the petiolus move sooner than several others which were near- er the place where the pin was put in.

On making a compression with a pair of pincers on the universal peti- olus, between any two pair of leaves, those above the compressed part, or nearer the extremity of the petiolus, move sooner than those under it, or nearer the origin; and frequently the motion will extend upwards to the extreme leaf, whilst below it perhaps does not go farther than the nearest pair.

D

U

If the leaves happen to be blown by the wind against one another, or against the branches, they are frequently put in motion; but when a branch is moved gently, either by the hand or the wind, without striking against any thing, no motion of the leaves takes place.

When left to themselves in the day-time, shaded from the sun, wind, rain, or any disturbing cause, the appearance of the leaves is different from that of other pinnated plants. In the last a great uniformity subsists in the respective position of the leaves on the pinna; but here some will be seen on the horizontal plane, some raised above it, and others fallen under it; and in an hour or so, without any order or regularity, which I could observe, all these will have changed their respective positions. I have seen a leaf, which was high up, fall down; this it did as quickly as if a strong impression had been made on it, but there was no cause to be perceived.

Cutting the bark of the branch down to the wood, and even separating it about the space of half an inch all round, so as to stop all communication by the vessels of the bark, does not for the first day affect the leaves, either in their position or their aptitude for motion.

In a branch, which I cut through in such a manner as to leave it suspended only by a little of the bark no thicker than a thread, the leaves next day did not rise so high as the others; but they were green and fresh, and, on being touched, moved, but in a much less degree than formerly.

After sun-set the leaves go to sleep, first moving down so as to touch one another by their under sides; they therefore perform rather

more extensive motion at night than they can be to do in the day-time by external impressions. With a convex lens I have collected the rays of the sun on a leaf so as to burn a hole in it, without occasioning any motion. When the experiment is tried on the petiolus, the motion is as quick as from strong percussion, although the rays were not so much concentrated as to cause pain when applied to the same degree on the back of the hand, nor had the texture of the petiolus been any ways changed by the experiment; for next day it could not be distinguished, either by its appearance or its moving power, from those on which no experiment had been made.

The leaves move very fast under the electrical shock, even under a very gentle one; but the state of the atmosphere was so unfavourable to experiments of this kind, that I could not pursue them so far as I wished.

There are two other plants mentioned as species of this genus by Linnaeus. The first, the *Artocarpus Bilimbi*, I have not had an opportunity of seeing. The other, *Averrhoa Acida*, does not seem to belong to the same class; its leaves possess any of the properties of the *Carambola*. In Linnaeus's generic description of *Averrhoa*, as of many other plants in this country which he had opportunity of seeing fresh, his description is altogether accurate. The petals are connected by the lower part of the lamina, and in this way they resemble the unguis of the cat. The stamens are in five pairs, in the angles of the germ; in each pair only one stamen is furnished with an anther; the filaments are curved, adapted

the germen. They may descend gently, so as to rest, and then, when moved upwards, rise with a spring. They are twice the length of the tube of antheræ.

Sta, Nov. 23, 1783.

Of the celebrated Salt Mines of Wielitska in Poland; from whence it is exported into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, by W. Coxe, F.R.S.

BEFORE we quitted this part of Poland, we visited the most famous salt-mines of Wielitska, which is situated within eight miles from Cracow. These mines are excavated in a ridge of hills at the extremity of the chain of mountains to the Carpathian mountain. They take their appellation from a small village of Wielitska, sometimes called in foreign languages the mines of Cracow, in the vicinity to that city. On our arrival at Wielitska, we went to the mouth of the mine*. We fastened three separate hammocks in a circle round the great shaft, which is employed in drawing down the salt. We seated ourselves in a convenient manner, and were let down gently without the least apprehension of danger, about 160 fathoms to the first layer of salt. From our hammocks, we passed through a gradual descent, some- times through broad passages or galleries capable of admitting several men abreast; sometimes down into the solid salt, which had

the grandeur and commodiousness of the stair-case in a palace. We each of us carried a light, and several guides preceded us with lamps in their hands: the reflection of these lights upon the glittering sides of the mine was extremely beautiful, but did not cast that luminous splendour, which some writers have compared to the lustre of precious stones.

The Salt dug from this mine is called *Ziebna* or Green Salt, for what reason I cannot determine; for its colour is an iron gray; when pounded it has a dirty ash colour like what we call brown salt. The quality improves in proportion to the depth of the mine: towards the sides and surface it is mixed with earthy or stony particles; lower down it is said to be perfectly pure, and requires no other process before it is used than to be pounded. The finest of this gray salt, however, is of a weak quality when compared with our common sea-salt: it is therefore undoubtedly by no means perfectly pure, but is blended with extraneous mixtures, though it serves very well for common purposes. Being almost as hard as stone, the miners hew it with pick-axes and hatchets, by a tedious operation, into large blocks, many of which weigh six or seven hundred pounds. These large masses are raised by a windlass, but the smaller pieces are carried up by horses along a winding gallery, which reaches to the surface of the earth.

Beside grey salt, the miners sometimes discover small cubes of white salt, as transparent as crystal, but not in any considerable quantity; they find likewise occasionally pieces

there are two other openings, down one of which the miners descend by rope, and the other by ladders.

of coal and petrified wood buried in the salt.

The mine appears to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions. Its known breadth is 1115 feet; its length 6691 feet; and depth 743; and the best judges on the spot suppose, with the greatest appearance of probability, this solid body of salt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known: of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug; and who can ascertain how much farther it may descend?

Our guide did not omit pointing out to us, what he considered as one of the most remarkable curiosities of the place, several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad; the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt.

Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size; some are supported with timber, others by vast pillars of salt, which are left standing for that purpose: several of vast dimensions are without any support in the middle. I remarked one of this latter sort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and so extremely long and broad, as almost to appear amid the subterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of these vaults are not arched, but flat. The immense size of these chambers, with the spacious

passages or galleries, together with the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages inhabited by colonies of miners, who never see the light. It is certain that there is room sufficient for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and are sufficiently wonderful without the least exaggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture; observing only in our whole progress one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine.

Such an enormous mass of salt exhibits a wonderful phenomenon in the natural history of this globe. Monsieur Guetard, who visited these mines with great attention, and who has published a treatise upon the subject, informs us, that the uppermost bed of earth at the surface immediately over the mines is sand, the second clay occasionally mixed with sand and gravel, and containing petrefactions of marine bodies, the third calcareous stone. From all these circumstances he conjectured that this spot was formerly covered by the sea, and that the salt is a gradual deposit formed by the evaporation of its waters*."

* See Memoire sur les Mines de Sel de Wieliska, in Hist. de l'Acad. de Sciences for 1762.

of the Plica Polonica; from the same Work.

According to the observations of Dr. Vicat, an ingenious physician long resident in Poland, and who has published a very treatise * upon this subject: *Plica Polonica* is supposed to arise from an acrid viscus penetrating into the hair, and forming a tubular †: it then exudes from its sides or extremities, and the whole together, either in the folds, or in one undistinguished mass. Its symptoms, more or less violent, according to the constitution of the patient, or the progress of the disease, are itchings, eruptions, ulcers, intermissions, fevers, pains in the head, heaviness of spirits, rheumatism, and sometimes even convulsions, palsy, and madness. The symptoms gradually decrease as the hair becomes affected. If the patient is shaved in the head, he is exposed to all the dreadful consequences which preceded the eruption of the *Plica*; and he continues to suffer under them, until a fresh hair absorbs the acrid humour. This disorder is thought to be contagious, and is proved to be contagious when in a virulent state. Various physical causes have been supposed to concur in rendering the disorder frequent in these regions and other parts; it would be an endless work to enumerate the various conjectures with which each

person has supported his favourite hypothesis; the most probable are those assigned by Dr. Vicat. The first cause is the nature of the Polish air, which is rendered insalubrious by numerous woods and morasses; and occasionally derive an uncommon keenness even in the midst of summer from the position of the Carpathian mountains; for the southern and south-easterly winds, which usually convey warmth in other regions, are in this chilled in their passage over their snowy summits. The second is unwholesome water; for although Poland is not deficient in good springs, yet the common people usually drink that which is nearest at hand, taken indiscriminately from rivers, lakes, and even stagnant pools. The third cause is the gross inattention of the natives to cleanliness; for experience shews, that those who are not negligent in their persons and habitations, are less liable to be affected with the *Plica*, than others who are deficient in that particular. Thus persons of higher rank are less subject to this disorder than those of inferior stations: the inhabitants of large towns than those of small villages; the free peasants than those in an absolute state of vassalage; the natives of Poland Proper than those of Lithuania. Whatever we may determine as to the possibility that all, or any of these causes, by themselves or in conjunction with others, originally produced the disorder; we may venture to assert, that they all, and particularly the last, assist its

joire sur la Plique Polonoise.

dilation of the hair is sometimes so considerable as to admit small globs of blood; this circumstance, which however very rarely happens, has given rise to the notion, that the patient, if his hair is cut off, bleeds to

propagation, inflame its symptoms, and protract its cure.

"In a word, the *Pilus Polovius* appears to be a contagious distemper; which like the leprosy, still prevails among a people ignorant in medicine, and inattentive to check its progress; but is rarely known in those countries, where proper precautions are taken to prevent its spreading."

Description of, and observations upon, the Cock-Chaffer, both in its Grub and Beetle State: From Letters and Papers on Agriculture, &c. addressed to the Entom. Society; by the Secretary of the Society.

AS there are few insects more prejudicial to the farmer than that generally known by the name of the *Cock-Chaffer*, I beg leave to make a few observations thereon.

In different parts of this kingdom these insects are called by different names, such as, the *Chaffer*, the *Cock-Chaffer*, the *Ty-fy-Cock*, the *Mug-bag*, and (in Norfolk) the *Dor*.

In what class Linnaeus ranks them, I do not remember; but they seem to be the *Scarabæus arvensis vulgaris major*, of Ray.

When full grown in their grub-state, they are near an inch and a half long, and as big as a child's little finger. Their heads are red, their bodies soft, white, and shining, with a few hairs on the back. They have three hairy legs on each side, all placed near the head, in which are two forceps or jaws, like the hornet; with these they cut asunder the roots of grass, corn, &c. and frequently destroy whole fields in a short time. In this *cruel* or grub-state, they continue three and sometimes four years.

In their beetle state they have two pair of wings; the one filmy, and the other scaly. The *interior* pair are folded up in a curious manner, and remain hid, unless when expanded for flight. The *elytra*, or case-wings, are of a reddish brown colour, and sprinkled over with a fine white powder, like the auricle. The legs and tail (which is pointed) are whitish. The body is brown, except at each joint on the sides of the belly, which is indented with white. The circles round the eyes are yellowish; the antenna short, and terminated by fine lamellated spreading tufts, which the creature expands more or less as it is brisk and lively or otherwise.

The first account I find of these destructive insects, is given by *Marsden*, who tells us that in the year 1574 such a multitude of them fell into the Severn, that they clogged, and even stopped, the wheels of the water-mills.

There is also an account in the Transactions of the Dublin Society, that the country people suffered so much in one county, by the devastation these insects made, that they set fire to a wood several miles in length, to prevent their further progress.

In the day-time they seldom fly about, but conceal themselves beneath the leaves of oak, sycamore, maple, hazel, lime, and some other trees, which they soon eat to skeleton; but about sun set, they are all on the wing, and fly about the trees and hedges as thick as a swarm of bees.

While in their grub-state, they entirely destroy all the grass, corn, or turneps, where they harbour.

I have seen fine meadows, which in May and June have been withered, and as brown as thatch.

The

grubs generally lie near
below the surface, and
oots of the grafs so regular.
I have rolled up many yards
rithered turf as easy as tho'
en cut for a garden.

they attack turneps, they
the middle of the small
it by that means, kill all
e without remedy.

er the severest frosts in our
nor even keeping them in
will kill them. I have kept
water near a week; they
motionless; but on exposing
the sun and air a few hours,
overed, and were as lively

Hence, it is evident, they
without air. On examining
th a microscope, I could ne-
ver any organs for respira-
perceive any pulsation.

will root up the land for
and at first eat them greedily;
om meddle with them a se-
ie. To rooks and crows they
be a high regale. When
is, they are not destroyed
great difficulty; the best
is, to plow up the land in
rows, and employ children
them up in baskets; and
ew salt and quick-lime, and
in.

About thirty years since, I re-
member many farmer's crops in
Norfolk were almost ruined by them
in their grub-state; and in the next
season, when they took wing, the
trees and hedge-rows in many pa-
rishes were stript bare of their leaves
as in winter. At first the people used
to brush them down with poles, and
then sweep them up and burn them.
One farmer made oath, that he ga-
thered eighty bushels; but their
number seemed not much lessened,
except just in his own fields.

Their mode of *coupling* is singu-
lar; and the time of their continu-
ance in that act, sometimes two or
three days. I have seen one of them
fly in that state, with the other hang-
ing pendant from its tail; and am
in some doubt whether (like snails)
they are not *hermaphrodites*, as there
seems to be mutual insertion.

They deposit their eggs in the
earth. The first year the grubs are
very small, and do little mischief;
the second year they are increased
to the size of a goose-quill, and are
very injurious to the herbage; the
third year they attain full size, and
fly.

I am, &c.

E. RACK.

Bath, March 26, 1780.

*the Animals found in Kamtschatka, communicated by Mr. Pennant† :
From Vol. III. of Captain Cook's last Voyage.*

A RGALI, wild sheep, Arct. Zool. Vol. I. p. 12. x, or wild goat n lf	}	Capra ammon, Lin. Syst.	97.
		Capra ibex	90.
		Cervus tarandus	93.
		Canis lupus	58.

ie quadrupeds and birds mentioned in this part of the voyage are marked
list with a double asterisk.

D 4.

** Dog

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** Dog	.	40.		
** Arctic fox	.	42.	<i>Canis lagopus</i>	.
** European fox	.	45.	<i>Canis vulpes</i>	.
	a. black	46.		
	b. cross	ib.		
** Poplar bear, in the Frozen sea			} <i>Ursus arctos</i>	
only	.	55.		.
** Bear	.	57.	<i>Ursus arctos.</i>	.
** Wolverine	.	66.	<i>Ursus luscus</i>	.
** Common weasel	.	75.	<i>M. ste. a nivalis</i>	.
** Stoat, or ermine	.	ibid.	<i>Must. la erminea</i>	.
** Sable	.	79.	<i>Mustela zibellina</i>	.
Common otter	.	86.	<i>Mustela lutra</i>	.
** Sea otter	.	88.	<i>Mustela lutris</i>	.
** Varving hare	.	94.	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	.
Alpine hare	.	97.		
** Earle's marmot	.	113.	<i>Mus citellus</i>	.
Bobak marmot	.	115.		
Water rat	.	130.	<i>Mus amphibius</i>	.
Common mouse	.	131.	<i>Mus musculus</i>	.
Oeconomic mouse	.	134.		
Red mouse	.	136.		
Ichelag mouse	.	138.		
Fœtid. shrew	.	139.	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	.
** Walrus. Icy sea	.	144.	<i>Trich. chus rosmarus</i>	.
** Common seal	.	151.	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	.
Great seal	.	159.		
Leporine seal	.	161.		
Harp seal	.	163.		
Rubbon seal. Kurile isles	.	165.		
Ursine seal	.	ibid.	<i>Phoca ursina</i>	.
Leon ne seal	.	172.		
** Whale tailed manati	.	177.		

There were no domestic animals in Kamtschatka, till they were introduced by the Russians. The dogs, which seem to be of wolfish descent are aboriginal.

B I R D S.

Land Birds.

I.	Sea eagle. Vol. II. p.	194.	<i>Falco ossifragus</i>	.
**	Cinereous eagle	214.	<i>Vultur a bulla</i>	.
**	White-headed eagle	196.	<i>Falco leucocephalus</i>	.
	Crying eagle	215.		
	Osprey	199.	<i>Falco baliaetus</i>	.

Peregrine falcon	202.	(Latham, I. 73 ⁺ .)	
Goshawk	204.	<i>Falco palumbarius</i>	130.
II. Eagle owl	228.	<i>Sirix bubo</i>	131.
Snowy owl	233.	<i>Strix nyctea</i>	132.
II. Raven	246.	<i>Corvus corax</i>	155.
Magpye	147.	<i>Corvus pica</i>	157.
Nutcracker	252.	<i>Corvus caryocatactes</i>	157.
V. Cuckoo	266.	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	168.
V. Wryneck	267.	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	172.
VI. Nuthatch	281.	<i>Sitta Europea</i>	177.
II. White grouse	308.	<i>Tetrao lagopus</i>	274.
Wood grouse	312.	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	273.
III. Water ouzel	332.	<i>Sturnus cinclus</i>	
X. Fieldfare	340.	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	291.
Redwing thrush	341.	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	292.
Kamtschatkan	343.	(Latham, III. 28.)	
X. Greenfinch	353.	<i>Loxia chloris</i>	304.
II. Golden bunting	367.	(Latham, II. 201.)	
II. Lesser red-headed lin-	379.	(Latham, II. 305.)	
net			
II. Dun fly catcher	390.	(Latham, II. 351.)	
V. Sky lark	394.	A. <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	287.
Wood lark	395.	B. <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	287.
V. White wagtail	396.	E. <i>Motacilla alba</i>	331.
Yellow wagtail	396.	F. <i>Motacilla flava</i>	331.
Tschutski wagtail	397.	H. (Latham, IV. 407.)	
VI. Yellow wren	413.	<i>Motacilla trochilus</i>	338.
Redstart	416.	<i>Motacilla phoenicurus</i>	335.
Longbilled	420.		
Stapazina	421.	<i>Motacilla stapazina</i>	331.
Awa-ska	422.		
II. Marsh titmouse	427.	<i>Parus palustris</i>	341.
II. Chimney swallow	429.	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	343.
Martin	430.	<i>Hirundo urbana</i>	344.
Sand Martin	430.	<i>Hirundo riparia</i>	344.
X. European goatsucker	437.	<i>Caprimulgus europæus</i>	346.

Water Fowl.

Cloven-footed Water Fowl.

Great tern	No. 448.	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
Kamtschatkan	P. 525, A.		
Black-headed gull	No. 455.	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	225.
Kittiwake gull	No. 456.	<i>Larus rissa</i>	224.

The birds which are not described by Linnæus, are referred to the History of the Birds, now publishing by Mr. Latham, Surgeon, in Dartford, Kent.

Ivory

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Ivory gull	. No. 457.		
Arctic gull	. No. 459.		
Tarrock	. P. 533.D.	<i>Larus tridactylus</i>	: 224
Red-legged	. P. 533.E.		
Fulmar petrel	. No. 464.	<i>Procellaria glacialis</i>	. 213
Stormy petrel	. No. 464.	<i>Procellaria pelagica</i>	. 213
Kurile petrel	. P. 536.A.		
Blue petrel †.	Preface		
Goosander merganser	No. 465.	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	: 204
Smew	. No. 468.	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	. 204
Whistling Swan	. No. 469.	<i>Anas Cygnus ferus</i>	. 194
Great goose	. P. 570.		
Chinese goose	. P. 571.	<i>Anas cygnoides</i>	. 194
Snow goose	. No. 477.		
Brent goose	. No. 478.	<i>Anas bernicla</i>	. 194
Eider duck	. No. 480.	<i>Anas mollissima</i>	. 204
Black duck	. No. 483.	<i>Anas spectabilis</i>	. 194
Velvet duck	. No. 481.	<i>Anas fusca</i>	. 194
Shoveler	. No. 485.	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	. 204
Golden eye	. No. 486.	<i>Anas clangula</i>	. 204
Harlequin	. No. 490.	<i>Anas histrionica</i>	. 204
Mallard	. No. 494.	<i>Anas boschas</i>	. 204
** Western	. No. 497.		
Pintail	. No. 500.	<i>Anas acuta</i>	. 204
** Long-tailed	. No. 501.	<i>Anas glacialis</i>	. 204
Morillon	. P. 573.F.	<i>Anas glaucion</i>	. 204
Shieldrake	. P. 572.D.	<i>Anas tadorna</i>	. 194
Tufted	. P. 573.G.	<i>Anas fuligula</i>	. 204
Falcated	. P. 574. I.		
Garganey	. P. 576.O.	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	. 204
Teal	. P. 577. P.	<i>Anas creca</i>	. 204
Corvorant	. No. 509.	<i>Pelecanus carvo</i>	. 214
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Red-faced corvorant	. P. 584. C.		
Crane	. P. 453. A.	<i>Ardea grus</i>	. 334
Curlew	. P. 462. A.	<i>Scolopax arquata</i>	. 244
Whimbrel	. P. 462. B.	<i>Sciopax phæopus</i>	. 244
Common sandpiper	No. 388.	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	. 254
Gambet	. No. 394.	<i>Tringa gambetta</i>	. 244
Golden plover	. No. 399.	<i>Charadrius plumialis</i>	. 254
Pied oyster-catcher.	No.	<i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i>	. 254

With Pinnated Feet.

Plain Phalarope

† I never saw this, but it is mentioned by Mr. Ellis. I had omitted its zoologic part.

With webbed feet.

endering albatross	No. 423.	<i>Diomedea exulans</i> 214.
zor-bill auk . .	No 425.	<i>Alca torda</i> 210.
lin	No. 427.	<i>Alca arctica</i> 211.
tient	No. 430.		
gmy	No. 431.		
ited	No. 432.		
roquet	No. 433.		
sted	No. 434.		
lky	No. 435.		
lish guillemot .	No. 436.	<i>Colymbus troille</i> 222.
ck guillimot .	No. 437.	<i>Colymbus grylle</i> 220.
rbled guillemot .	No. 438.		
ber diver . . .	No. 440.	<i>Colymbus immer</i> 222.
ckled diver . .	No. 441.		
l-throated diver	No. 443.	<i>Colymbus septentrionalis</i> 220.

Particular Account of Peter the
1 Boy; extracted from the
18 Register of North Church,
the County of Hertford.

PETER* commonly known by
the name of *Peter the Wild*
is buried in this church yard +,
e to the porch.—In the year
e was found in the woods near
en, a fortified town in the
ite of Hanover, when his
y George I. with his at-
s, was hunting in the forest
iswold. He was supposed to
n about 12 years of age, and
blist in those woods upon
rk of trees, leaves, berries,
r some considerable length of
How long he had continued
wild state is altogether un-
; but that he had formerly
nder the care of some person
ident from the remains of a
ollar about his neck at the
hen he was found. As Ha-

melen was a town where criminals
were confined to work upon the for-
tifications, it was then conjectured
at Hanover, that Peter might be
the issue of one of those criminals,
who had either wandered into the
woods, and could not find his way
back again, or, being discovered
to be an idiot, was inhumanly
turned out by his parents, and left
to perish, or shift for himself. In
the following year, 1726, he was
brought over to England, by the
order of Queen Carolina, then
Princess of Wales, and put under
the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, with
proper masters to attend him. But,
notwithstanding there appeared to
be no natural defect in his organs
of speech, after all the pains that
had been taken with him he could
never be brought distinctly to arti-
culate a single syllable, and proved
totally incapable of receiving any
instruction. He was afterwards in-
trusted to the care of Mrs. Titch-

very short account of this remarkable person is given in the Annual Re-
cor the year 1767; but the one here inserted we are happy to lay before
ders, as both equally full and authentic.
iz. the church-yard of North Church.

bourn, one of the Queen's bed-chamber women, with a handsome pension annexed to the charge. Mrs. Titchbourn usually spending a few weeks every summer at the house of Mr. James Fenn, a yeoman farmer, at Axter's End, in this parish, Peter was left to the care of the said Mr. Fenn, who was allowed 35l a year for his support and maintenance. After the death of James Fenn he was transferred to the care of his brother, Thomas Fenn, at another farm-house in this parish, called Broadway, where he lived with the several successive tenants of that farm, and with the same provision allowed by government, to the time of his death, Feb. 22, 1785, when he was supposed to be about 72 years of age.

"Peter was well made, and of the middle size. His countenance had not the appearance of an idiot, nor was there any thing particular in his form, except that two of the fingers of his left hand were united by a web up to the middle joint. He had a natural ear for music, and was so delighted with it, that, if he heard any musical instrument played upon, he would immediately dance and caper about till he was almost quite exhausted with fatigue; and though he could never be taught the distinct utterance of any word, yet he could easily learn to hum a tune.—All those idle tales which have been published to the world about his climbing up trees like a squirrel, running upon all fours like a wild beast, &c. are entirely without foundation; for he was so exceedingly timid and gentle in his nature, that he would suffer himself to be governed by a child. There have been also many false stories propagated of his incontinence;

but, from the minutest among those who constant with him, it does not appear he ever discovered any passion for women, though he subject to the other passions of nature, such as anger, &c. Upon the approach of bad weather he always appeared sullen and easy. At particular seasons of the year, he shewed a strange propensity for stealing away into the woods, where he would feed eagles, leaves, beach-mast, &c. upon the green bark of trees; proves evidently that he had been in that manner for a considerable length of time before he was taken. His keeper therefore, in such seasons generally kept a close eye over him, and sometimes confined him, because, if he rambled to any distance from home, he could not find his way back again; and once in particular, having gone beyond his knowledge, he wandered as far as the town of Norwich, where he was taken up, and carried before a magistrate, committed to the house of confinement in Norwich, and punished for his sturdy and obstinate vagrancy. He would not (for indeed he could give no account of himself) Mr. Fenn having advertised in the public papers, he was released from his confinement, and returned back to his usual place of abode.

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary and savage state in which Peter was first found, he attracted greatly the attention and curiosity of the public; yet, after all that has been said of him, he was certainly no more than a common idiot without the appearance of any extraordinary qualities. But as men of some eminence in the literary world have in their

shed strange opinions and ill-
founded conjectures about him,
which may seem to stamp a credit
on what they have advanced;
posterity may not, through
authority, be hereafter misled
on the subject, this short and true
account of Peter is recorded in the
church register by one who con-
stantly resided above 30 years in his
neighbourhood, and had daily op-
portunities of seeing and observing

A brass plate is fixed up in the
church of North-Church, on
top of which is a sketch of the
face of Peter, drawn from a very
good engraving of Bartolozzi, and
beneath it is the following in-
scription:

“To the memory of PETER,
known by the name of the *Wild
Boy*, having been found wild in the
forest of Hertswold, near Hanover,
in the year 1725. He then ap-
peared to be about 12 years old.
In the following year he was
brought to England by the order of
the late Queen Caroline, and the
ablest masters were provided for
him. But, proving incapable of
speaking, or of receiving any in-
struction, a comfortable provision
was made for him at a farm-house
in this parish, where he continued
to the end of his inoffensive life.
He died on the 22d day of February,
1785, supposed to be aged 72.

USEFUL PROJECT

An Account of an Artificial Spring of Water, made by Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. From Vol. lxxv. of the Philosophical Transactions.

To the President and Fellows of the Royal Society.

Derby, July 16, 1784.

Gentlemen.

CONFIDENT that every atom which may contribute to increase the treasure of useful knowledge, which you are so successfully endeavouring to accumulate, will be agreeable and interesting to the Society, I send you an account of an Artificial Spring of Water, which I produced last summer near the side of the river Derwent in Derby.

Near my house was an old well, about one hundred yards from the river, and about four yards deep, which had been many years disused on account of the badness of the water, which I found to contain much vitriolic acid, with, at the same time, a slight sulphurous smell and taste; but did not carefully analyse it. The mouth of this well was about four feet above the surface of the river; and the ground, through which it was sunk, consisted of a black, loose, moist earth, which appeared to have been very lately a morass, and is now covered with houses built upon piles. At the bottom was found a bed of red marl, and the spring, which was so strong

as to give up many hogshe day, oozed from between the and the marl; it lay about feet beneath the surface of the and the water rose within of the top of the well.

Having observed that a v pious spring, called Saint Alk well, rose out of the ground half a mile higher on the fa of the Derwent, the level of I knew by the height of the vening wier to be about four feet above the ground about m and having observed, that the lands, at the distance of a r two behind these wells, consi red marl like that in the well; cluded, that, if I should bore t this stratum of marl, I might bly gain a water similar to t St. Alkmund's well, and hop at the same time it might rise the surface of my own well to vel of St. Alkmund's.

With this intent a pump w put down for the purpose o easily keeping dry the bottom old well, and a hole about t an half inches diameter w bored about thirteen yards bel bottom of the well, till some s brought by the augur. A pipe, which was previously c conical form at one end, and with an iron ring at the othe driven into the top of this bo stood up about two yards fr bottom of the well, and ben

ded with well-ramed clay, the water ascended in a small stream through the wooden pipe.

Our next operation was to build a wall of clay against the morassy bottom of the well, with a wall of well-ramed internally, up to the top of the wooden pipe.

This completely stopped out every drop of the old water; and, on pulling out the plug which had been in the wooden pipe, the new water in two or three days rose up to the top, and flowed over the edges of the well.

Afterwards, to gratify my curiosity in seeing how high the new water would rise, and for the agreeable purpose of procuring the water at times quite cold and fresh, I fitted a pipe of lead, about eight feet long, and three quarters of an inch diameter, to be introduced through the wooden pipe described above, into the stratum of marl at the bottom of the well, so as to stand at least three feet above the surface of the ground. Near the bottom of the leaden pipe was sewed, between the leaden rings or flanges, an inverted cone of stiff leather, into which some wool was stuffed to stop it out, so that, after having passed through the wooden pipe, it might completely fill up the perforation of the clay. Another leaden pipe, or flanch was soldered round the leaden pipe, about two yards above the surface of the ground, which, with some doubles of flannel sewed under it, was nailed on the outside of the wooden pipe, by which means the water was perfectly prevented from rising between the wooden and the leaden pipes.

This being accomplished, the bottom of the well remained quite dry, and the new water quickly rose about six feet above the top of the well in the leaden pipe: and, on bending the mouth of this pipe to the level of the surface of the ground, about two hogsheads of water flowed from it in twenty-four hours, which had similar properties with the water of St. Alkmund's well, as on comparison both these waters curdled a solution of soap in spirit of wine, and abounded with calcareous earth, which was copiously precipitated by a solution of fixed alkali; but the new water was found to possess a greater abundance of it, together with numerous small bubbles of aerial acid or calcareous gas.

The new water has now flowed about twelve months, and, as far as I can judge, is already increased to almost double the quantity in a given time; and from the rude experiments I made, I think it is now less replete with calcareous earth, approaching gradually to an exact correspondence with St. Alkmund's well, as it probably has its origin between the same strata of the earth.

As many mountains bear incontestable marks of their having been forcibly raised up by some power beneath them; and other mountains, and even islands, have been lifted up by subterraneous fires in our own times, we may safely reason on the same supposition in respect to all other great elevations of ground. Proofs of these circumstances are to be seen on both sides of this part of the country; whoever will inspect, with the eye of a philosopher, the lime-mountain at Breedon, on the edge of Leicestershire, will not hesitate a moment in pronouncing, that it has been forcibly elevated by some power beneath it; for it is of a conical form, with the apex cut off, and the strata, which compose the central

central

central

central parts of it, and which are found nearly horizontal in the plain, are raised almost perpendicularly, and placed upon their edges, while those on each side decline like the surface of the hill; so that this mountain may well be represented by a bar made by forcing a bodkin through several parallel sheets of paper. At Router, or Eagle-stone, in the Peak, several large masses of gritstone are seen on the sides and bottom of the mountain, which by their form evince from what parts of the summit they were broken off at the time it was elevated; and the numerous loose stones scattered about the plains in its vicinity, and half buried in the earth, must have been thrown out by explosions, and prove the volcanic origin of the mountain. Add to this the vast beds of road-stone or lava in many parts of this county, so accurately described and so well explained by Mr. Whitehurst, in his *Theory of the Formation of the Earth*.

Now as all great elevations of ground have been thus raised by subterraneous fires, and in a long course of time their summits have been worn away, it happens, that some of the more interior strata of the earth are exposed naked on the tops of mountains; and that, in general, those strata, which lie uppermost or nearest to the summit of the mountain, are the lowest in the contiguous plains. This will be readily conceived if the bar, made by thrusting a bodkin through several parallel sheets of paper, had a part of its apex cut off by a pen-knife, and is so well explained by Mr. Michell, in an ingenious paper on the *Phænomena of Earthquakes*, published a few years ago in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

And as the more elevated of a country are so much colder than the vallies, owing, perhaps, concurrence of two or three but particularly to the less condensed state of the air upon hills, there becomes a better conductor of heat, as well as of electricity, permits it to escape the faster from the water condensed on cold surfaces of mountains, and common cold springs have origin; and which, sliding between two of the strata above described descend till they find or make themselves an outlet, and will in consequence rise to a level with the mountain where they originate. And hence, if by piercing the second and third, or third or fourth stratum, it must generally follow that the water from the lowest stratum will rise the highest, if conducted in pipes, because it comes from a higher part of the country than its vicinity.

The increasing quantity of new springs, and its increase in fertility, I suppose to be owing continually dissolving a part of the earth it passes through, and making itself a wider channel through materials of less solidity. Hence it is probable the older and stronger springs are generally the purer; and that springs were originally loaded with the soluble impurities of the earth through which they transuded.

Since the above-related experiment was made, I have read with pleasure the ingenious account of the King's wells at Sheerness, in the last volume of the *Transactions* of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, in which the water rose three hundred feet above its source in the well.

been informed, that in the
Richmond in Surrey, and
near Preston in Lancashire,
a bore for water through
tum of earth to a certain
that when it is found, at
places, it rises so high as
the surface of the well.
Its contribute to establish
above mentioned: and
I am to conclude, that, if
experiments were made, ar-
ranging, rising above ground,
many places be thus pro-
duced at small expence, both for the
purposes of life, and for the
improvement of lands, by oc-
cupying them.

g Wheat. *From Vol. III.*
Transactions of the Society insti-
London for Encouragement
Manufactures, and Com-

Warwick, Oct. 27, 1783.

SIR,

I have the liberty to address you
on the subject I conceive will be
under your patronage, viz. the
dropping of Wheat,
which is prevailing in this part
of the country, seems little under-
stood or scarcely apprehended, in
the North-west, and Mid-
lands.

Encouragement hath been
given, during some years, for
the making of experiments to ascer-
tain if it is most advantageous

to sow Wheat by sowing it in
a broadcast way, or by
equidistant rows. Whe-
ther we had this comparative
ascertained, is not neces-
sary.

It is not necessary for me to enquire; my purpose
is, a wish that, in handing forth a fu-
ture encouragement, you might see
it eligible to connect this late mode
of propagation with the two former:
I have been long persuaded it is su-
perior to either, and that, pursued
on lands of a certain description, it
will be productive of much national
advantage, and with no hazard of a
comparative loss, applied to any lands
experimentally known to be suitable
to this grain.

I shall therefore beg leave to
mention, having, with you, the good
of the public in object, that being
connected by neighbourhood, or bu-
siness, with divers farmers, settlers
of Wheat—and having tried it my-
self upon a small scale, yet the larg-
est I was capable of, and been a
close observer, from its beginning,
through its successive adoptions in
the part of the country where it be-
gan—I therefore hold myself ready
to communicate any intelligence to
you, that may tend to your forming
a suitable judgment thereon, and as
a ground for your future encourage-
ment.

I may likewise add, though per-
haps prematurely, that as the prac-
tice is novel, and in speculation un-
promising, and has been considered
as a refinement by genius at a dis-
tance, I conceive it would be in my
power, upon your compensation for
time and travelling, at a future seed
time, to excite a dibbler, with one
or two of his droppers, to go to any
place within fifty miles of London.

This, I presume, would impress an
adequate idea of its mode, make
the practice easy to their imitators,
and in due time give an evidence,
which speculation is scarce capable
of attaining, that the economy of
seed tends to an increase somewhat

E

propor-

proportionable to the hoeing up nine-tenths of a turnep crop, which experience has evinced augments their real produce: yet in the setting of Wheat, as in the thinning of turneps, it must be under a regulation, and precision of judgment; which nevertheless practice can render easy, and an intelligent observer soon acquire.

I am, with great attention,
Your respectful Friend,
JOHN WAGSTAFFE.

P. S. I can scarce refrain observing that this present seed-time more Wheat hath been set, and land reserved for its continuance, within the distance of ten miles from Norwich, than in any preceding year, and peculiarly so in the hundred where it originated; while it is diffusing (though slowly) in every direction, and is now extended into a neighbouring county.

On the Culture, Produce, and Application of the Howard or Cluttered Potatoe, and the Comparison of them with other Sorts. Extracted from the Account of Arthur Young, Esq. in the same Volume.

EXPERIMENT I.

Produative Quality. April 4, 1770. Having a small Howard Potatoe, cut it into four sets, planted them on a hillock of sandy loam, scattered with two pecks of poultry dung; when they came up, earthed them with one peck of chalk, and soon after with two pecks of rotten yard dung; again with one peck of poultry dung, and a layer of loam. I was absent a considerable part of the summer,

and therefore could not mark progress of the vegetation, whether checked or accelerated by earthings. Dug them up Nov 16; the produce ninety Potatoes measuring two pecks, some of remarkably fine, weight thirty pounds; the quantity of land sowed, four square feet; the produce one thousand three hundred and sixty-one bushels.

EXPERIMENT II.

Comparison with other Sorts. March 20, 1771. Manured furrows of ridges, four feet half broad, and seventy yard with six loads of farm yard manure the soil a whet hungry gravelly poor. In 1770, it was manured seventy loads an acre, of dung, drilled with Wheat but failing, it was summer fallow for turneps, but not sown, &c. a servant's mistake, the dung the Potatoes was laid in the furrows and the sets upon it in a double row twelve inches apart, and as far from set to set; one bushel covered them by reversing the ridges with a plough. All the ridges contiguous, dunged in the same manner, with two bushels half a peck of Red Nose I supposed at London to be the most prolific sort; also two other sorts dunged in the same manner five pecks, a mixture of Tags, and Golden Russet Lancashire.

The first week in June hoed the rows, the middle of the month horse-hoed the intervals with a Berkshire shill, which cuts the surface but turns no furrow; &c. this with a large double board plough, which earthed

USEFUL PROJECTS. [51

clearing the furrows, and
 ing the land in beautiful order.
 ly 12 hand-weeded the rows;
 middle of August repeated the
 ming and double mould-board
 gh; the first week in Septem-
 hand-weeded; the latter end
 tober ploughed them up.

Produce.	Bushels.
the ridges of Howards	24
ditto Red N. Kidney	16
ditto Tags and Ruffets	9

high per acre makes	Bushels.
ards	360
ies	144
and Ruffets	207

ment of the Howards per acre.

Expences.	£.	s.	d.
Four ploughings			
at 6s.	1	4	0
Three harrowings			
at 9d.	0	2	3
Seventy loads of			
compost at 2s.	7	0	0
Rent	0	8	0
Rates	0	1	2
Repairs*	0	1	0
Fences*	0	1	6
	0	11	8

	8	17	11
One ploughing	0	6	0
Eighty-nine loads			
of compost at 2s.	8	18	0
Eighteen bushels			
of sets at 2s.	1	16	0
Planting	0	6	0
Harrowing	0	0	9

ed over . . . 20 4 8

Brought over . . .	£.20	4	8
Hand-hoeing	0	2	6
Shimming	0	0	9
Moulding Plough	0	5	0
Weeding	0	1	6
Horse-hoeing re-			
peated	0	5	9
Weeding	0	3	0
Ploughing and			
picking	1	6	0
Annual charges			
a s before	0	11	8
	23	0	10

Produce.	£.	d.	s.
Three hundred and sixty			
bushels, two shillings			
the selling price; but			
suppose 1s. 6d. the			
price of common Po-			
tatoes	27	0	0
Expences	23	0	10
Profit	3	19	2

Account of the Kidnies.

Produce.	£.	d.	s.
One hundred and forty-			
four bushels, at 1s. 6d.,	10	16	0
Expences the same, the			
small variation in the			
seed not worth noting	23	0	10
Loss	12	4	10

Account of the Tags and Ruffets.

Produce.	£.	d.	s.
Two hundred and seven			
bushels at 1s. 6d.	15	10	6
Expences	23	0	10
Loss	7	10	4

* This upon an average per annum over the whole farm.

OBSERVATIONS.

The soil above described is perhaps the most unfit of all others for common Potatoes; but being informed that the Howard would thrive where other sorts would not, I purposely chose it. The event is remarkable, and proves clearly that on these wet tenacious gravels great crops of that sort may be gained; the unsatisfactory circumstance is the value of the crop, a circumstance general with Potatoes, for their price varies exceedingly; and, what is worse, have sometimes no price at all for large quantities; consequently, if they cannot be consumed at home by cattle profitably, the object is not an important one: two manurings being charged to one crop, render the expence very high. It must however strike every person, that, had the Potatoes no more than paid the expence, the return would have been prodigiously advantageous, as the land is left in uncommon order for succeeding crops.

It is necessary here to remark, that the value of two shillings a load for the manure, is for a one-horse three-wheel carriage or cart, which holds about eighteen bushels, and is the average expence of my farm-yard compost for several years past. In the summer I cart a layer of marle, turf, or mould over all my yard, and in the following winter fodder my cattle on it, cleaning the stables, cow-house, and hog-sties on to it, bones, night soil, coal ashes, fallage of streets, or whatever manure I buy; in the spring I turn the whole over, mixing well together; and cart it for Potatoes; the two shillings includes filling, spreading, carting, and in a word all expence whatever.

EXPERIMENT III

In ploughing up the previous crop, two lands were thrown in and early in the spring split after which one of them, where Howards had been, coming remarkably thick, from the small crop left, I desisted from ploughing up, in order to see what the return would be. It was hand-bred and weeded twice; and being up in November, 1772, the return was six bushels, or per acre returned and seventy-six; which, at one shilling and sixpence, is worth pounds fourteen shillings.

EXPERIMENT IV

Culture, Expences, Produce
Application of one hundred and
perch. 1772. The soil, sandy loam; it was under corn in 1771, and ploughed flat in the autumn; the extreme wetness of the spring prevented my carting dung till the sixth of April, when I only thirty loads. Rain on the eighth, prevented going on. On the ninth I spread the compost, and on the thirteenth ploughed it into four ridges, striking the furrows immediately with the double board plough; at the same time I drew furrows at four feet distance for that large plough to lay the dung in trenches to lay the dung in might see which method was best, spreading the manure on the land, or laying it in furrows under the crop; but heavy rain impeded the work; the fourteenth rained from five in the morning till ten at night, a cruel season for potatoe planting; the piece on the thirteenth did not work as it ought; indeed the 8

et, that no land except
ghed tolerably. April
cond and twenty-third
ith the manuring, and the
th planted part, laying
n double rows, at one
the dung, and covered
ediately with the plough,
the ridges; the part
with design to dibble,
hard for it; ploughed it
gain, planting it in single
plough first turned a fur-
one side of each ridge,
the back of this furrow
ere laid, six inches a-
plough then returning,
a similar furrow from the
idge, covered the sets,
t of course come up in
of the new ridge. The
was spread over the land
the sets in ploughing, as
sh. May first, finished,
urth planted it; during
r hand-hoed once, hand-
e, and horse-hoed twice,
him, and once with dou-
board; nothing made a
iful appearance than these
roughout the season; the
d luxuriance of the her-
ithstanding the severity
ight which followed that
, was a most pleasing
was there to be seen a
ghout. November four-
gan taking them up;
ws and a half planted on
one hundred and ten
by four feet broad, pro-
hundred and thirteen
rty; that space makes
re perch; the proportion
is, the hundred and
ushels, deducting one-
rt; six rows, where the
spread, produced sixty-

four bushels and a half dirty; clean
fifty-three, one sixth deducted; pro-
portion per acre two hundred and
ninety-two. Total produce, dirty,
two hundred and seventy-seven
bushels. For securing them during
the winter, I spread the floor of a
small barn with trusses of straw,
close to each other, and the same
around the sides of the barn; the
Potatoes were laid in with all the
dirt that stuck to them; some were
very wet. I did not open the heap
till the end of January, when the
whole was one hard dry mass, and
the Potatoes very sound and good;
upon measuring them clean, the
produce was two hundred and forty-
six bushels, the dirt therefore did
not amount quite to one-sixth; one
hundred and twenty perch producing
two hundred and forty-six, is at the
rate of three hundred and twenty-
eight per acre.

Expences per acre.		£.	s.	d.
1771. Ploughing		0	6	0
1772. Compost, one hun- dred loads at 2s.		10	0	0
Ploughing		0	6	0
Twelve bushels of setts at 1s. 6d.		0	18	0
Slicing and planting		0	6	0
Harrowing		0	0	9
Hand-hoeing		0	10	0
Hand-weeding		0	3	0
Horse-hoeing shim		0	0	9
Double mould-board		0	5	0
Ploughing up		0	6	0
Picking up, 1½d. per bushel		1	14	2
Carting home, draw- over and cleaning		1	0	0
Annual charges		0	11	8
<hr/>				
Value ascertained		16	7	+

February the eighth, &c. In a
copper, that held six bushels, boiled
E 3

at several times seventy-five bushels, with ninety bush-faggots, turning them out of the copper into a tub, wherein they were mashed; from this tub put the mash, without any liquor, into a cistern; adding, as it was done, nine bushels of barley in meal; a boy in the cistern mixed them well together with a spade. Bought five hogs of the Chinese breed, and weighed them alive.

No.	1	—	121½.
	2	—	117
	3	—	102
	4	—	95
	5	—	68
			<u>533</u>

They cost six pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, which is three-pence per pound alive. Upon finishing the Potatoes, they were weighed alive, killed, and sold, which was rather a disadvantage, as none of them were quite fat; I did not, however, for the sake of gaining the knowledge I made the trial in search of. They weighed seven hundred and eighty-four pounds alive, and five hundred and ten pounds dead, which sold at six-pence per pound, or twelve pounds fifteen shillings; this proportion is nearly twenty pounds alive, giving thirteen dead. Numbers one and two were weighed at different times, and gained the first three weeks of fattening two pounds and a quarter each per diem, which is very considerable: the expences were

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of the Hogs	6	13	3
Labour, washing Potatoes and boiling	0	6	0
Ninety bush-faggots, value	0	5	0
Nine bushels barley	1	16	0
	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

Produce.	£.	s.	d.
Sold at	.	.	12 15 0
Deduct	.	.	9 0 0

Remains, which is the value paid for the Potatoes 3 15 9
Or per bushel one shilling.

When I found the hogs thriving so well, I expected the potatoes to pay a higher value than this; not but a shilling a bushel, in an application that goes to any quantity, is a great object.

But as the prices of pork and barley may vary, I shall give the product of pork yielded by this quantity of food.

The hogs, when killed fat, weighed 510
At putting up, they weighed alive 533lb. This would have been dead at 13 or 20 . . . 346

The gain of pork was therefore 164

Thus seventy-five bushels of Potatoes, and nine of barley, yielded one hundred and sixty-four pounds of Pork. This is a fact which may be useful, whatever the price of barley is, and for whatever pork may sell.

The mere increase of dead weight is not the whole profit, or it would not pay the expence; there is, besides, the profit on converting lean to fat, if bought at three-pence alive weight. But three hundred and forty-six dead, at six-pence, would be eight pounds thirteen shillings, whereas they cost but six pounds thirteen shillings.

The Society will observe, that this value of one shilling per bushel is

only from one experiment, though it answers for fixing amount of this crop, yet re-ones must be made, to disco-at may be reckoned a standard

Produce.	£.	s.	d.
hundred and twenty-			
busbels at 1s.	16	8	0
es - - -	16	7	4

re therefore the crop paid ences; which, considering the manuring and the great order d is left in, must be esteemed considerable profit. The bject of tillage is to find a crop which will pay its ex-manuring included. Every knows that turneps, under t perfection of culture, will o this; but if Potatoes used e can be made to do it, every al purpose is answered: for sumption, by fattening hogs, a large quantity of valuable

ion of a Contrivance for in-
ng the Effect of Engines for
guishing Fires; from the same
re.

Silver Medal and Twenty
neas were voted to Mr. Furst,
ideration of the utility of a
ince produced by him, and of
trial was made, for increas-
effect of Engines for extin-
Fires. A complete model re-
n the Repository of the Society,
b the following is a short de-

FROM a platform rises an up-
right pole or mast, of such height as
may be judged necessary; up this
pole or mast slides a gaff, and along
the upright pole and gaff the leather
hose from the Engine is conveyed;
at the extremity of the gaff the
branch of the Engine projects;
towards this extremity is fixed an
iron frame, whence hang two chains,
and from them ropes, serving to
give a horizontal direction to the
branch; whilst other ropes, running
through proper pullies, and being
thus conveyed down the mast, serve
also to communicate a vertical mo-
tion to it. By these means the
branch or nose-pipe of the Engine
is conveyed into the window of any
room where the fire more immedi-
ately rages, and the effect of the
water discharged therefrom applied
in the most efficacious manner to the
extinguishing it.

*The following Account of a Dissolvent
for the human calculi, found out
by Mr. B. Colburne of Bath, seems
so well corroborated, by the most
respectable Instances, for its salutary
Effect, that we think it our Duty to
lay it before our Readers. Extracted
from the Gentleman's Magazine for
July 1785.*

MR. Colburne informs us, that
from several very accurate
experiments on the human *calculus*,
steeped in alkaline salts, they were
reduced in weight, and disposed to
dissolve: this led him to try what
effect it would produce, by the in-
ternal use, on the urine of those who
suffer from the gravel or stone; and
was agreeably surprised to find that

his own urine (for he was a sufferer himself) from being turbid, and exposed to precipitation, became clear and of a natural colour. But the alkaline salts proving disagreeable and nauseating, he conceived that some more agreeable mode might be contrived to answer the same good purposes. Fixed air seemed to Mr. Coiburne the best means of success, and experience soon confirmed his hopes. The alkaline solution is thus prepared :

Put two ounces, troy weight, of dry salt of tartar into an open earthen vessel, and pour upon it two quarts of the softest water to be had, and stir them well together. Let the solution stand for 24 hours, when the clear part must be poured off, with care to avoid any of the residuum, and put into the middle part of one of the glass machines for impregnating water with fixible air, and exposed to a stream of that fluid: after the water has been 24 hours in this situation, it will be fit for use, and should be bottled off. Well cork the bottles, and set them upon their corks, bottom upwards; and with such care it will keep several weeks. Eight courses may be taken three times in 24 hours, without any inconvenience; but it may be best to begin with a smaller quantity.

Counties of Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, and County of Bristol.

[By an experienced Correspondent]

GENTLEMEN,

AS the publication of your volume of select papers to your honour as a Society, furnished the public with a valuable information, it gave me pleasure to see, in the advertisement of your annual meeting, that your volume was nearly ready for the press. And as you seem desirous to obtain the correspondence of those who have had some experience in the cultivation of agriculture, I am willing to contribute my mite in this way.

Agriculture, Planting, &c. have been my employment, and amusement, near forty years; as I have kept regular minutes of the experiments I made, they supplied me with considerable instruction.

I therefore beg leave to inform you with a few brief remarks on the nature of different soils, and the crops most likely to succeed respectively.

First, Clay, which is in the worst of all soils, and of an unctuous quality. But all term clays, earths of different colours are included. Clay is so obstinate, that scarce anything will subdue it; and so hungry and poor, that it takes whatever is applied, and changes it into its own quality. Some are fatter than others, and these are the best; some are more and slippery. But all of it

On the Nature of different kinds of Soil, and the Grain, Plants, &c. proper to each. From Vol. II. of Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. collected from the Correspondence-Book of the Society instituted at Bath, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce within the

r poured on their surfaces, stagnates, and chills the without sinking into the soil. The stiffness of clay prevents the descent of fibres of plants from the surface in search of nourishment. The red, and the white clays, being strong, are unfavourable to the growth of plants. The stony and looser soils are so; but none of them are good till their texture is improved by a mixture of other soils, and opened, as to admit the rays of the sun, the air, and the moisture. Among the manures recommended for clay, sand is of all others preferred; and sea-sand the best, where it can be obtained: it effectually breaks the co-

mpaction for preferring sea-sand, as it is not formed wholly (as the inland sands are) of small stones; but contains a great deal of calcareous matter in it, such as shells broken to pieces by the action of the sea, and also of salts. The smaller the stones, the more easily it penetrates the clay; but it abides less in the soil than the larger.

The next best sand is that washed from the rains on gravelly soils. The lightest are dry and light are the best.

Small gritty gravel has been recommended by the best authors in Agriculture for these soils. In many instances I have used it to answer the purpose. Marle, ashes, and all animal excrements, and other valuable substances, are very good for clay; but they are not so found most beneficial as sand, if it is mixed with them.

It has been often used, but I do not recommend it, for I never saw any advantage from it singly, compared to clays.

The most suitable for such

lands are, wheat, beans, cabbages, and rye-grass. Clover seldom succeeds, nor indeed any plants whose roots require depth, and a wide spread in the earth.

2dly, Chalk.—Chalky soils are generally dry and warm, and, if there be a tolerable depth of mould, are fruitful; producing great crops of barley, rye, pease, vetches, clover, trefoil, burnet, and particularly saintfoin. The latter plant flourishes in a chalky soil better than any other. But if the surface of mould be very thin, this soil requires good manuring with clay, marle, loam, or dung. As these lands are dry, they may be sown earlier than others.

When your barley is three inches high, throw in 10lb. of clover, or 15lb. of trefoil, and roll it well. The next summer mow the crop for hay; feed off the aftermath with sheep; and in winter give it a top-dressing of dung. This will produce a crop the second spring, which should be cut for hay. As soon as this crop is carried off, plough up the land, and in the beginning of September sow three bushels of rye per acre, either to feed off with sheep in the spring, or to stand for harvest. If you feed it off, sow winter vetches in August or September, and make them into hay the following summer. Then get the land into as fine tilth as possible, and sow it with saintfoin, which, with a little manure once in two or three years, will remain and produce good crops for twenty years together.

3dly, Light poor land, which seldom produces good crops of any thing till well manured. After it is well ploughed, sow three bushels of buck-wheat per acre, in April or May.

May. When in bloom, let your cattle in, a few days, to eat off the best, and tread the other down; this done, plough in what remains immediately. This will soon ferment and rot in the ground; then lay it fine, and sow three bushels of rye per acre. If this can be got off early enough, sow turnips; if not, winter vetches to cut for hay. Then get it in good tilth and sow turnip-rooted cabbages, in rows three feet apart. This plant seldom fails, if it has sufficient room, and the intervals be well horse-hoed; and you will find it the best spring-feed for sheep when turnips are over.

The horse-hoeing will clean and prepare the land for saintfoin, for the sowing of which I reckon April the best season. The usual way is to sow it broad-cast, four bushels to an acre: but I prefer sowing it in drills two feet asunder; for then it may be horse hoed, and half the seed will be sufficient.

The horse-hoeing will not only clean the crop, but earth up the plants, and render them more luxuriant and lasting.

If you sow it broad-cast, give it a top-dressing in December or January, of rotten dung, or ashes; or, which I think still better, of both, mixed up in compost.

From various trials, I find that taking only one crop in a year, and feeding the after growth, is better than to mow it twice. Cut it as soon as it is in full bloom, if the weather will permit. The hay will be the sweeter, and the strength of the plants less repaired, than if it stands till the seed is formed.

4th. Light rich land, being the most easy to cultivate to advantage, and capable of bearing most kinds of grain, pulse, and herbage—I

shall say little upon it. One thing however is very proper to be observed, that such lands are the best adapted to the drill-husbandry, especially where machines are used which require shallow furrows to be made for the reception of the seed. This, if not prone to couch-grass, is the best of all soils for lucerne, which, if sown in two feet drills and kept clean, will yield an astonishing quantity of the most excellent herbage. But I am convinced lucerne will never be cultivated to advantage, where couch-grass and weeds are very plentiful; nor in the broad-cast method, even where they are not so; because horse-hoeing is essential to the vigorous growth of this plant.

5th. Coarse rough land.—Plough deep in autumn; when it has lain two weeks, cross plough it, and let it lie rough through the winter. In March give it another good ploughing; drag, rake, and harrow it well, to get out the rubbish, and sow four bushels of black oats per acre if the soil be wet, and white oats if dry. When about four inches high, roll them well after a shower; this will break the clods; and the fine mould falling among the roots of the plants will promote their growth greatly.

Some sow clover and ray grass among the oats, but I think it is bad husbandry. If you design it for clover, sow it single, and let a coat of dung be laid on in December. The snow and rain will then dilute its salts and oil, and carry them down among the roots of the plants. This is far better than mixing the crops on such land; for the oats will exhaust the soil so much, that the clover will be impoverished. The following summer you will have

p of clover, which cut once, the after-growth. In the leugh it in, and let it lie till ; then plough and harrell ; and in March, if the moist, plant beans in drills feet, to admit the horse-hoe. When you horse-hoe them time, sow a row of turnips interval, and they will succeed well. But if the land be rough for sowing wheat as the beans are off, the turnips omitted.

I am yours, &c.
 ———d, Herts, B. K.
 4, 1782.

*the superior Advantages of the
 to the Broadcast Husbandry
 out. From the same.*

gentleman Farmer in Kent.]

LEMEN,
 I G by your advertisements
 he St. James's Chronicle
 publishing a second volume
 papers was one of your re-

I am induced to offer a
 works on the Drill-Husbandry
 substance at least of which
 be happy to see inserted
 if you think them worthy
 attention.

withstanding the decided su-
 of the Drill-Husbandry in
 kinds of grain, pulse, and
 many farmers are still en-
 t; and a still greater num-
 so indolent to go one step
 the old beaten path, though
 advantages they might reap are

2

This was the case many years in this country, with respect to hoeing of turnips: but those prejudices are now generally overcome; and we have very few, if any, farmers stupid or obstinate enough to sow turnips without having them twice well hoed.

Some reasons indeed may be urged in favour of a few persons not adopting the Drill-Husbandry; because the warmest advocates for it must allow, that there are soils and situations wherein the broadcast method is preferable, at least in many cases. But these instances are but few, and ought not by any means to check it in the general.

Drill-Husbandry is, as a good writer has justly defined it, "*the practice of a garden brought into the field.*" Every man of the least reflection must be sensible, that the practice of the garden is much better than that of the field, only a little more expensive; but if (as is the case) this extra expence be generally much more than repaid by the superior goodness and value of drilled crops, it ought to have no weight in comparing the two modes of husbandry.

In the broadcast method the land is often sown in bad tilth, and always scattered at random, sometimes by very unskilful hands. In drilling, the land must be in fine order; the seed is set in trenches drawn regularly, all of nearly an equal depth, and that depth suited to the nature of each kind of seed. These seeds are also distributed at proper distances, and, by being equally and speedily covered, are protected from vermin and other injuries; so that the practice of the garden is here exactly introduced into the field.

In

In the broadcast method, the seed falls in some places too thick, in others too thin; and being imperfectly covered, a part of it is devoured by vermin which follow the sower; another part is left exposed to rain or frost, or to heats, which greatly injure it. When harrowed in, a great part of it (small seeds especially) is buried so deep, that, if the soil be wet, it perishes before it can vegetate.

Again: When thus sown, there is no meddling with the crop afterwards, because its growth is irregular. The soil cannot be broken to give it more nourishment, nor can even the weeds be destroyed without much inconvenience and injury.

But in the Drill Husbandry the intervals between the rows, whether double or single, may be horse-hoed; and thereby nourishment may repeatedly be given to the plants, and the weeds almost totally destroyed.

The very same effects which digging has upon young shrubs and trees in a garden, will result from horse-hoeing in a field, whether the crop be corn or pulse: for the reason of the thing is the same in both cases, and, being founded in nature and fact, cannot ever fail. In drilling, no more plants are raised on the soil than it can well support; and by dividing and breaking the ground they have the full advantage of all its fertility.

The plough prepares the land for a crop, but goes no further; for in the broadcast husbandry it cannot be used: but the crop receives greater benefit from the tillage of the land by the horse-hoe, while it is growing, than it could in the preparation. No care in tilling the land previous to sowing can prevent weeds rising

with the crop; and, if these be not destroyed while the crop is growing, they will greatly injure it. In the broadcast husbandry this cannot be done; but in drilling the horse-hoe will effect it easily.

And what adds to the misfortune is, that the most noxious weeds have seeds winged down, which are carried by the wind to great distances; such are the sowthistles, coltsfoot, and others.

If the expence of horse-hoeing be objected, there are two answers which may very properly be made. The first is, that this expence is much less than that of hand-weeding. The second is, it is more than repaid by the quantity of seed saved by drilling; to say nothing of the extra quantity and richness of the crops, which are really self-evident.

From these considerations, if we proceed on, and justly drawn from established facts, the comparative advantage is so great in favour of drill-husbandry, that it is strikingly visible to every discerning person.

I am, Gentlemen, yours

R—r, Feb. 16, 1783.

Observations on the best Method of restoring worn-out Soils with manure. From the same.

[From a Gentleman Farmer in Dorsetshire.]

GENTLEMEN,
THE first thing necessary in such lands is, immediately after harvest, to turn them

as deep as possible. In this effectually, it will be needful for a second plough to follow the first in the same furrow, which will throw the mould over the stubble and in this case there will be a supermoist, which, being so air, will receive much more lasting benefit from the rain, and the frosts, as otherwise could do, as there will extract a greater quantity of nutrition which these afford. And weeds, being by this ploughing buried deep, sooner rot than when just in this state the ridges will rot, if the land be wet or of a rich kind, will be full of large lumps.

It should now be left by the plough to render this newly turned soil as harrowing can make it in this particular my will be called in question.

Common farmers will ask what purpose is all this extra labour, when, if the soil is suffered to lie in its rough state through the winter, the frosts and rains will do the work for them; but this is the language of the ignorant and the inexperienced only.

I am convinced, by repeated experiments, close observations, and reasoning on known facts, that the soil is made fine before the winter rains come on, and that it receives a much greater share of the benefit than any other.

It should be left in a rough state, some time for the rains to break it up more than the ordinary harrowing; large clods or lumps; and will indeed be pulverized by the middle of the lumps,

wherever they are large, will be found nearly in the same hard stiff state as when turned up by the plough. Hence it must appear to every one, that in this case the benefit of air, winter rains, and frosts, on lands thus left, is partial, and the consequence is, that harrowing it in the spring, when these are over, is too late for its receiving the benefit which would have accrued from them; and the power of vegetation is not so vigorous.

But to make winter fallow as fine as they can be in autumn, and then ridge them up in that pulverized state, is acting most agreeable to nature. The greatest possible quantity of surface is by this means exposed to the atmosphere; and the land is left in a state wherein the rains and the frost are most easily admissible. They will then penetrate and enrich the whole mass to a greater depth.

If the frost penetrates a quantity of earth, formed into a large hard clod, *partially*, on account of its bulk and hardness (which is always found to be the case) it is evident that the same clod, broken into four parts, would be thereby penetrated four times as much; or, in other words, four times the quantity of earth would be affected by it, and on a thaw be pulverized. For we find that, after the breaking up of a severe frost, all the small clods crumble easily into powder; while the large ones are only made smaller by the crumbling off of their surfaces to a certain depth.

By this deep ploughing which I have recommended, the worn out soil being turned in, the second stratum of fresh earth is now uppermost; and having, by being made as fine as it can be in autumn, been

exposed to the air, the rain, and the frost during winter, is thereby sweetened and cleansed of its impurities; and thus become a new fresh fertilized earth, in the best possible state for vigorous vegetation.

Many farmers will probably object to this method, on account of its being attended with a little extra expence. But I wish them to consider, *first*, that this expence is more in appearance than reality, for less labour is requisite in the spring; and *secondly*, that it will be amply repaid by the goodness of succeeding crops.

About seven years since, I made a comparative experiment of this kind on a field of ten acres, the soil of which was equal as possible in goodness. The one half of this field I left after ploughing in its rough state, the surface being covered with large hard clods. The other half I made as fine as possible by harrowing with ox harrows, and beating in pieces the hardest and largest clods which the harrow would not break.

In the spring, the part I had harrowed was much finer, without any additional labour, than I could render the other (which was left in its rough state) by repeated harrowings; for the rain and the frost having not penetrated the middle of the large clods, they had received no benefit therefrom, and were as hard as bricks, being only lessened in size.

I sowed the whole field with barley the last week in April, and threw nine pounds of broad clover in with it. On harveſting it, I kept the crops separate: the parts left rough produced twenty-four bushels per acre; the other thirty one; the latter by much the finest sample. The crop of clover next year was equally in favour of the method I

am recommending, being by near half a ton per acre.

The extra expence on this was only about eight shillings per acre; the extra produce yielded an extra profit of more than eight shillings per acre.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
A LANDHOLDER

*To preserve Turnips from Frost.
the same.*

[By a Gentleman Farmer.

MR. RACK,
[IN answer to your enquiry, whether we have adopted any method of preserving Turnips from the frost, or for feeding cattle late in spring; and, if so, what the methods were? I beg leave to observe that nothing of this kind is come into general practice in this county. With respect to preserving turnips from such severe frosts as had this last winter, especially where there has not been snow enough to cover them, I believe it would be utterly impracticable, unless turnips were drawn previous to the frosts.

This would on the whole answer the farmer's purpose; certainly the trouble and expence of digging or stacking them would far exceed the advantage, even in the season; and, in mild winters, be entirely lost.

To preserve them for late use, is not so difficult an undertaking. Divers methods have been tried, and among the rest drawing and burying them in the earth; but this has not answered, the following, among other, reasons.

Turnips are a very juicy root
all

land be perfectly dry when among them, yet, when together in large heaps, they sweat, and communicate a which, with the hot quality and, raises a still greater heat; warmth and moisture are two which greatly promote the vegetation of these the first thing that renders useless. They will grow till the living quality is exhausted; and, by putrifying, become fit for food.

best method of preserving it I have heard of, and which is tried with success by some best farmers, is, to stack them with straw; a load of which is to preserve forty tons of turnips. The method is easy, and

is: drawing your turnips in February, cut off the tops and tap roots (which may be given to sheep) and lay them in a few days in the field, rather will then hurt them. Lay them on a layer of straw next the ground, place a layer of turnips on it thick; and then another layer of straw, and so on alternately, till you have brought the heap to the top.

Care must be taken to turn the edges of the layers of straw, and prevent the turnips from rolling over the top well with long

straw, and it will serve as a thatch for the whole.

In this method, as the straw imbibes the moisture exhaled from the roots, all vegetation will be prevented, and the turnips will be nearly as good in May as when first drawn from the field. If straw be scarce, old haulm or stubble will answer the same purpose.

But, to prevent this trouble and expence, perhaps farmers in all counties would find it most to their interest to adopt the method used by our neighbours the Norfolk farmers, which is, to continue sowing turnips to the latter end of August; by which means their late crops remain good in the field till the latter end of April, and often till the middle of May.

The advantages of having turnips good till the spring-feed is generally ready, are so obvious and so great, that many of our farmers (although at first prejudiced against the practice) are now come into it, and find their account in so doing.

I wish these few hints may prove in any degree useful; and am, wishing all possible success to the Bath Society,

Your very humble servant,
Suffolk, W. P.
March 1, 1780.

ANTIQUITIES

Extracts from Observations on the Practice of Archery in England. In a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Norris, Secretary. By the Honourable Daines Barrington. From Vol. VII. of the Archaeologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities: published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

DEAR SIR,

AS some of our most signal victories in former centuries were chiefly attributed to the English Archers, it may not be uninteresting to the Society if I lay before them what I have been able to glean with regard to the more flourishing state of our bowmen, till their present almost annihilation.

This fraternity is to this day called the Artillery company, which is a French term signifying archery, as the king's bowyers is in that language styled *artillier du roy*; and we seemed to have learnt this method of

annoying the enemy from nation*, at least with a bow†.

We therefore find that the Conqueror had a considerable number of bowmen in his army at the battle of Hastings, where mention is made of such as were on the side of Harold. I have on this occasion made use of the word *bowman*, though I rather think that these Norman archers used with the Arbalest (or cross-bow) which formerly the arrow was wedged in a groove; being to the French a *quadrel*, and in English a bolt‡.

Though I have taken some pains to find out when the shooting with the long bow first began, and at which exercise we afterwards became so expert, I profess I cannot meet with any proofs, and must therefore leave such grounds for conjecture unexplored.

Our chroniclers do not

* The term of butt, or mound of earth on which the marks are placed, is likewise French.

† By the late publication of Domesday, it appears that *Balistarius* was a common addition to English names, but I have not happened to meet with any of *Arctenens*. See in Suffolk, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and several other counties. In the Bayeux tapestry indeed the Normans are represented using the long bow; but it is conceived that this *arras* was woven many years after the Norman invasion, and when that weapon was used in France.

‡ Hence the term, *I have shot my bolt*. This sort of arrow is now not used in Norfolk, where it is useful in shooting rabbits, which do not give general alarm, as upon firing a gun.

Fitz Stevens, who wrote in the reign of Henry the Second, says that London skaters moved faster than *scelum baliste*; which seems to prove the cross-bow was most commonly used at that time.

archery, as expressly ap-
the cross or long bow,
death of Richard the First,
killed by an arrow at the
Amoges in Guienne, which
ord mentions to have it-
a cross-bow*. Joinville
(in his life of St. Lewis)
sake of the christian *balj-*

the death of Richard the
1199, I have not happened
upon any passages at
archery for nearly one
and fifty years; when an
issued by Edward the
the fifteenth year of his
the sherives of most of
th counties for providing
red *white* bows, and five
bundles † of arrows, for
intended war against

orders are repeated in the
years, with this difference
the sheriff of Gloucester
directed to furnish five
painted bows, as well as
number of white.‡

Du Cange cites Guist, an ancient French poet, for the same fact: and
mentions that this king killed many Turks with his own cross-bow.

It is not from these facts presumed that neither English or French
any sort of long bow at this period, but only that it did not prevail so
to train the archers in companies, in the manner that the Ashbasters
lined. It is not stated from what bow the arrow issued which killed
Lufus.—In Shakespear's time deer were killed by the cross-bow. See

1341. See Rymer—Before this, Froissart mentions four thousand
archers in 1337, and two thousand at the battle of Cayent in 1337.

which Du Cange shews to have consisted, at a medium, of twenty-

By another order (in Rymer) it appears that the *white* bows were
dearer than the painted ones.

painted bows were considered probably as smarter by this military
possibly this covering might contribute to duration also. As for the
it should seem that they were not made of yew, which is rather of
brown, nor could the sheriff well have found a sufficient quantity of
in his county. We find indeed, by subsequent statutes, that yew
for it is purchased at a very high price. For these orders to the sher-
Rymer, A.D. 1342 and 1343.

The famous battle of Cressy was
fought four years afterwards, in
which our chroniclers state that we
had two thousand archers, who were
opposed to about the same number
of the French, together with a cir-
cumstance, which seems to prove
that by this time we used the long-
bow, whilst the French archers
shot with the arbalest.

Previous to this engagement fell
a very heavy rain, which is said to
have much damaged the bows of the
French, or perhaps rather the strings
of them. Now our long-bow (when
unstrung) may be most conveniently
covered, so as to prevent the rain's
injuring it, nor is there scarcely any
addition to the weight from such a
case; whereas the arbalest is of a
most inconvenient form to be shel-
tered from the weather.

As therefore, in the year 1342,
orders issued to the sherives of each
county to provide five hundred
bows, with a proper proportion of
arrows, I cannot but infer that
these were long-bows, and not the
arbalest.

We are still in the dark indeed when the former weapon was first introduced by our ancestors; but I will venture to shoot my bolt in this obscurity, whether it may be well directed or not, as possibly it may produce a better conjecture from others.

Edward the First is known to have served in the holy wars, where he must have seen the effect of archery from a long-bow* to be much superior to that of the arbalest; in the use of which the Italian states, and particularly the Genoese, had always been distinguished†.

This circumstance would appear to me very decisive, that we owe the introduction of the long-bow to this king‡. was it not to be observed, that the bows of the Asiatics (though differing totally from the arbalest) were yet rather unlike to our long bows in point of form§.

This objection therefore must be admitted; but still possibly, as the Asiatic bows were more powerful than the arbalest, some of our English crusaders might have substituted our long bows in the room of the Asiatic ones, in the same manner that improvements are frequently made in our present artillery. We

might consequently, before the battle of Cressley. have had such a sufficient number of troops trained in the long-bow as to be of service in our favour, as they were afterwards at Poitiers and in the court||.

The battle of Poitiers was fought A. D. 1356, four years after a peace took place between England and France.

When treaties are concluded, generally happens that both nations are heartily tired of the war, and they commonly are apt to forget that no fresh rupture will be the result for a considerable time; which follows the disuse of military exercises, especially in troops which were immediately disbanded after the cessation of hostilities, the officers of which had no pay.

We find accordingly, that in the year 1363 Edward the Third was obliged to issue an order forbidding many rural sports¶, and enjoining the use of archery; which in the space of four years, had almost to be neglected: this order was again repeated in 1365.

The Black Prince died in 1371, and Edward survived him but two years; we cannot therefore c

* It appears by Procopius that the Persians used a bow which was drawn in the same manner that is used by our archers: “*ἐκείνοι δὲ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μυστήριον, κατὰ τὸ μακροτάτον πόνον, τοῦ βέλους.*” L. I.

† In 1373 a French ordinance makes mention of Genoese arbalestiers being in their service.

‡ I hope to have proved, in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, that the magnificent castles built by Edward the First were similar to those of the Holy land.

§ Our long bow also differs materially from Diana's or Cupid's bow, as from those of the Daci on the Trajan and Antonine columns. It is likewise called, in several ancient statutes, the *English bow*.

|| In both these battles the archers of England destroyed the French castles, and in the latter are said to have drawn arrows a yard long.

¶ As “*castus lapidem, lignorum, ferri, pilam manulem, pedivam, cularem, cambucam, et gallorum pugnam.*”---See Rymer, A. D. 1363.

ulations for promoting the last order stated, and which During the six this interval, the es was in foreign whole ten were the d's life.

Second, who suc- known to have little e cares of govern- fifteenth year, how- gn (A.D. 1392), he , directing all the household never to bows and arrows, ery opportunity of rcise*; which in- to prove, that it had, er part of his reign, lected.

fourth, though of a disposition, seems to : more for the en- f archery than his the only statute of relates to this head, than obliging the point their arrows had hitherto done. ring his reign were d to this country; rchers seems to have vn, as the duke of

Exeter, at the beginning of his rebellion, entertained a considera- ble band of them†. Fourscore archers are said also to have contri- buted greatly to a victory of this same king over a large body of re- bels at Cirencester, some of which seem to have been of an Amazonian disposition; as his majesty attributes this success to the good women, as well as men, of this town; and for these their services grants them an- nually six bucks and a hogthead of wine†.

I do not find any act of parlia- ment of Henry the Fifth in relation to this exercise; and all the orders in Rymer, till the battle of Agin- court, relate to great guns, from which he seems at first to have ex- pected more considerable advan- tage than from the training of bow- men ||.

It should seem, however, that this sort of artillery, from its un- wieldiness, bad and narrow roads, together with other defects, was as yet but of little use in military ope- rations. In the year 1417 this king therefore ascribes his victory at Agincourt to the archers; and di- rects the sherives of many counties to pluck from every goose § six wing- feathers, for the purpose of improv-

s Foed. A. D. 1392—In the twelfth year indeed of this king's sed to oblige servants to shoot with bows and arrows on holidays see Rastell's statutes.

VIII. c. 2. all male servants must provide themselves with one rows: which their master is to pay for, by stopping it out of

1, who informs us also that the Prince of Wales was wounded arrow at the battle of Shrewsbury.

Foed. A. D. 1400.

; “De equis pro cariagio gunnorum regis capiendis.” “Pro eniorum,” et “De non transmittendo gunpoudre versus partes 1413.

cuas brodoges,” which possibly means geese that were sitting, their goslings; we now say brooding.

ing arrows*, which are to be paid for by the king†.

A similar order again issues to the sherives in the following year, viz. 1413.

In 1421, though the French had been defeated both at Crésey, Poictiers, and Agincourt by the English archers, yet they still continued the use of the cross-bow; for which reason Henry the Fifth, as duke of Normandy, confirms the charters, and privileges of the *ballistarii*, which had been long established as a fraternity in his city of Rouen‡.

During the long reign of Henry the Sixth, I do not meet with any statute or proclamation concerning archery; which may be well accounted for whilst this king was under age, or the weakness of mind which ensued, as far at least as relates to his personal interference in this matter: but it is rather extraordinary that his uncles should not have enjoined this exercise, as they were so long engaged in wars with France; the loss of which kingdom may be perhaps attributed to this neglect.

It was necessary for Edward the Fourth, who succeeded, to be prepared against the Lancastrians; and yet we find much earlier statutes for

the promotion of archery lands than in England, which were more likely to become the cause of civil war.

In the fifth year, therefore, of his reign, an act passed that every Englishman, and Irishman, with Englishmen, shall use the English bow of his own choice, which is directed to be made of yew, wych, hazel, ash, burnell, or any other tree according to their power. The next chapter also directs that bows shall be made in every town, which the inhabitants are to shoot up and down every day, under the penalty of half a penny when they shall be exercised.

In the fourteenth year of this same king, it appears in Rymer's *Fœdera*, that one thousand archers were to be sent to the duke of Burgundy, whose pay was to be at six pence a day; which was more than a common soldier received in the present time, as provisions are so much dearer, and the value of money is so much decreased. This circumstance may be taken to prove, very strongly, the estimation in which archery was still held. In the same year, Edward, preparing for a war

* "Magis congruas et competentes."

† I am told by an arrow-maker that these six feathers should consist of the second, third, and fourth of each wing. It is to be observed, that his was not very munificent in paying for these feathers, as in the year 1413 there was little or no demands for pens, to which use at present they are almost applied. See Rymer's *Fœd.* A.D. 1417.

‡ See Rymer's *Fœdera*.

§ The English statutes of Edward IV. to this purpose are those of the thirteenth, ch. 3. and twenty-second, ch. 4, of the same king; in the first of which it is said, "that the defence of this land was much by archers," and in the second, "that victorious acts have been accomplished by archers." || *Alder* probably.

¶ See the collection of Irish statutes, Dublin, 1723.

Sixth used to shoot himself with a bow*

In the reign of Philip and Mary, the statutes of Henry the Eighth for the promotion of archery are much commended, with directions to enforce them †.

The 8 Eliz. c. 10. regulates the price of bows; and the 13 Eliz. c. 14. enacts that bow slaves shall be brought into the realm from the Hanse towns and the eastward; so that archery still continued to be an object of attention in the legislature.

I find neither statute nor proclamation of James the First on this head; but it appears by Dr. Birch's Life of his son (prince Henry) that at eight years of age he learned to sh. ot both with the bow and gun; whilst at the same time this prince had in his establishment an officer who was styled bow-bearer.

To the best of my recollection also, though I cannot at present refer to my authority, this king granted a second charter to the Artillery Company, by which the powers they had received from Henry the Eighth were considerably extended.

Charles the First seems, from

the dedication of a treatise titled "The Bowman's Gh" have been himself an and in the eighth year of he issued a commission to the cellor, Lord Mayor, and the privy council, to prevent fields near London being closed & as "to interrupt necessary and profitable exercise shooting;" as also to keep mounds, where they prevent view from one mark to another.

The same commission directs bridges should be thrown down, and that all shooting which had been removed be restored ||.

Charles the First likewise issued two proclamations for the promotion of archery, the last of which recommends the use of bow and pike together ¶.

Catherine of Portugal (Charles the second) seems to have been much pleased with the introduction of this exercise in 1676, by the contribution of Edward Hungerford and silver badge for the mark of fraternity was made, weighing twenty-five ounces, and representing an archer drawing a

* See his own MS. Journal in the British Museum.

† See 4 and 5 Ph. and M. c. 2. Rastell.

‡ It hath been before observed that his elder brother prince Henry was killed by a fall from a horse. See Baker's Chronicle.

§ In the fifth year of Henry the Eighth, such inclosures were levelled for the instruction of the archers.—See Gratton's Chronicle.

|| Under these last clauses, a cow-keeper named Pitfield was, so late as 1631, obliged to renew one of these marks, on which the Artillery Company had the following inscription, viz. *Pitfield's Repentance*. I am informed also that Mr. Scott (the great brick-maker) hath been under the necessity of making a submission—I mean to annex a plan of these shooting marks in the Fields.

¶ See Rymer's Fœdera, in the years 1631 and 1633. In the latter year he grants the office of bow-bearer in Sherwood forest.

the proper manner) to his
the following inscription:
Catherinæ Sagittarii. The
rs are two bow-men, with
of England and Portu-

32 there was a most magni-
valcade and entertainment
the Finsbury archers*,
y bestowed the titles of
Shoreditch, marquis of
, &c. upon the most

deserving. Charles the Second
was present upon this occasion, but
the day being rainy, he was ob-
liged soon to leave the field.

I do not find any thing relative
to the state of archery during the
short reign of James the Second;
but it continued after this to be
used for a manly exercise, as ap-
pears by the following epitaph
on the south side of Clerkenwell
Church, which is still very legible.

Sir William Wood lies very near this stone,
In's time of archery excell'd by none;
Few were his equals, and this noble art
Hath suffer'd now in the most tender part.
Long did he live the honour of the bow,
And his long life to that alone did owe;
But how can art secure, or what can save,
Extreme old age from an appointed grave?
Surviving archers much his loss lament,
And in respect bestow'd this monument,
Where *whistling arrows* † did his worth proclaim,
And eternize his memory and name.

Obiit Sept. 4. A. D. 1691. æt. 82.

a very good portrait of
ous archer, belonging to
lery Company, at a pub-
which looks into the Ar-
ound ‡.

y however did not entire-
ith Sir William Wood;
96 a widow (named Mrs.
Shakerly §) left by her
y-five pounds to be dis-
n prizes to this fraternity.

Possibly she had attended the Fins-
bury archers, from the same curi-
osity which Ovid ascribes to Pene-
lope ||.

In the succeeding reign of queen
Anne, I have been informed by
general Oglethorpe, that, together
with the duke of Rutland and se-
veral others of considerable rank, he
used frequently to shoot in the neigh-
bourhood of London. I do not pre-

the Art of Archery, by Gervas Markham. 1634. 12mo.

arrows are still sometimes used, the horn work being hollow, as
with holes: the air passing through these arrows, makes a whistling
ascent and descent. They are supposed to have been used by the
Indians, to give notice to the camp of the enemy's approach during the

Blue Anchor, Bunhill Row.
[S. penes the Artillery Company.
ope juvenum vires tentabat in arcu,
i latus argueret corneus arcus erat.

same to guess the General's age; but he must be advanced in years, as he was at the same time prince Eugene of Savoy; and still continues to handle his bow in such a manner, that there is little doubt but that he would distinguish himself in this manly exercise.

I have found in the archives of the Company, many memoranda of contests, entered up by the reign of George the First; but, till the year 1723, targets were erected in the Finsbury Fields, during the Easter and Whitsun holidays, when the best shooter was styled captain for the ensuing year; and the second, lieutenant. Of these there are only two now surviving, viz. Mr. Benjamin Poole and Mr. Philip Constable, who have frequently obtained these titles. The former of these is now rather aged and infirm, but the latter hath been so obliging as to shew me most of their marks in the Finsbury Fields, as well as to communicate several anecdotes and observations relative to archery.

Though we hear of arrows at Cheviot Chase which were a yard long, yet it is by no means to be supposed that the whole hand made use of such, or could draw them to the head.

The regulation of the Irish statute of Edward the Fourth, viz. *that the arrow shall not exceed the height of the man*, is allowed by archers to have been well considered; and as the arrow should be half the length of the bow, this would give an arrow of a yard in length to those only who were six feet high. A strong man of this size, in the present times, cannot easily draw above twenty-

four inches. If the bow is of superior strength to do execution at considerable distance. At the same time it must be admitted, that our ancestors were obliged by force of the old statutes to begin shoot with the long-bow at the age of seven, they might have acquired greater dexterity in this exercise, if their descendants, though the law should be allowed to be of no strength.

As the shooting with the long bow was first introduced in England and practised almost exclusively nearly two centuries, so it hath occasioned a peculiar method of drawing the arrow to the ear, and not to the breast.

That this is contrary to the custom of the ancients* is very clear from their *reliefs*, and from the tradition of the Amazons cutting off one another's paps, as it occasioned an impediment to their shooting†.

As for Diana's not having suffered the same amputation, it must be remembered that she was not a goddess, but most active huntress and professed the most perfect dexterity: she therefore could not be supposed to have been impeded by such an obstacle to archery as the loss of her breasts.

The Finsbury archer is then represented in this attitude of drawing to the ear, both in *The British Man's Glory*, as also in the badge given by Catherine (second wife of Charles the Second) to the Finsbury Tillery Company.

Several years ago there was a man named Topham, who executed most surprising feats of strength, and who happened to be at a pe-

* Νεῦκον μὲν μαζῶν πελάσσειν, τεξὺν δὲ σιδηρεν. HOM.

† Unum execta latus pugnæ pharetrata Camilla.

HOM.

VIRG.

slington, to which the
hers resorted after their
Topham considered the
a play-thing, only fit
upon which one of the
him a bowl of punch,
ld not draw the arrow
of its length. Topham
is bet with the greatest
of winning; but bring-
w to his breast, instead
ie was greatly mortified
he wager, after many
rts.

distance to which an ar-
shot from a long bow,
ft elevation of forty-five
at must necessarily de-
both upon the strength
of the archer; but as the
ance I can find in the
ans is eleven score and
s*, I conclude that
h is not often exceed-

indeed a tradition that
of Wigan in Lancashire
igh) shot a mile in three
the same tradition states
iced himself in a very
attitude, which cannot

be used commonly in this exer-
cise †.

The archers consider an arrow of
an ounce weight § to be the best for
flight, or hitting a mark at a confi-
derable distance; and that asp also
is the best material of which they
can be made.

As to the feathers, that of a goose
is preferred: it is also wished, that
the bird should be two or three
years old, and that the feather may
drop of itself ||.

And here it may not perhaps be
improper to explain the *grey goose*
wing in the ballad of Cheviot
Chae.

Two out of the three feathers in
an arrow are commonly white, be-
ing plucked from the gander; but
the third is generally brown or grey,
being taken from the goose; and
from this difference in point of co-
lour informs the archer when the
arrow is properly placed. From
this most distinguished part there-
fore the whole arrow sometimes
receives its name.

Though archery continued to be
encouraged by the king and legis-
lature for more than two centuries

om the mark of *Lambeth* to that of *Westminster Hall*.

clap you in the clout at *twelve* score." Snakepear.—This, how-
to be mentioned as an extraordinary feat.

be admitted, however, that by 33 Henry VIII. no one aged twenty-
oot at any mark under eleven score.

pposed to have set on a stool, the middle of his bow being fastened
; feet; to have elevated that foot forty-five degrees, and drawn the
trong bow with both his hands.

enerally speak indeed of an arrow's weighing so many shillings.

l the Third indeed directed the sherives to pluck the proper feathers
se in every county. His majesty, however, wanted these upon the *spur*
m, and could not wait till the feathers dropped.

in his *Toxophilus*, breaks out into the following panegyric on a goose,
bird supplies feathers for arrows:

well does she make a man fare at his table, how easily does she make a
down in his bed, how fit even as her feathers be for shooting, so be
only fit for writing."

aliger hath also given us "*Laudes Anseris*."

after

after the first knowledge of the effects of gunpowder, yet, by the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, it seems to have been partly considered as a pastime*.

Arthur, the elder brother of Henry, is said to have been fond of this exercise: in so much, that a good shooter was styled Prince Arthur†.

We are also informed‡ that he pitched his tent at Mile End, in order to be present at this recreation; and that Henry his brother also attended.

When the latter afterwards became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise§; and a capital shot having been made, Henry said to Barlow (one of his guards) “if you
“ still win, you shall be duke over
“ all archers” Barlow therefore having succeeded, and living in Shoreditch, was created duke thereof||.

Upon another occasion Her the queen were met by two hundred archers on Shooter's Hill, probably took its name from assembling near it to shoot at

This king likewise gave a charter to the Artillery Company in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, by which they are permitted to wear dresses of any colour except purple and scarlet¶; not only at marks, but bird shooting, not pheasants or herons, and in two miles of the royal park. They are also enjoined by the charter not to wear furs of a price than those of the king. The most material privilege ever is, that of indemnity from murder, if any person is killed between the shooter and the mark, provided the archer first called out *FAST*††.

As it appears, by what has been stated, that both Henry the

* Lord Herbert observes, that in 1544 Henry the Eighth had himself small pieces of artillery to defend his waggons; as also that he took an inventory of all the ordnance then in the tower, and sent much of it to Tilbury, Dover, and Portsmouth. That he availed himself of the artillery defence of the last of these places, appears by an engraving lately published by the

† See Stowe.

‡ Bowman's Glory.

§ In the time of Charles the First, the gunners styled those who continued the use of archery *king Harry's captains*. See the List of Archery, by Markham, 1634. 12mo.

|| This title, together with that of marquis of Islington, earl of Pancrigh, were kept up even so late as 1683; these being all villages in the neighbourhood of the Finsbury Fields.

¶ Many statutes of this reign restrain expence and colours of the dresses.

** Though we hear that Indians shoot both birds and beasts, it is believed this is effected by the archers stealing very near to them. Nor are animals of man in an American wilderness, as they are in countries better inhabited. The Falkland Islands therefore, when first settled by the English, the birds themselves to be knocked down with sticks. De Pagés also informs us, that birds between Surat and Bombay do not avoid man, because the country is peopled by Hindoos, who never molest them. A horse or cow is larger, and therefore would probably be more formidable to the feathered creation, did it soon experience that they are liable to more attacks from man.

†† Possibly an abbreviation of *stand fast*. It appears that Dr. John Ray was nearly killed by such an accident. See Holland's *Herologia*, part II.

een sometimes attended when they were shooting it is not at all extraordinary that their dresses began to be and that they studied gracefulness of the atti-

therefore, who wrote his at the end of this reign, al chapters on this head; he begins by ridiculing rdness of some archers in ; as in the following ci-

er coureth downe, and at his buttocks, as though d *shoot at crows**."

last part moreover ex- passage in Shakespear's , Act IV. sc. 6.

fellow handles his bow ke a crowkeeper."

e words above quoted it is ed, that, when gunpowder ry dear, fields were kept by unskilful archers, who ce in their attitudes, and fore spoken of by the ex- ne greatest contempt; so

like a crowkeeper had be- rbial.

mentions another parti- regard to archery in his h is, that (as it common- in other pastimes) the se shooting matches be- onfiderable.

nclude this essay by men- t the long-bow continues s a manly exercise by the of Geneva, and in ma- Flanders; nor is it to- ed in Great Britain,

ilus, 29. B.

untly hath long been famous for this exercise, as appears by the fol- to be found somewhere in Leland's Collectanea.

"*Lancasheere faire archere.*"

particularly Lancashire†, and Lon- don, where a society (of which our worthy member Sir Ashton Lever is the president) frequently use this manly recreation.

I take the liberty also of present- ing, for the perusal of the society, a MS. treatise on the same subject ad- dressed to Sir Ashton Lever, which, though compiled by a sadler at Man- chester, contains some particulars which may deserve attention; as likewise drawings of the different sorts of arrows, which must always exceed mere verbal descriptions.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your most faithful

humble servant,

DAINES BARRINGTON.

P. S. Upon looking over more carefully the plan of the archers marks, I find a greater distance than from *Lambeth* to *Westminster Hall* (see a former note) viz. from *Turks* *Whale* to *Abfoly*, being thirteen score and five yards.

Some Account of the Burial-places of the ancient Tartars: in a Letter to the Rev. John Glen King, D.D. by the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S. Chaplain to the English Factory at St. Petersburg. from the same.

DEAR SIR,

I N compliance with your request, to communicate to you what I can find concerning the old sepulchres seen in the southern parts of Russia and in Siberia, I send you some rea-

sions which render it probable that they are all the work of one and the same nation, however opposite a judgment those may pass who have bestowed on them only a cursory attention. Every thing that relates to the customs of the various societies mankind have formed, is a proper subject of research to the inquisitive mind. The repositories of the dead have in all ages been objects of regard; at first as honourable testimonies of human merit: and in aftertimes as a ground of investigation into the manners and opinions of men. There is no nation so savage but has a reverence for military prowess, or beneficent dispositions for the man that is virtuous or heroic. Ideas of excellence may be various in various nations; but excellency, according to that idea, will meet with renown. The honours that are paid to such as excel will be ever in some degree characteristic of the people that bestowed them, and must be considered as popular testimonies to prevailing opinions.

It is doubtless natural enough for the hasty traveller to pass over these, as matters of but small attraction; and had not the barbarous plunderers of the deserts beheld them as objects of depredation, they would have still been unexplored. It was from predatory views that they were first dug open, and some curious persons have since examined them with various degrees of attention.

Of these Russian and Siberian sepulchres some are perfect tumuli, raised to an enormous height; while others are almost level with the ground. Some of them are encompassed with a square wall of large quarry stones placed in an erect position; others are covered only with

a small heap of stones, or the tumuli adorned with stones. Some are mured with brick and vaulted over; others are not more than pits, or common graves, where some the earth is excavated some fathoms deep; others, and especially those which are topped with a lofty tumulus, are only dug of sufficient depth for covering the case.

What chiefly excites our curiosity is, that some of these sepulchres be surmounted by the large stones before mentioned: for in the neighbouring country there is not a rock to be seen. They therefore have been transported from immense distances most surprising efforts of labour, especially as the inhabitants of those parts have no idea of a machine adequate to the purpose in the distant degree.

These sepulchres are distributed only in plain and extensive countries, formerly the abode of a nation. Some have been substituted by pagodas, and the entrance of the chambers. Some sepulchral stones figure various forms are engraved, rude and misshapen outlines of a human face, crosses of different shapes, and other representations which in all probability have no meaning. But inscriptions, in any known or unknown language or letters, have never hitherto been found upon them. And yet such inscriptions are to be met with on some of the stones and statues in the deserts to the side of the river Yenisei, no one has ever been able to decipher them.

The foregoing are the several characteristics of the exterior of these sepulchral monuments.

pointing out their difference within, the following remarks will amply suffice.

In many of these sepulchres the bones of men, and frequently of horses, are found, and in a condition that renders it probable the bodies were not burnt before they were inhumed. Other bones shew clearly that they have been previously burnt; because a part of them is unconsumed, and because they lie in a disordered manner, and some of them are wanting. Urns, in which other nations of antiquity have deposited the ashes of their dead, are never met with here. But sometimes what remained of the bodies after the combustion, and even whole carcases, are found wrapped up in thin plates of gold. Many dead bodies are frequently seen deposited together in one tomb; a certain indication that either a battle had been fought in the neighbourhood of the place, or that some families buried their relations in an hereditary tomb.

Skeletons of horses are often found in these abodes of the dead. From whence we may infer, that the same superstitious opinions which still prevail among some nations of the East were likewise held by this ancient people. It is received as an article of faith by many tribes, that departed souls continue the same kind of life they followed while inhabitants of this material world; and Mohammed's doctrine of his paradise seems to be established on the same belief. Men of quality therefore want their horses, and their favourite wives, and the servants that attended them in their terrestrial life. In conformity to this opinion, the women of India throw themselves into the flames upon the body of their deceased spouse; and

a similar custom was prevalent among the Yakutes, when they were first subjected to the Russian empire. The servants that had been faithful to their master were slain at his grave during the interment, and then buried with him. Nor was there any means of abrogating this cruel custom, but by punishing the guilty as wilful murderers. In consequence of the same notion, the dead bodies were ornamented for denoting their quality in the future life. In the tomb of the deceased were deposited his sword, and other implements of war; and to persons of both sexes were given the utensils and necessaries that might be requisite for the continuation of their existence.

No race of creatures in the human form can be so totally stupid as to believe that these utensils could be of any use to the dead bodies, since they are assured that these remain in the grave. When therefore they adhere to these superstitious practices, it is the souls of the wives, the horses, the servants, and the utensils (for, according to the philosophers, every production of nature and art is animated with a living soul) which they consecrate to the spirits of their departed friends. This tenet, which was held by the most remote antiquity, must have been common likewise to the people by whom these sepulchres were formed. For no other hypothesis can account for the relics of gold and silver they generally contain; and of which many articles are carefully preserved in the Museum of the Imperial Academy of St. Peterburg, for the inspection of the curious.

Some of these sepulchres are rich but in others, here as well as in other

other districts, nothing of value is to be found. In the monuments abounding in the precious metals were without doubt deposited personages of rank; and we may presume that, wherever these are frequently found, there anciently dwelt a wealthy nation. Nothing was added to the body in the graves of the poor; and we may thence infer that, when we find all the sepulchres in one district destitute of any valuables, it was a poor people who there interred their dead.

The richest sepulchres are discovered on the banks of the Volga, the Tobol, the Irtysh, and the Ob. The tombs in the deserts on the river Yenisei are likewise not without relics of value; but those beyond the Baikal sea are the poorest of all. To account for this difference, we are by no means obliged to admit that these countries were inhabited by different nations. The most certain consequence to be drawn from it is, that some nation inhabited these parts, which, at successive periods, was in different conditions; poor in its commencement, but advancing afterwards from poverty to affluence. This inference is warranted by the history of all ages.

There is a very remarkable circumstance observable in some of the tombs on the upper part of the Yenisei, which forms an exception to the general rule of other sepulchres. Instead of ornaments and utensils of gold and silver found in other tombs, you meet here only with copper utensils. Even such instruments as would have been better wrought of iron, are here found all of copper, as knives, darts and daggers. The nation therefore, whose dead are here inhumed, seems to have been

unacquainted with the use of iron; and these tombs must accordingly be more ancient than the others. Hence the travellers who found these relics conjectured that those regions must contain some rich copper mines. And in this they were not mistaken; for the Sayane mountains abound in copper, and the mines have been worked by the ancient inhabitants of the country. In a large open desert on the river Abakan are likewise found mines of that metal; and if they yield not so much at present as they formerly did, nothing is necessary but industry and attention for finding other places more abundant in mines. From the name of the Altian mountains, a similar conjecture has been formed. Alta, in the language of the Mongoles and Kalmucs, signifies *gold*; and this conjecture is now brought to perfect certainty by the discovery of the mines of Kolyvan.

History has transmitted down to us no certain accounts of the nation whose dead are here deposited, and who made use of copper utensils and weapons instead of iron. But whoever they were, it is probable that the inscriptions in the unknown language, discovered in these regions, were composed and written by that people. Perhaps it was the Uigures or Iguereans, from whom the great founder of the Mongol monarchy first received letters and the art of writing; for the nation was not instructed in that art till the time of this conqueror. The Iguereans must certainly have been an ancient and a polished nation if they invented a particular mode of writing, which had nothing common with that of any other people. Such are these inscriptions.

we presume that Tschingis in his manner of writing, his must have changed it for since the present Mongole evidently discovers its Sy- n. Yet even this language called the Igurean; be- tain missionaries of the sect lived among the I- and communicated their f writing to the Mongoles. d Uigur or Uegur, in the language, generally de- reigner.

greater certainty we may at the ancient sepulchres and Russia are the work artars who lived in the Tschingis and his first suc- This hero founded his in the beginning of the century. The Mongoles united under his sceptre that time a poor people, g in the desarts of the engas, Orchon, and Onon, times straying as far as the . This last circumstance affords us a reason, why bs contain so few valuable d the fact is corroborated y, which likewise in its ves light from it. By the ns as we are enabled to for the poverty of the out Selenginsk and Nert- ve are capacitated also to whence the Tartars got es that are found in the ilchres.

year 1281 Tschingis be- conquest of China, which ed so successfully by his loblai; in whose person ew dynasty, known in y of that empire by the Juen, which continued ptedly to the year 1369.

The Tartars soon made themselves rich in China; but, not contented with their wealth, they traversed almost all Asia, and a considerable part of Europe; increasing their riches in proportion as they pro- ceeded in their conquests. In the year 1224 they first invaded Russia, and fought that signal battle on the river Kalka. From 1237 to 1240 they subdued the whole country. Notwithstanding they were divided under different chieftains and into different parties, and those who over-run Asia had nothing in com- mon with the conquerors of Eu- rope but the name, they had how- ever a general head of the family, who had been acknowledged by their forefathers. To the main camp of that chieftain was there- fore brought much of the riches carried off from the conquered countries. I think it highly pro- bable that this main camp was, in the thirteenth century, in some parts of the desert on the Irtysh; and that the Tartars, divided into dif- ferent hordes, inhabited all the regions between the Yaik and the Ob. In that century the missiona- ries from Rome, Carpin, Rubru- quis, and others, visited these countries. The last river they mention in their voyages is the Yaik; had they crossed the Irtysh, they would not certainly have om- mitted to take notice of it. But, as they say nothing of that river, we may thence infer that the camp of the Khans, to whom they were delegated, was on this side of the river Irtysh.

We know that European gold- smiths resided among the Tartars, and worked for them. Rubruquis mentions a Frenchman, Guille- aume, who he says made very curi- ous

ous pieces of workmanship for the Khan Mangus Batu. The conqueror of Poland, Russia, Silesia, and Hungary, must have had still more of these artists in his service. It is remarked likewise that the best relics, which are found in the sepulchres near the Volga, are as rich as those in other tombs. The *Zolotaiia orda* (the golden horde) that was given to the camp of the Khans who subdued Russia, must have been given on account of the riches of that Tartarian horde.

But concerning the tombs of the *Zolotaiia horda* we can only form conjectures; as these were opened and searched in times very remote, of which no narrative is preserved. Some curiosities in the cabinet of the Imperial Academy here are presumed to be from those regions; but this opinion is founded merely on conjecture.

We are better informed upon the article of the sepulchres found on the rivers Irtysh, Tobol, Ob, and Yenisei. These could only be explored at the beginning of the present century, after the Kalmucs and Kirguises, who infested these parts, had retired to other plains. About twenty years ago, there were many persons in Siberia who still subsisted entirely on the spoils they had formerly obtained by ransacking these sepulchres. But, since that time, it is not certainly known that any have followed this occupation. The custom was to associate in large companies for searching after sepulchres, in the same manner as they do in our times for hunting fables. But the countries between the Ob and the Irtysh were often plundered by the Kirguise Kofacs, after the retreat of the Kalmucs. To the western side of

the Irtysh very few have vented of late years, on account of incursions of those Kofacs; and since the government has taken care to prevent them, it may be presumed that in some future period great riches may be procured from thence.

We cannot find that the rich pulchres bear any peculiar external marks upon them; but it is supposed, from various reasons, that the tombs on the eastern side of Irtysh, where great numbers are unexplored, will yield no great advantage. Some have been examined at Utkamenogorskaia, but contained nothing of any value. Their whole contents consisted of instruments of iron, grown so rusty that it was scarcely possible to cover for what use they had made. In others, that were opened near Nertschinsk, nothing of consequence was found; not bones of men, but only the bones of horses. Hence it is probable, the ashes of burnt bodies along with the remains of human bones were here deposited, might have been long ago mouldered; but the bones of horses kill the interment, and which were burnt, may have subsisted a long time unaltered.

Some of these curiosities were brought to the academy. Among others there is a man on horse tolerably well executed in wax, as likewise some silver coins, the impress of a rose just opening from the bud; but there are no inscriptions on any of them. The nation therefore, by whom this was struck, could not have been that time acquainted with the art of writing: or at least this must have been coined previous

tion of the Mohammedan among the Tartars; for that means that these names acquainted with the arts, which they have ever use of in inscriptions on

in these tombs is seldom commonly adulterated; and the silver has generally of half its weight

It was very easy for an workmen to cheat the arts.

emely unfortunate that these curiosities fell into the hands of ignorant people, who have melted them down. Those preserved in the Imperial Academy we may form an idea of several circumstances relating to that ancient nation.

I am, &c.

W. TOOKE.

on the Language of the commonly call'd Gypsies. &c. to Sir Joseph Banks, R. S. From Mr. Marsden.

I will do me the favour to communicate to the learned Antiquaries the inclosed subject to the investigation which you have so essentially directed.

I am, Sir,
much obliged
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM MARSDEN.

long been surmised that these tribes of people called in the country *Gypsies*, and on the continent of Europe, *Cingari*, and *Chingali*, had a common origin. The former has been supposed a

VII.

corruption of *Egyptian*, and some learned persons have judged it not improbable that their language might be traced to the *Coptic*.

In the course of researches which I have had occasion to pursue on the subject of language, I observed that Ludolfus, in his history of Ethiopia, makes mention, incidentally, of the *Cingari* vel *Errones Nubiani*, and gives a specimen of words which he had collected from these people in his travels, with a view of determining their origin. He discusses the opinions of various writers concerning them, but forms no precise one of his own, concluding his observations with these words: *Eadem vocabula, cum maximam partem reperiam apud Vulcanium, à centum fere annis tradita, non fictitia existens, ut Megiserus putat, nec corrupta ex aliis linguis, neque Ægyptiaca sive Coptica.*

I was surprised to find many of the words contained in the specimen familiar to my eye. and pointed out to Sir Joseph Banks (in the latter end of the year 1783) their evident correspondence with terms in the *Hindustanic*, or as it is vulgarly termed in India, the *Moors* language. This similitude appeared to me so extraordinary, that I was inclined to suspect an error in the publication, which might have arisen from a confusion of obscure vocabularies in the author's possession. The circumstance, however, determined me to pay further attention to the subject, and to examine, in the first place, whether the language spoken by the Gypsy tribes in England, and by those in the remoter parts of the continent of Europe, were one and the same; and then to ascertain whether this actually bore the affinity, which so forcibly struck me in Ludolfus, to

G

any

any of the languages on the continent of India.

Through the obliging assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, who has spared no pains to promote this investigation, I procured an opportunity of obtaining a list of words from our Gypsies, which I can depend upon as genuine, and tolerably accurate in respect to the pronunciation, from their being corroborated by words also taken down, separately, by Sir Joseph, and by Dr. Blagden. Mr. Matra did me the favour to transmit for me a list of words to *Turkey*, and from his ingenious friend Mr. B. Pissani, I received a complete and satisfactory translation of them, together with some information respecting the manners of the Chinghiarés, in the Turkish dominions, which however does not come within the design of this paper, as I mean to confine myself, in the present communication, simply to the question of the similarity of language, which, if established, I should esteem a matter of no little curiosity; presuming it to be perfectly new to the world. Of this similarity the learned members of the Society will be enabled to form their judgment from the annexed paper, exhibiting a comparison of a few of the words procured from the different quarters before mentioned, with the Hindostanic terms, from the best published and parole authorities.

It may not be unworthy of the remark, that the general appellation for these people in the eastern parts of Europe, is very nearly connected with that of the inhabitants of *Ceylon*, in the East-Indies, who are equally termed *Langahs* and *Chingahs*; though at the same time it must be acknowledged, that the language of this island has much

less correspondence with that of the Gypsies, than many other Indian dialects. His grace archbishop of York, with his discernment, suggested to a probability that the *Zingari* spoken of may have derived name, and perhaps their origin from the people called *Langs* or *Langarians*, who are found in the north-west parts of the peninsula of Hindostan, and infest the coasts of *Guzerat* and *Sindy* with their thievish depredations. The manner of life of this numerous race of people, with their roving and prying disposition, may give rise to the idea of occasional emigration in their boats, by the coast of the Red Sea.

Notwithstanding that the resemblance to the Hindostanic is the predominant feature in the Hindostanic dialect, yet there are words in it which evidently correspond with other languages. Beside *Mahratta* and *Bengalese*, we have marked in the comparison specimen, it is not a little remarkable that the terms for the numbers *seven*, *eight*, and *nine*, are *Greek*, although the first *five* that for *ten*, are indisputably *Hebrew*. It is also a curious observation that although the Indian term for *ten* being *jaath*, differs from the *Hebrew* *say*, yet that for a *week*, or *seven* days, is the *Hebrew* *Esau* of the *Septuagint*. One word only, among those I have examined, bears a resemblance to the *Coptic* which is the same with *romi*, a comparison of this nature, allowance must be made, and for the various modes of expression adopted by different people of different nations, but also the dissimilar manner in which the individual sounds strikes the

the hearers; of which some instances might be given. Any one inclined to doubt (scarcely suppose possible) the identity of the Gypsy or and the Hindostanic language will be acknowledged an interesting subject of speculation that tribes wandering the mountains of Nubia, or of Romania, have been for centuries in a dialect similar to that spoken at by the obscure; despised, and despised people in England, whose language has been considered as gibberish, and considered with a cant in use amongst the poor and beggars, and whose language have been (till within the last year (an object of the law, instead of the protection laws.

WILLIAM MARSDEN.

on the Zingara, or Gypsy Languages; by Jacob Bryant, transmitted to O. Salisbury, Esq. in a Letter from Dr. Douglas.

DEAR SIR,
HAD BEEN present at the meeting of the Society, when I read your letter on the Gypsy

language was read, I recollected that, several years ago, I had heard my friend Mr. Bryant mention his having collected a considerable number of words used by this wandering tribe; several of which words appeared to bear a close affinity to those of the same meaning in the languages of ancient and of distant nations.

At my request, he has obligingly transmitted the inclosed papers containing the result of his inquiries on the subject; and I take the liberty of putting them into your hands, to be laid before the Society. Besides his own collections, Mr. Bryant has also favoured me with the communication of a letter which he had some years ago received from the Rev. Mr. Cox. That learned traveller, when in Hungary, had met with Gypsies, and had taken from their mouths specimens of their language. It is very remarkable, that of seventeen words thus obtained and enumerated in his letter, fourteen appear to resemble most exactly those of the same signification, as collected by Mr. Bryant in England. To distinguish them, they are marked in the Vocabulary with asterisks.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN DOUGLAS.

VOCABULARY of the Zingara, or Gypsy Language.

A.	godocovan.	Above	apra.
	millan.	To awake	ionada's.
	yarnaw, also beval	An aunt	bebee.
	caulo.		
B.	mothee.	A bed	woodrous.
	colee.	A bough	bai.
		Bread	mawro*.
	yaccogaree.	To burn	hatcheriban.
		G 2	Blood

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Blood	ratt.	A dog	yaccal.
Brother	pal.	Drink	panee.
A brook	pashoo, pannee or pawnee.	Death	moloo*, or mir- ban.
Brass	porcherie.	Dark	rattie.
Black	cauliban.	A door	wooda.
Blue	yack.	Drowned	adra, panee, pa- dec.
A bird	chericloee.	To drink	peola.
The belly	per.	To-day	devus.
Beer	lavanah.	A dream	delapray.
A bridge	porgee.	A dwarf	bottoo, georgia.
Breath	beval.	A dead body	moloo, georgia.
A bow	cusht.	Di to of a woman	moloo, georgia.
A barber	mormingro.	A desert or wil- derness	bauro, color, dromo.
A book	lill.		
A bath	jamoval eo panee.		
To bathe	prou panee jal.		
Beat him	codefman.		
A boat	bara and baro	An eye	E. havoura.
The back	domoe.	Eight	oitoo.
A bridle	solivingro.	An ear	can.
Barley or corn	give.	For ever	saw jaw.
		The earth	phovee or ph- vee*.
	C.		fauvee.
Cheese	cal.	An eagle	yocne coenne.
A coat	chockwan.	Eye brows	chollow.
A city	forooie.	To eat	
A cow	grove and grove- nee.		
A cat	matchian.	A father	F. ming and dad.
A coal	thill.	Flame	pratcheely.
A cinder	vengur.	A flower	rogeo or roseo.
A chimney	tophis, con.	A flute	scholl.
A child	tarno.	Fear	trersh.
A crown	peng, polah.	A forest	vash.
A cock	botshod.	Fire	yog.*
The crown	chumbo.	The foot	peroe.
A cap	corow.	The finger	valashtee.
A cradle	mumallice.	Full	pordo.
A cap	bcova.	To fly	water jam per-
To command	iasia vallacai.	To fight	campen.
Copper	careoben.	The feeling	hawlaw.
A couch	platomingree.	To faint	avesi to jallow.
A country	bitutheim	A flag	deckloo.
		A fool	dennoloo.
		Fish	matchee.
	D.	Found	lasthom.
The devil	peng and beng.*	Four	flor.
Day	clavies.		

A N T I Q U I T I E S.

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peng.

I. *mascul.*

youee.

G.

I. *fem.*

youesee.

affogne *or* affoi-
nee.*

An inn

kirchimo podrum.

Iron

fashtaa.

An image

fino, wocklee.

baulo paramatteo
and peomingro.

K.

catto.

A king

crellis.

davilla* *and* mo-
daval

A key

clerin.

fuhakie.

L.

romana chil.

Love

commoben.

pappin.

Light

dood.

bauro chumbo.

Life

gava *or* geeva*.

bootsee.

Letters

liecaw.

barwardo.

A lie

ochano.

finepon.

A lord, *or* fir

riah *and* raiah;

deas man.

A lady

raiena *or* roiena*.

pappus *or* paupus.

A lion

varefs.

fino, paiafa.

Language

romana.

H.

Lost

nashedoe.

gur *and* kir*.

To laugh

fallaw.

cumbo *and* cum-
bee.

To look

aconterre.

yive.

A lamb

vaccashoe.

sharrou.

Lightening

bauro, tood ,
dood.

cappeet.

The laurel

cavascorook.

gree.

Little

coofe.

manchouro.

The leg

herree.

ravoo *or* revoos.

Lead

molous.

rome.

M.

shing.

A mountain

dumbo* *and*

shirn.

cumbo.

ballow.

Music

calabeen.

shan.

A mother

die *or* dai.

tattoo.

A man

rome* *or* gior-

vasti.

geo.

yacorah.

The moon

moonah.

givengro.

Meat, *or* food

masf.

hocleben.

Milk

tood.

shalta, sheree,
aioesee.

Much

boot,

bocolce.

More

eversecosi.

shunaloe.

A mile

meou.

To-morrow

ovavo devus.

A mule

milo.

I.

N.

bauro.

The nose

nock.

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Numbers	boot.	The sun	cham.
Nine	enneath.	Soot	coulœ.
A nail of the hand	nie.	Sulphur	congrogre.
New	nevo.	To sing	givellan.
A nutmeg	cockwhur.	A song	gillee <i>or</i> givell-
A needle	thubh.		lee.
A nation	baurifoki.	A servant	radchevo.
Night	rattie.	A sword	harrow <i>and</i> b
			ro, charrie-
Old	O. coshtan.	Sickness	naphilifoli.
An ox	geronce.	Sister	pan <i>and</i> pen-
Oil	tedou, corat.	Silver	roop.
The ocean	bauro, pance.	A star	starric.
One	yec.	A serpent	sep <i>and</i> sap.
		Smoke	tooph.
		Shoes	chawan.
Pitch	P. boyocrot <i>or</i> boyo-	The soul	lesco, thee.
	corat.	A sick man	naphiloofoli.
Prayers	missibe.	A sick woman	naphilee phill
A priest	rashee.	Soon	fic josta.
A peach	poomingro.	A shepherd	baucoringro.
A palace	crellis escochare.	Strait	fitolongfoli,
To pray	moughem.		crooco bang
A path	podrom.	Sight	dicken.
A picture	fine choverie.	Smell	shocmalœ.
		Sleep, <i>or</i> to sleep	savanow.
		To swear	sovocholla.
Rain	R. briskenœ.	To speak	racamanœœ.
A river	doriove <i>or</i> dori-	Salt	loon.
	obb.	Summer	tattabeen.
Red	lolo,	Silk	p'har
A rock	bar.	Sand	barraw.
A ring	vaunustry.	A storm	bauro beval
To run	prasthem.		chenos.
A road	drom <i>and</i> po-	A faddle	boshtow.
	drum.	A spur	posomiso, g
			T.
Six	S. sho.	Two	due.
Seven	afta.	Three	trin.
To see	becassin <i>and</i> dis-	Ten	desb.
	calœ.	Twenty	bish.
A ship	bara <i>and</i> baro.	Twenty-one	yec bish.
The sea	bauro pance* <i>and</i>	This	acavat.
	doeyave.	That	acavo.
A siceple	boro, fule.	A town	burgau.
A son	chavo.	Tar	chinaber.
		The tongue	chive.

er	godlie.	The wind	beval.
	lucumoro.	A waitcoat	bringeree.
	panee.	A woman	romee.
	techeben.	Wine	moul.
	rook.	Words	ohano.
e	missali.	White	porno.
b	bauro balscop-	To wash	towamah.
	latti.	To walk	iaw, parafs.
h.	dennam.	A whale	bauro mattahee.
		Warm	tattoo.
	U.	Winter	shillaloe.
de	chauk.	A window	k'howe.
		A whip	chucknee.
	V.	A waggon	vadon.
ge	gave.	A wave	bauro panez.
ty	delvo.		
ne	patarim.		Y.
		Yellow	redan.
	W.	A year	yabesh.
	panee *.	Yesterday	callicoe.

a, or Gypsies words, which accord with others in the native Persic or in the Persic of Indostan.

Zingara.	English.	Persic, or Indostan.
ie vocabulary,		See Herbert's Travels, p. 99,
communicated.		and p. 315.

er panee	Water or drink	Panne.
	Fire	Augi.
ie	A hill	Conbee.
nd raiah	Sir, or lord	Raiah.
	A dog	Iaccal, a kind of wild dog.
	Silver	Roopee, a silver coin.
	A village	Gam.
	Food	Mease.
	A table	Missale.
is	The head	Sharree.
	A star	Starra.
	The hand	Daft.
	Bread	Maurow, uncertain.
e or doriobb	A sea or river	Deriaw, Deriobb.
	To drink	N. B. Obb is water, as is also
	New	dor, in many languages.
		Peola, a cup.
		Nevos.

Mumallee	A candle	Mum, and mumbattee, pos a mistake for <i>numbalim</i> .
Clerin	A key	Cleet.
Gur and kir	A house	Gur.
Dennam	A tooth	Dandon.

The Numerals of the Zingara, or Gypsey Tribes; compared with
of Indostan and Persia, as they are to be found in Herbert's Tri
p. 319, and in Bell of Antermomy's Travels, vol. II. p. 117*.

	Zingara.	Persic of Herbert.	Indostan of, Bell.
1.	Yec	Yec	Eik.
2.	Due	Do or dew	Duy.
3.	Trin	† Se and tean	Tin.
4.	Stor	Cbar	Tzar
5.	Peng	Panch	Peuge.
6.	Sho	Shesh	Tzo.
7.	Afta	Haft	Tatee.
8.	Oitoo	Hasht	Aatza.
9.	Enneah	No	Nouy
10.	Desh	Dah	Dafs
20.	Bish	Becst	
30.	Bish u desh		
40.	Due bisha		

Zingara, or Gypsey words, remarkably similar to some in o
Languages.

Cham	The sun	☉, הַמָּה, Heb. the sun and
Geeva	Life	חַיָּה, Heb. cheva.

* The following passage from this book is worth transcribing: "Du
stay (says Mr. Bell) at Tobolsky, I was informed that a large troop of
had been lately at that place, to the number of sixty or upwards. The
call these vagabonds *Tziggany*. Their sorry baggage was carried upon
asses. The Vice Governor sent for some of the chief of the gang, and de
whither they were going. They answered, to China. He stopped them
and sent them back." *Bell's Travels*, vol. II. p. 157. *Simon Simon*
to have met with some of the Gyptey tribe in Cyprus, in 1332. "Ibid
dumis gentem extra civitatem ritu Græcorum utentem, et de genere Choy
allentem, quæ raro, vel nunquam, in loco aliquo moratur ultra xxx d
semper, velut a Deo maledicta, vaga et profuga post xxx diem de camp
pum, cum tentoriis parvis, oblongis, nigris, et humilibus, ad modum Ar
caverna in cavernam discurrit, quis locus ab his habitatus post dictum
efficitur plenus vermibus et immunditiis, cum quibus impossibile est habi
Simon Simonis Isid.

† Herbert says, *yec* curse is one mile, and a league or three miles in
tean is, therefore, three.

A bow	קשׁת, <i>Heb.</i> cūshet.
An ox	קרן, <i>Heb.</i> Keren, quasi, cornutus.
A lion	ארי; <i>Heb.</i> Also קורח, the sun; of which the lion was an emblem.
A ship	Bari, <i>Coptic and old Egyptian.</i>
A bough	Bai, <i>Coptic and Egyptian.</i> See Aulus Gellius.
A man	Περουσις, <i>ancient Egyptian.</i> See Herodotus.
Anger	Χολη, <i>Greek.</i>
Smoke	Τυφος, <i>Greek.</i>
A serpent	Σιψ, <i>Greek.</i>
Fear	Τρεω, <i>Greek,</i> trepido.
Above or over	Supra, <i>in prep.</i>
A great lady	Régina, <i>Lat.</i> N. B. Rex, regi, <i>raia</i> , all of the same analogy.
Wine	Mulsum, <i>Lat.</i>
A way or road	Δεσμος, <i>Greek.</i>
A foot path, quasi	Πεδος, δεσμος, <i>Greek.</i>
A brother	Fel, <i>Hungarian.</i>
A cat	Matcha, a tiger, <i>Malay and Madagascar.</i>
A king	Crellis, <i>Bohemian.</i>
To fight	Cāmpen, <i>Teutonic.</i>
The Devil	Beug, night, <i>Mindunao.</i>

from an Account of the Caves
Elephanta Island, near Bom-
by Lieutenant Colonel Barry.
the Gentleman's Magazine for

several parts of the coast
about Bombay, are found
such remote antiquity, that
tradition nor records can
give origin; in many of them
inscriptions, written in a lan-
guage characters now totally
unknown; but of these disused, or
forgotten, besides the Shan-
scripted one, there are, in In-
dia remains. I am told the
Cochin have yet the grant
synagogue, at present un-
der repair. This, I once con-
jectured might be the primitive He-
brew; these people are supposed

to be of the missing tribes; but I
am assured, the country powers ne-
ver admitted their public deeds to
be drawn in the language of fo-
reigners.

That these caves were formed
for religious purposes, cannot even
be doubted, as well from their con-
struction as the sculptured represen-
tations of Gentoo mythology, which
all of them contain. Perhaps a de-
scription of one might be introduc-
ed, with good effect, as an episode
to some eastern heroic poem.

It is not unpleasant to trace, as
men grow refined, the temples of
their worship, from the darkness of
caves and forests, thro' the gloom
of Gothic structures, to the airy ele-
gance of Grecian architecture.

As I visited the Elephanta, the
principal, I would call it, cathed-
ral,

dral, of these caves, I shall attempt some account of it.

This extraordinary offspring of human industry is on Elephanta Island, so called from the statue of an elephant, of natural size, tolerably cut out of a solid rock, on its west coast, which is nearly six miles from the castle of Bombay. The caves are about the middle of this islet; the approach to them being through a deep ravine, so that one is struck with surprize at coming suddenly on their openings, and seeing an abrupt precipice, of more than 60 feet perpendicular, rising from the roofs of these excavations, and covered at the summit with shrubs and trees, that hang over the rock, which is of hard stone, more so than that usually employed in our home edifices; but as many quarries are known to indurate when exposed to the air, it may not be unreasonable to infer, that its present density is partly original, and partly acquired; but of this, however, I neither made experiment, nor sought information.

Of these caves there are three; the principal being in the centre, and the lesser ones on either hand, though not placed in similar directions; one having a common front, the other being at right angles with it; in each of the inferior ones is a small chapel, with baths at the end.

To the grand cave, or temple, there are three entrances by porticoes of four pillars each, of the same order with those within. Its elevation is very disproportionate to its area, which last is nearly a square of 40 yards, whilst its height is not more than half as many feet; but the eye is not only offended at first by the lowness, but also by the

flatness of the roof, which would have acquired grandeur by being arched, defect of which we observe in our own churches. This roof supported by 36 columns, placed at equal distances, tho' some have been broken down by the temperate zeal of the Portuguese to exterminate idolatry; as well as the tasteless curiosity of our visitors, has likewise injured many of the figures.

Each column is divided into three equal parts, the pedestal being one, the shaft another, and the capital, including the entablature the third; the pedestals are like the shafts rudely grooved, and as usual, cylindrical, but gradually bulging outwards to the top, their greatest diameter being more than half their height. The capitals are, as their shafts, gradually enlarged, and appears, to use the phrase, like globes flattened by the pressure of country on them. The entablatures are simple, and without distinct divisions of members. These proportions and forms, different from Grecian rules, yet pleasing to a corrected taste; they have in themselves the uniformity of common principles, and undoubtedly prove the arts to have been far advanced at the earliest period of their construction.

To the right, and within the large cave, extending the side of four pillars, which form its front, is a small temple or chapel, on the ground a large altar, long, somewhat raised, and cut; on the top of which is a large stone, resembling the pivots of the mill-stones in Cornwall, or at Henge. The tops of the upright pillars receive their transoms, and

ts design, for some such
n each of the lesser caves,
everal chapels.

ides of the porticoes,
mpartments at the fur-
are, in basso relievo,
sculpture, most of their
ng Colossian, and all re-
parts of the Gentoo my-
he centre is an image
uadruple-faced Brimha,
f the Bedas. These sta-
as we see them, gro-
l fanciful, are to us the

objects of eastern adoration, and
in their present mutilated state,
prove the artist neither unskilful,
or unacquainted with animal pro-
portions, which are well preserved,
even in those which extend the
height of the excavation, or which
the hieroglyphic doctrines of the
Bramins represent most whimsical-
ly; for, indeed, the acquaintance
with nature and symmetry may as
well be displayed in the statues of
a Silenus or Medea, as in those of
an Apollo or Venus."

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS

Account of a curious Mode of travelling in Kamtschatka, by means of Sledges drawn by Dogs, as described in the Journey taken by Captains Gore and King, from the Harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul to Bolcheretk, the Residence of the Governor of the Province of Kamtschatka; from Captain King's Continuation of Captain Cook's last Voyage. Vol. III.

“ ABOUT nine o'clock the same evening, we were awakened by the melancholy howlings of the dogs, which continued all the time our baggage was lashing upon the sledges; but as soon as they were yoked, and we were all prepared to set out, this changed into a light cheerful yelping, which entirely ceased the instant they started off. But before we set out, the reader may expect to be made more particularly acquainted with this curious mode of travelling.

The body * is about four feet and a half long, and a foot wide, made in the form of a crescent, of light tough wood, strongly bound together with wicker work; which in those belonging to the

better sort of people is often stained of a red and blue color, the seat covered with bear or other furs. It is supported by four legs, about two feet high, which rest on two long strips of wood, five or six inches wide, extending a foot at each end of the body of the sledge. The legs are turned up before, in the manner of a skate, and shod with the skin of some sea animal. The fore part of the carriage is ornamented with thongs of leather and tassel, and covered with coloured cloth; and from the top bar, to which the harness is attached, are hung links of iron, and bells, the jingling of which the dogs conceive to be encouraging. They are seldom more than one per sledge, who sits aside, resting on the lower part of the sledge, and carrying his provisions and necessaries, wrapped up in furs, behind him. The sledges are usually five in number, yoked together, and two, with a leader. The sledges are not being fastened to the harness of the dogs, but to the harness of the sledges, and have little power over them, and are therefore generally

* Viz. of the sledge. One of these sledges was in the possession of S. J. Ver.

whilst the driver depends on their obedience for the direction of this view, the leader is lined up with a particular care and attention; rising to a most extraordinary on account of their steadiness; inasmuch, of these, I am well assured (or ten pounds) usual price. The driver is armed with a crooked stick, which serves the purpose both of reins; as by striking it with, he is enabled to moderate the speed of the dogs, or to stop them entirely; and if they are lazy, or otherwise disobedient to his voice, he chastises by throwing it at them. On such occasions, their dexterity in turning it up again is very remarkable and forms the principal part of their art. But it is not surprising, that they are found to be skilful in a business on which their safety so much depends. For they say, if the driver should happen to fall, the dogs will instantly stop; and unless their leader is the most sober and regular, they will immediately quit full speed, and never return till they are quite spent. But this will not be the case soon, it

generally happens, that either the carriage is overturned, and dashed to pieces against the trees, or they hurry down some precipice, and are all buried in the snow. The accounts that were given us of the speed of these dogs, and of their extraordinary patience of hunger and fatigue, were scarcely credible, if they had not been supported by the best authority. We were indeed ourselves witnesses of the great expedition with which the messengers, who had been dispatched to Bolcheretsk with the news of our arrival, returned to the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, though the snow was, at that time, exceedingly soft. But I was informed, by the Commander of Kamtschatka, that this journey was generally performed in two days and a half; and that he had once received an express from the latter place in twenty-three hours.

The dogs are fed during the winter, on the offals of dried and stinking fish; but are always deprived of this miserable food, a day before they set out on a journey, and never suffered to eat before they reach the end of it. We were also told, that it was not unusual for them to continue thus fasting two entire days, in which time they would perform a journey of one hundred and twenty miles*. These dogs.

ordinary as this may appear, Kraschinikoff, whose account of Kamtschatka I saw, and had an opportunity of comparing it to me to deserve entire credit; and whose authority I shall, therefore, have recourse to; relates instances of this kind, that are much more extraordinary. "Travelling parties," says he, "are often overtaken with dreadful snow, on the approach of which, they drive, *with the utmost precipitation into the nearest wood*, and there are obliged to stay, till the tempest, frequently lasts six or seven days, is over; the dogs remaining all this time quiet and inoffensive; except that sometimes, when pressed with hunger, devour their reins, and the other leather parts of the harness."

History and Description of Kamtschatka, by Kraschinikoff.

are, in shape, somewhat like the Pommeranian breed, but considerably larger.

As we did not choose to trust to our own skill. we had each of us a man to drive and guide the sledge, which, from the state the roads were now in, proved a very laborious business. For, as the thaw had advanced very considerably in the valleys, through which our road lay, we were under the necessity of keeping along the sides of the hills; and this obliged our guides, who were provided with snow-shoes for that purpose, to support the sledges, on the lower side, with their shoulders, for several miles together. I had a very good humoured Cossack to attend me, who was, however, so very unskilful in his business, that we were overturned almost every minute, to the great entertainment of the rest of the company. Our party consisted, in all, of ten sledges. That in which captain Gore was carried, was made of two lashed together, and abundantly provided with furs and bear-skins; it had ten dogs, yoked four abreast; as had also some of those that were heavy laden with baggage.

When we had proceeded about four miles, it began to rain; which, added to the darkness of the night, threw us all into confusion. It was at last agreed, that we should remain, where we were, till day light; and accordingly we came to anchor in the snow (for I cannot better express the manner in which the sledges were secured), and wrapping ourselves up in our furs, waited patiently for the morning. About three o'clock we were called on to set out, our guides being apprehensive, that if we waited long-

er, we might be stopped thaw, and neither be able to proceed, nor to return. After entering many difficulties, which were principally occasioned by the condition of the road, at the afternoon, we got safely off, called Natcheechin, on the side of a small stream falls into the Bolchoireka, way below the town. The distance between Karatchin and Nau is thirty-eight wersts (or five miles); and had the thaw continued, we should not, I account, have been more than four hours in performing it; but the snow was so soft, that the sledges sunk up to the bellies; and I was indeed surprised at their being able to overcome the difficulties attending a journey."

An Account of the Manner of hunting practised by the Schadales; from the same.

“THE next day I set out on another hunting party, and put myself under the direction of the clerk of the parish, who was a celebrated bear-hunter. We arrived, by sun set, at the shore of one of the larger lakes. The first step was to conceal ourselves as possible; and this we were to do very effectually, among long grass and brush-wood which grew close to the water's edge. We had not lain long in ambush, when we had the pleasure to hear the growlings of bears in different places round about us, and our expectations were soon gratified, by the sight of one of them in the water, which seemed to be swimming

a place where we lay down, at this time, gave some light; and when the bear advanced about fifteen yards of us fired at it, pretty much the same time. The bear immediately turned short on one side, and up a noise, which could not be called roaring, nor howling, nor yelling, but was a loud growl, all three, and horrible description. We plainly saw that he was severely wounded, and with difficulty it gained ground, and retreated to some distance at a little distance. It seemed to make the same terrible noise; and though the natives were persuaded he was mortally wounded, and could not rise again, yet they thought it prudent not to rouse it again at present. It was, at this time, about nine o'clock; and the natives being overcast, and threatening a change of weather, we thought it most prudent to return, and defer the gratification of the hunt till morning, when we returned to the spot, and found the bear still in the place to which he was watched. It proved to be dead, and beyond the com-

mon account of our first success will be apt to give rise to a wrong idea of the manner in which this sport is usually conducted; it may not be necessary to add a few more words on this subject; and which I am the less disposed to do since this last ex-

perience of the natives come to the conclusion that the best method to contrive to reach about the first step is to look for the best tracks, to examine which are

the freshest, and the best situated with a view to concealment, and taking aim at the bear, either as he is passing by, or advancing in front, or going from them. These tracks are found in the greatest numbers, leading from the woods down to the lakes, and among the long sedgy grass and brakes by the edge of the water. The place of ambuscade being determined upon, the hunters next fix in the ground the crutches, upon which their firelocks are made to rest, pointing them in the direction they mean to make their shot: This done, they kneel or lie down, as the circumstances of the cover require; and, with their bear-spears by their side, wait for their game. These precautions, which are chiefly taken, in order to make sure of their mark, are, on several accounts, highly expedient. For, in the first place, ammunition is so dear at Kamtschatka, that the price of a bear will not purchase more of it than is sufficient to load a musket four or five times; and, what is more material, if the bear be not rendered incapable of pursuit by the first shot, the consequences are often fatal. He immediately makes toward the place from whence the noise and smoke issue, and attacks his adversary with great fury. It is impossible for them to reload, as the animal is seldom at more than twelve or fifteen yards distance, when he is fired at: so that if he does not fall, they immediately put themselves in a posture to receive him upon their spears; and their safety greatly depends on their giving him a mortal stab, as he first comes upon them. If he parries the thrust (which, by the extraordinary strength and agility of their paws, they are often enabled to do), and thereby

thereby breaks in upon his adversaries, the conflict becomes very unequal, and it is well if the life of one of the party alone suffice to pay the forfeit.

“ There are two seasons in the year when this diversion, or occupation, as it may be rather called, is more particularly dangerous: in the spring, when the bears first come forth, after having subsisted, as is universally asserted here, on sucking their paws through the winter; and especially if the frost happen to be severe, and the ice not to be broken up in the lake at that time, by which means they are deprived of their ordinary and expected food. Under these circumstances, they soon become exceedingly famished, and fierce and savage in proportion. They will pursue the natives by the scent; and, as they now prowl about out of their usual tracks, frequently come upon them unawares; and when this happens, as the Kamtschadales have not the smallest notion of shooting flying, nor even at an animal running, or in any way except with their piece on a rest, the bear hunters often fall a sacrifice to their hunger. The other season in which it is dangerous to come in their way, is at the time of their copulation, which is generally about this time of the year.

“ An extraordinary instance of natural affection in these animals hath been already mentioned. The chase affords a variety of a similar nature, and not less affecting: many of which were related to me. The Kamtschadales derive great advantage in hunting, from this circumstance. They never venture to fire upon a young bear, when the mother is near: for, if the cub drop, she becomes enraged to a degree

little short of madness; and get sight of the enemy, i quit her revenge with her the contrary if the dam the cubs will not leave her even after she has been dead time; but continue showing by a variety of actions and gestures, mark deepest affliction, and thus an easy prey to the hunter.

“ Nor is the sagacity of the if the Kamtschadales are to dited, less extraordinary, worthy to be remarked, the natural affection. Of this I a thousand stories to relate. content myself with mention instance, which the natives as a well-known fact; and the stratagem they have rec in order to catch the barein are considerably too swift of them. These animals ke ther in large herds; they mostly the low grounds, and browse at the feet of rocks cipices. The bear hunts scent, till he comes in sight he advances warily, keepi them, and concealing hi mongst the rocks, as he n approaches, till he gets im over them, and nigh en his purpose. He then h push down with his paws the rock amongst the her This manœuvre is not foll any attempt to pursue, unt he has maimed one of v upon which a course im ensues, that proves succ otherwise, according to the barein has received.

“ I cannot conclude this without observing, that the schadales very thankfully ledge their obligations to

little advancement they
 made, either in the
 polite arts. They con-
 owe to them all their
 n phytic and surgery;
 arking with what herbs
 ls rub the wounds they
 ed, and what they have
 when sick and languid,
 become acquainted with
 simples in use among
 in the way of internal
 or external application.
 will appear somewhat
 ir, is, they acknowledge
 ewife for their dancing-
 indeed the evidence of
 ous this out of dispute;
 r-dance of the Kamti-
 in exact counterpart of
 le and gesture peculiar
 al, through its various
 and this is the founda-
 und work of all their
 , and what they value
 ost upon."

*tial Narrative of the
 de by the Confederates,
 bt of the 3d of Septem-
 to assassinate the King
 From Vol. I. of Tra-
 and, Russia, Sweden,
 ark; by William Coxe,
 L. S. &c.*

*7 the following narra-
 renders, we shall big
 ce it with the author's*

ving circumstantial ac-
 s singular occurrence
 icated to me by my in-
 id Nathaniel Wraxall,
 ame is well known in
 world; and who, dur-
 'H.

ing his residence at Warsaw, obtain-
 ed the most authentic information
 upon so interesting a transaction, as
 he has obligingly permitted me to
 enrich my work with this narration,
 I am happy to lay it before the
 reader in his own words.

" In the midst of these turbulent
 " and disastrous scenes, the confe-
 " derates (whoever considered the
 " king as unlawfully elected, and
 " who imputed to his fatal eleva-
 " tion, and direction or approba-
 " tion, all the various ill under
 " which the kingdom groaned from
 " the Russian oppression) planned
 " and executed one of the most dar-
 " ing enterprizes of which modern
 " history makes mention. I mean
 " the attempt to assassinate the
 " king. It is somewhat remark-
 " able, that in an age so humaniz-
 " ed, so free from the enormous
 " and flagitious crimes common in
 " barbarous centuries, so enlight-
 " ened as is the present, this is the
 " third attempt on a crowned head
 " in my remembrance. Louis XV.
 " Joseph I. of Portugal, and Sta-
 " nislus Augustus, all narrowly
 " escaped assassination. As the at-
 " tempt on his Polish majesty was
 " perhaps the most atrocious, and
 " his escape certainly the most ex-
 " traordinary and incredible of the
 " three, I shall be as minute as
 " possible in the enumeration of
 " all the principal circumstances
 " which led to, and which attended
 " this remarkable event.

" A Polish nobleman, named
 " Pulaski, a general in the army
 " of the confederates, was the per-
 " son who planned the atrocious
 " enterprize; and the conspirators
 " who carried it into execution
 " were about forty in number, and
 " were headed by three chiefs,
 " named

named Lukawski, Strawenski, and Kofinski. These three chiefs had been engaged and hired to that purpose by Pulaski, who in the town of Czetschokow, in Great Poland, obliged them to swear in the most solemn manner, by placing their hands between his, either to deliver the king alive into his hands, or, in case that was impossible, to put him to death. The three chiefs chose thirty-seven persons to accompany them. On the 2d of November, about a month after they had quitted Czetschokow, they obtained admission into Warsaw unsuspected or undiscovered by the following stratagem. They disguised themselves as peasants who came to sell hay, and artfully concealed their saddles, arms, and cloaths under the loads of hay which they brought in waggons, the more effectually to escape detection.

On Sunday night, the 3d of September, 1771, a few of these conspirators remained in the skirts of the town; and the others repaired to the place of rendezvous, the street of the Capuchins, where his majesty was expected to pass about his usual hour of return, going to the palace. The king had been to visit his uncle prince Czartoriski, grand chancellor of Lithuania, and was on his return from thence to the palace between nine and ten o'clock. He was in a carriage, accompanied by a halt

fifteen or sixteen attendants, besides an aid-de-camp in the carriage: scarce was he at the distance of two hundred paces from prince Czartoriski's palace, when he was attacked by the conspirators, who commanded the coachman to stop, on pain of instant death. They fired several shots into the carriage, one of which passed through the body of a hey-duc, who endeavoured to defend his master from the violence of the assassins. Almost all the other persons* who preceded and accompanied his Majesty were dispersed; the aid-de-camp abandoned him, and attempted to conceal himself by flight. Meanwhile the king had opened the door of his carriage, with the design of effecting his escape under the shelter of the night, which was extremely dark. He had even alighted, when the assassins seized him by the hair, exclaiming in Polish, with horrible execrations, 'We have thee now, thy hour is come.' One of them discharged a pistol at him so very near, that he felt the heat of the flash; while another cut him across the head with his sabre, which penetrated to the bone. They then laid hold of his majesty by the collar, and, mounting on horseback, dragged him along the ground between their horses at full gallop for near five hundred paces through the streets of Warsaw.

All was confusion and disorder during

* It is incredible, that such a number of persons as were with his Majesty on that memorable night, should all so basely abandon him, except the single person who was killed, and who so bravely defended his master. The king was a protestant, and was not killed on the spot, but expired next morning of his wounds. The king left a pension to his widow and children.

It is also strange, that so few balls which passed through the carriage

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. [

“ during this time at the palace,
 “ where the attendants who had
 “ deserted their master had spread
 “ the alarm. The foot-guards ran
 “ immediately to the spot from
 “ whence the king had been con-
 “ veyed, but they found only his
 “ hat all bloody, and his bag; this
 “ increased their apprehensions for
 “ his life. The whole city was in
 “ an uproar. The assassins profited
 “ of the universal confusion, ter-
 “ ror, and consternation, to bear
 “ away their prize. Finding, how-
 “ ever, that he was incapable of
 “ following them on foot, and that
 “ he had already almost lost his re-
 “ spiration from the violence with
 “ which they had dragged him, they
 “ set him on horseback, and then
 “ redoubled their speed, for fear of
 “ being overtaken. When they
 “ came to the ditch which surrounds
 “ Warsaw, they obliged him to
 “ leap his horse over. In the at-
 “ tempt the horse fell twice, and
 “ at the second fall broke its leg.
 “ They then mounted his majesty
 “ upon another, all covered as he
 “ was with dirt.

“ The conspirators had no sooner
 “ crossed the ditch, than they began

“ to rifle the king, tearing off t
 “ order * of the Black Eagle
 “ Prussia, which he wore round
 “ his neck, and the diamond cro
 “ hanging to it. He requested
 “ them to leave his handkerchie
 “ which they consented to; his t
 “ blets escaped their rapacity.
 “ great number of the assassins r
 “ tired after having thus plundered
 “ him, probably with intent to m
 “ tify to their respective leader
 “ the success of their enterpriz
 “ and the king's arrival as a pr
 “ soner. Only seven remained
 “ with him, of whom Kosinski
 “ was the chief. The night wa
 “ exceedingly dark; they were a
 “ solutely ignorant of the way
 “ and, as the horses could not kee
 “ their legs, they obliged his m
 “ jesty to follow them on foot, wit
 “ only one shoe, the other being
 “ lost in the dirt.

“ They continued to wander
 “ through the open meadows, with
 “ out following any certain path
 “ and without getting to any di
 “ stance from Warsaw. They again
 “ mounted the king on horseback
 “ two of them holding him on each
 “ side by the hand, and a third

“ carriage, not one should hurt or wound the king. Several went through h
 “ pelisse, or fur great-coat. I have seen this cloak, and the holes made in it b
 “ the pistol-bullets. Every part of the cloaths which his majesty wore on th
 “ night are carefully preserved. It is no less wonderful, that when the assassi
 “ had seized on the king, they should carry him thro' such a number of trees
 “ without being stopped. A Russian centinel did hail them; but as they an
 “ swered in Russian, he allowed them to pass, imagining them to be a patrol
 “ of his nation. This happened at some distance from the place where they ha
 “ carried off the king. The night was besides exceedingly dark, and Warsaw
 “ has no lamps. All these circumstances contribute to account for this extrao
 “ dinary event.”

“ It was Lukawski, one of the three chiefs of the band, who tore off t
 “ ribbon of the Black Eagle, which his Prussian majesty had conferred on t
 “ king when he was Count Poniatowski. One of his motives for doing th
 “ was by shewing the order of the Black Eagle to Pulski and the confederate
 “ to prove to them incontestibly that the king was in their hands, and on h
 “ way. Lukawski was afterwards executed.”

leading his horse by the bridle. In this manner they were proceeding, when his majesty, finding they had taken the road which led to a village called Burakow, warned them not to enter it, because there were some Russians stationed in that place, who might probably attempt to rescue him*. Finding himself, however, incapable of accompanying the assassins in the painful posture in which they held him kept down on the saddle, he requested them, since they were determined to oblige him to proceed, at least to give him another horse and a boot†. This request they complied with; and continuing their progress through almost impassable lands, without any road, and ignorant of their way, they at length found themselves in the wood of Bielany, only a league distant from Warsaw. From the time they had passed the ditch, they repeatedly demanded of Kosinski their chief, if it was not yet time to put the king to death; and these demands were reiterated in

“ proportion to the obstacles and
“ difficulties they encountered.
“ Meanwhile the confusion and
“ consternation increased at War-
“ saw. The guards were afraid
“ to pursue the conspirators, lest
“ terror of being overtaken should
“ prompt them in the darkness to
“ massacre the king; and on the
“ other hand, by not pursuing they
“ might give them time to escape
“ with their prize, beyond the pos-
“ sibility of assistance. Several of
“ the first nobility at length mount-
“ ed on horseback, and following
“ the track of the assassins, arrived
“ at the place where his majesty had
“ passed the ditch. There they
“ found his *pelisse*, which he had lost
“ in the precipitation with which
“ he was hurried away; it was
“ bloody, and pierced with holes
“ made by the balls or sabres. This
“ convinced them that he was no
“ more.

“ The king was still in the hands
“ of the seven remaining assassins,
“ who advanced with him into the
“ wood of Bielany, when they were
“ suddenly alarmed by a Russian pa-

“ “ This intention, which the king gave to his assassins, may at first sight
“ appear extraordinary and unaccountable; but was really dictated by the great
“ coolness and foresight. He apprehended with reason, that, on the sight of
“ a Russian guard, they would instantly put him to death with their sabres, and
“ say, when they saw him, that the danger they incurred, he in some measure
“ evaded their intention to effect this liberation of the king seemed to foster
“ them with confidence, so that they could not believe he did not mean to escape from them.”
“ The king, who was to be tried on the trial of the conspirators, inter-
“ posed to request John Kutnow, to whom he gratefully expressed
“ himself indebted for his services in the following words:

“ “ As I was surrounded by the assassins, I heard them repeatedly ask John
“ Kutnow, if he would assist them, but he always prevented them. He
“ then exhorted them to behave to me with greater gentleness
“ than they had done, and gave me some services which I then greatly want-
“ ed; and when I was cold, he gave me a cap, and a second a boot, which at that time
“ was not to be had for the cold air greatly affected the wound in my
“ foot; and when I was covered with blood, gave me inexpressible to-
“ leration, while the pain was every moment increasing.”

“ trole or detachment. Instantly
 “ holding council, four of them
 “ disappeared, leaving him with the
 “ other three, who compelled him
 “ to walk on. Scarce a quarter of
 “ an hour after, a second Russian
 “ guard challenged them anew.
 “ Two of the assassins then fled, and
 “ the king remained alone with Ko-
 “ sinki the chief, both on foot. His
 “ majesty, exhausted with all the
 “ fatigue which he had undergone,
 “ implored his conductor to stop,
 “ and suffer him to take a moment’s
 “ repose. Kosinski refused it, men-
 “ acing him with his naked sabre;
 “ and at the same time informed
 “ him, that beyond the wood they
 “ should find a carriage. They
 “ continued their walk, till they
 “ came to the door of the convent
 “ of Bielany. Kosinski appeared
 “ lost in thought, and so much agi-
 “ tated by his reflections, that the
 “ king perceiving his disorder, and
 “ observing that he wandered with-
 “ out knowing the road, said to
 “ him, ‘ I see you are at a loss which
 “ way to proceed. Let me enter
 “ the convent of Bielany, and do you
 “ provide for your own safety.’
 “ No’ replied Kosinski, ‘ I have
 “ sworn.’

“ They proceeded till they came
 “ to Mariemont, a small place be-
 “ longing to the house of Saxony,
 “ not above half a league from
 “ Warsaw: here Kosinski betrayed
 “ some satisfaction at finding where
 “ he was; and the king still de-
 “ manding an instant repose, he
 “ consented at length. They sat
 “ down together on the ground,
 “ and the king employed these mo-
 “ ments in endeavouring to soften
 “ his conductor, and induce him to
 “ favour or permit his escape. His
 “ majesty represented the atrocity

“ of the crime he had committed
 “ in attempting to murder his sov-
 “ reign, and the invalid ty of a
 “ oath taken to perpetrate so he-
 “ nous an action: Kosinski lent at-
 “ tention to this discourse, and be-
 “ gan to betray some marks of re-
 “ morse. ‘ But,’ said he, ‘ if
 “ should consent, and re-conduct
 “ you to Warsaw, what will be the
 “ consequence?—I shall be taken
 “ and executed!’

“ This reflection plunged him in
 “ new uncertainty and embarras-
 “ sment. ‘ I give you my word,’
 “ answered his majesty, ‘ that you
 “ shall suffer no harm; but if you
 “ doubt my promise, escape while
 “ there is yet time. I can find no
 “ way to some place of security; and
 “ I will certainly direct your pur-
 “ suers to take the contrary road
 “ that which you have chosen.’ Ko-
 “ sinki could not any longer con-
 “ tain himself, but, throwing him-
 “ self at the king’s feet, implored
 “ forgiveness for the crime he had
 “ committed; and swore to protect
 “ him against every enemy, rely-
 “ totally on his generosity for pro-
 “ tection and preservation. His ma-
 “ jesty reiterated to him his as-
 “ surances of safety. Judging, how-
 “ ever, that it was prudent to gain
 “ some asylum without delay, and
 “ recollecting that there was a mill
 “ at some considerable distance, he
 “ immediately made towards it.
 “ Kosinski knocked, but in vain;
 “ no answer was given: he then
 “ broke a pane of glass in the win-
 “ dow, and intreated for shelter
 “ a nobleman who had been plu-
 “ dered by robbers. The miller
 “ refused, supposing them to be
 “ banditti, and continued for more
 “ than half an hour to persist in his
 “ denial. At length the king ap-
 “ proached

" proached, and speaking through
 " the broken pane, endeavoured to
 " persuade him to admit them un-
 " der his roof, adding, 'If we were
 " robbers, as you suppose, it would
 " be very easy for us to break the
 " whole window, instead one pane
 " of glass.' This argument pre-
 " vailed. They at length opened
 " the door, and admitted his ma-
 " jesty. He immediately wrote a
 " note to General Coccei, colonel
 " of the foot-guards. It was lite-
 " rally as follows: 'Par une espee
 " de miracle je suis sauvé des mains
 " des assassins. Je suis ici au petit
 " moulin de Mariemont. Venez
 " au plutôt me tirer d'ici. Je suis
 " blessé, mais pas fort*.' It was
 " with the greatest difficulty, how-
 " ever, that the king could persuade
 " any one to carry this note to
 " Warsaw, as the people of the mill,
 " imagining that he was a nobleman
 " who had just been plundered by
 " robbers, were afraid of falling in
 " with the troop. Kosinski then
 " offered to restore every thing he
 " had taken; but his majesty left
 " him all, except the blue ribbon
 " of the White Eagle.

" When the messenger arrived
 " with the note, the astonishment
 " and joy was incredible. Coccei
 " instantly rode to the mill, follow-
 " ed by a detachment of the guards.
 " He met Kosinski at the door, with
 " his sabre drawn, who admitted
 " him as soon as he knew him. The
 " king had sunk into a sleep, caused

" by his fatigue; and was stretched
 " on the ground, covered with the
 " miller's cloak. Coccei immedi-
 " ately threw himself at his majes-
 " ty's feet, calling him his sove-
 " reign, and kissing his hand. It
 " is not easy to paint or describe the
 " astonishment of the miller and his
 " family, who instantly imitated
 " Coccei's example, by throwing
 " themselves on their knees. The
 " king returned to Warsaw in Ge-
 " neral Coccei's carriage, and reach-
 " ed the palace about five in the
 " morning. His wound was found
 " not to be dangerous; and he soon
 " recovered the bruises and injuries
 " which he had suffered during this
 " memorable night.

" So extraordinary an escape is
 " scarce to be paralleled in history,
 " and affords ample matter of won-
 " der and surprise. Scarce could
 " the nobility or people at Warsaw
 " credit the evidence of their senses,
 " when they saw him return. Cer-
 " tainly neither the escape of the
 " king of France from Damien, or
 " of the king of Portugal from the
 " conspiracy of the Duke d'Aveiro
 " were equally amazing or impro-
 " bable, as that of the king of Po-
 " land. I have related it very mi-
 " nutely, and from authorities the
 " highest and most incontestible.

" It is natural to inquire what i-
 " become of Kosinski, the man who
 " saved his majesty's life, and the
 " other conspirators. He was born
 " in the palatinate of Cracow, and

* " By a kind of miracle I am escaped from the hands of assassins, I am now
 " at the mill of Mariemont. Come as soon as possible, and take me from hence.
 " I am wounded, but not dangerously.

† " I have been at this mill, rendered memorable by so singular an event. It
 " is a wretched Polish hovel, at a distance from any house. The king has re-
 " warded the miller to the extent of his wishes, in building him a mill upon
 " the Vistula, and allowing him a small pension."

an extraction : having assumed the name of Kosinski *, is that of a noble family, to himself credit. He had been an officer in the troops of confederates under Pulaski. It would seem as if Kosinski be- to entertain the idea of pre- saving the king's life from the hands when Lukawski and Straw- abandoned him ; yet he great struggles with himself e he could resolve on this act, after the solemn engage- into which he had entered. after he had conducted the back to Warsaw, he expres- ore than once his doubts of propriety of what he had and some remorse of having sed his employers.

Lukawski and Strawenski were taken, and several of the assassins. At his majesty's ar request and intreaty, the emitted the capital punish- of the inferior conspirators, ndemned them to work for the fortifications of Kami- where they now are. By tercession likewise with the he horrible punishment and is modes of torture, which aws of Poland decree and on regicides, were mitigat- and both Lukawski and Stra- ci were only simply behead- Kosinski was detained under strict confinement, and ob- to give evidence against his companions. A person of ction, who saw them both as assured me, that nothing

“ could be more noble and manly
“ than all Lukawski's conduct pre-
“ vious to his death. When he was
“ carried to the place of execution,
“ although his body was almost ex-
“ tenuated by the severity of his
“ confinement, diet, and treatment,
“ his spirit, unsubdued, raised him
“ above the terrors of an infamous
“ and public execution. He had
“ not been permitted to shave his
“ beard while in prison, and his dress
“ was squalid to the greatest degree ;
“ yet none of these humiliations
“ could depress his mind. With a
“ grandeur of soul worthy of a bet-
“ ter cause, but which it was impos-
“ sible not to admire, he refused to
“ see or embrace the traitor Kosin-
“ ski. When conducted to the scene
“ of execution, which was about a
“ mile from Warsaw, he betrayed
“ no emotions of terror or unmanly
“ fear. He made a short harangue
“ to the multitude assembled upon
“ the occasion, in which he by no
“ means expressed any sorrow for his
“ past conduct, or contrition for his
“ attempt on the king, which he
“ probably regarded as meritorious
“ and patriotic. His head was se-
“ vered from his body.

“ Strawenski was beheaded at the
“ same time, but he neither haran-
“ gued the people, nor shewed any
“ signs of contrition. Pulaski, who
“ commanded one of the many corps
“ of confederate Poles then in arms,
“ and who was the great agent and
“ promoter of the assassination, is
“ still alive †, though an outlaw
“ and an exile. He is said, even by
“ the Russians his enemies, to possess

real name was John Kutsma.

er the conclusion of these troubles, Pulaski escaped from Poland, and re- America: he distinguished himself in the American service, and was the attempt to force the British lines at the siege of Savannah, in 1779.

“ military talents of a very superior nature; nor were they ever able to take him prisoner during the civil war.

“ To return to Kosiński, the man who saved the king's life. About a week after Lukawski and Strawinski's execution, he was sent by his majesty out of Poland. He now resides at Semigallia in the papal territories, where he enjoys an annual pension from the king.

“ A circumstance almost incredible, and which seems to breathe all the sanguinary bigotry of the 16th century, I cannot omit. It is that the papal nuncio in Poland, inspired with a furious zeal against the dissidents, whom he believed to be protected by the king, not only approved the scheme for assassinating his majesty, but blessed the weapons of the conspirators at Czetichokow, previous to their setting out on their expedition. This is a trait indisputably true, and scarcely to be exceeded by any thing under the reign of Charles IX. of France, and of his mother Catharine of Medicis.”

An Account of the different Orders instituted in Russia; of a favourite Building of the present Empress's, called the Hermitage; and of the Manner in which she passes her Time. Extracted from the same.

THE order of St. Andrew, or the Blue Ribband, the first ever known in this country, was instituted by Peter I. in the year 1688, soon after his return from his first expedition into foreign countries. That of St. Alexander Nevski, or

the Red Ribband, was created by the same sovereign, but never conferred until the reign of Catharine I. in 1725†.

The order of St. Anne of Holstein was instituted, in 1735, by Charles Frederick duke of Holstein in memory of his wife Anne, daughter of Peter the Great, and introduced into Russia by her son Peter III. It is in the disposal of the great duke, as sovereign of Holstein. The knights wear a red ribband bordered with yellow.

The military order of St. George, called also the order of Merit, and which has the precedence over that of St. Anne, was created by the present empress in 1769. It is appropriated to persons serving by land or by sea, and is never bestowed in time of peace. The knights wear a ribband with black and orange stripes.

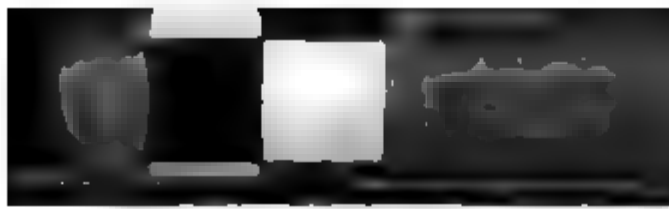
This order is divided into four classes;

The knights of the first class, called the Great Cross, wear the ribband over the right shoulder, and the star upon the left side. Each receives an annual salary of 700 roubles = £140. The knights of the second class wear the star upon their left breast, the ribband with the cross pendant round their neck. Each receives 400 roubles = £80 per ann. The knights of the third class wear the small cross pendant round their neck. Each receives 200 roubles or 40 £ per ann. This class admits 50. The knights of the fourth class wear the small cross fastened by a ribband to the button-hole like the French Croix de St. Louis. Each receives 100 roubles, or £20 per ann.

The fund of this order, assigned

* Webb's Ver. Russ. Part III. p. 161.

† Ibid. p. 38.



ESSAYS. [107

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were fired to
aded at Mug-
Sir Alexander
Alexander was
gustus, with the
land; but his lady
Prince Charles took
a hill near the house.
d maid waited on lady
and acquainted her of
rize in which she was en-
Her ladyship, whose active
cience was ever seconded by
ior talents, shewed a perfect
ace of mind, and readiness of
ention, and at once settled that
ince Charles should be conducted
to old Rasay, who was himself con-
cealed with some select friends.—
The plan was instantly communi-
cated to Kingburgh, who was dis-
patched to the hill to inform the
Wanderer, and carry him refresh-
ments. When Kingburgh ap-
proached, he started up, and ad-
vanced, holding a large knotted
stick, and in appearance ready to
knock him down, till he said, "I
am Macdonald of Kingburgh, come
to serve your highness." The Wan-
derer answered, "It is well," and
was satisfied with the plan.
Flora Macdonald dined with la-
dy Margaret, at whose table there
sat an officer of the army, stationed

, a set of Russian, and another of French players, were, in
her majesty's expence, at which the spectators were amu-

ments; the meaning of those written in the Russian tongue was explained to me by a gentleman of the company, and their general tendency was to encourage freedom from etiquette, and to inculcate the most unrestrained ease of behaviour. One written in the French language I comprehended and retained. "*Assseyez vous où vous voulez, et quand il vous plaira, sans qu'en le repete mille fois.*"

This hermitage contains a numerous assemblage of pictures, chiefly purchased by her present majesty. Its principal ornament was the celebrated collection of Crozat, which devolved by heritage to the Baron de Thieres, upon whose death the empress purchased it from his heirs. The Houghton collection, the loss of which every lover of the arts in England must sincerely regret, will form a most valuable accession.

A winter and summer garden, comprised within the site of the building, are singular curiosities, and such as do not perhaps, occur in any other palace in Europe. The summer garden, in the true Asiatic style occupies the whole level top of the edifice: at this season of the year it was entirely buried under the snow, which prevented our viewing it. The winter garden is entirely roofed and surrounded with glass frames; it is an high and spacious hot-house, laid out in gravel walks, ornamented with parterres of flowers, orange trees, and other shrubs; and peopled with several birds of fundry sorts and various climates, which flitted from tree to tree. The whole exhibited a pleasing effect, and was the more delightful as

being contrasted with the gloom and dreary season of the year.

The ordinary distribution of the empress's time at Petersburg, as I could collect from inquiries which I had many opportunities making, as it concerns so great princess, cannot be unacceptable to the reader.

Her majesty usually rises at six, and is engaged till eight or nine in public business with her secretary. At ten she begins her toilet; and while her hair is dressing, the ministers of state, and her aid-de-camp, arriving, pay their respects, and receive their orders. Being dressed at eleven, she sends for her grandchildren, the young princes Alexander and Constantine, or visits them in their own apartment. Before dinner she receives a visit from the great-duke and duchess; and sits down to table rather before noon. She has always company at dinner, usually about nine persons, consisting of the generals and her ladies in waiting, a lady of the bed-chamber, a maid of honour, and two or three of the Russian nobility, whom she invites. Their Imperial highnesses dine with her three times in the week, on which days the party is increased to eighteen persons. The lord of the bed-chamber, in waiting, who always sits opposite to the empress, carves on a silver dish, and presents it to her; an attendance which, after having once perfectly accepted, she afterwards dispenses with. Her majesty is remarkably temperate, and is seldom at table more than an hour. From thence she retires to her own apartment; and about three hours

* Sit down where you chuse, and when you please, without its being repeated to you a thousand times.

quently

irs to her library in the
At five she goes to the
to a private concert;
here is no court in the
is a private party at
seldom sups, generally
f past ten, and is usu-
efore eleven."

*mt of the Distresses and
the Pretender, Prince
dward, after the Battle
en, in the Year 1745.—
Journal of a Tour to the
with Dr. Johnson, by
swell, Esq.*

*introduces the following
t, with these words.*

what she† told us, and
that I was told by others
concerned, and from a
ormation which Rasay
as to send me, at my
ve compiled the follow-
which, as it contains
sanecdotes, will, I ima-
e uninteresting to my
I even, perhaps, be of
future historians.

Charles Edward, after
Culloden, was convey-
s called the *Long Island*,
y for some time conceal-
telligence having been
ere he was, and a num-
having come in quest of
me absolutely necessary
quit that country with-
Miss Flora Macdonald,
ing lady, animated by
ought the sacred princi-

ple of loyalty, offered, with the
magnanimity of a heroine, to ac-
company him in an open boat to
Sky, though the coast they were to
quit was guarded by ships. He
dressed himself in women's clothes,
and passed as her supposed maid, by
the name of Betty Bourke, an Irish
girl. They got off undiscovered,
though several shots were fired to
bring them to, and landed at Mug-
stot, the seat of Sir Alexander
Macdonald. Sir Alexander was
then at Fort Augustus, with the
duke of Cumberland; but his lady
was at home. Prince Charles took
his post upon a hill near the house.
Flora Macdonald waited on lady
Margaret, and acquainted her of
the enterprize in which she was en-
gaged. Her ladyship, whose active
benevolence was ever seconded by
superior talents, shewed a perfect
presence of mind, and readiness of
invention, and at once settled that
Prince Charles should be conducted
to old Rasay, who was himself con-
cealed with some select friends.—
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stick, and in appearance ready to
knock him down, till he said, "I
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to serve your highness." The Wan-
derer answered, "It is well," and
was satisfied with the plan.

Flora Macdonald dined with la-
dy Margaret, at whose table there
sat an officer of the army, stationed

an opera, a set of Russian, and another of French players, were, in
ained at her majesty's expence, at which the spectators were admit-

Macdonald.

here

here with a party of soldiers, to watch for prince Charles, in case of his flying to the isle of Sky. She afterwards often laughed in good humour with this gentleman, on her having so well deceived him.

After dinner, Flora Macdonald on horseback, and her supposed maid and Kingsburgh, with a servant carrying some linen, all on foot, proceeded towards that gentleman's house. Upon the road was a small rivulet, which they were obliged to cross. The Wanderer, forgetting his assumed sex, that his clothes might not be wet, held them up a great deal too high. Kingsburgh mentioned this to him, observing it might make a discovery. He said, he would be more careful for the future. He was as good as his word; for the next brook they crossed, he did not hold up his clothes at all, but let them float upon the water. He was very awkward in his female dress. His size was so large, and his strides so great, that some women whom they met reported that they had seen a very big woman, who looked like a man in woman's clothes, and that perhaps it was (as they expressed themselves) the *Prince*, after whom so much search was making.

At Kingsburgh he met with a most cordial reception: seemed gay at supper, and after it indulged himself in a cheerful glass with his worthy host. As he had not had his clothes off for a long time, the comfort of a good bed was highly relished by him, and he slept soundly till next day at one o'clock.

The mistress of Corrichatachin told me, that in the forenoon she went into her father's room, who was also in bed, and suggested to him her apprehensions that a party

of the military might come that his guest and he had better remain here too long. He said, "Let the poor man rest himself after his fatigues; as for me, I care not, though I take off this old grey head ten years sooner than I should of course of nature." He then retired himself in the bed-chamber and again fell fast asleep.

On the afternoon of that day the Wanderer, still in the same dress, set out for Portree with Flora Macdonald and a man servant. His shoes being very bad, Kingsburgh provided him with a new pair, taking up the old ones, and promising to will faithfully keep them until they are safely settled at St. James. I will then introduce my friend, shaking them at you, to put you in mind of your night's entertainment and protection under my roof. He smiled, and said, "Be as your word!"—Kingsburgh kept the shoes as long as he lived. At his death, a zealous Jacobite gentleman gave twenty guineas for them.

Old Mrs. Macdonald, at whose house the guest had left the house, took the sheets in which he had lain, and washed them carefully, and charged her daughter that they should never be unwashed, and that, when her body should be wrapped in them as a winding-sheet, it was religiously observed.

Upon the road to Portree Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again; a short coat and waistcoat, white breeches and short hose, a plaid wig and bonnet.

Mr. Donald McDonald, brother of Donald Roy, had been sent to the present Rasay, then the

l, who was at that time at his house, about three miles from Portree, attending his brother Dr. Macleod, who was recovering of a wound he had received in the battle of Culloden. Mr. Donald communicated to young R the plan of conveying the Wanderer to where old Rasay was; and was told that old Rasay had fled to Inoidart, a part of Glengary's estate. There was then a dilemma what should be done. Donald Roy proposed that he should conduct the Wanderer to the main land; but young Rasay thought it too dangerous at that time, and said it would be better to conceal him in the island of Rasay, till old Rasay should be informed where he was, and give his advice what was best. The difficulty was how to get to Rasay. They could not trust the Portree crew, and all the Rasay boats had been destroyed, or carried off by the military, except two belonging to Malcolm M'Leod, which he had concealed somewhere.

Dr. M'Leod being informed of the difficulty, said he would risk his life once more for Prince Charles; and it having occurred that there was a little boat upon a fresh-water lake in the neighbourhood, young R and Dr. M'Leod, with the assistance of some women, brought it to sea, by extraordinary exertion, and as a Highland mile of land, one half of which was bog, and the other steep precipice.

These gallant brothers, with the assistance of one little boy, rowed the small boat to Rasay, where they endeavoured to find captain M'Leod, as Malcolm was then concealed, and get one of his good boats, with which they might return to Portree, and receive the

Wanderer; or, in case of not finding him, they were to make the small boat serve, tho' the danger was considerable.

Fortunately, on their first landing, they found their cousin Malcolm, who with the utmost alacrity got ready one of his boats, with two strong men. John M'Kenzie, and Donald M'Friar. Malcolm, being the oldest man, and most cautious, said, that as young Rasay had not hitherto appeared in the unfortunate business, he ought not to run any risk; but that Dr. Macleod and himself, who were already publicly engaged, should go on this expedition. Young Rasay answered, with an oath, that he would go, at the risk of his life and fortune.—“ In God's name then (said Malcolm) let us proceed.” The two boatmen, however, now stopped short, till they should be informed of their destination; and M'Kenzie declared he would not move an oar till he knew where they were going. Upon which they were both sworn to secrecy; and the business being imparted to them, they were eager to put off to sea without loss of time. The boat soon landed about half a mile from the inn at Portree.

All this was negotiated before the Wanderer got forward to Portree. Malcolm M'Leod, and M'Friar, were dispatched to look for him. In a short time he appeared, and went into the public house. Here Donald Roy, whom he had seen at Mugshot, received him, and informed him of what had been concerted. He wanted silver for a guinea, but the landlord had only thirteen shillings; he was going to accept of this for his guinea, but Donald Roy very judiciously observed, that it would discover him to be some great man;

man; so he desisted. He slipped out of the house, leaving his fair protectress, whom he never again saw; and Malcolm Macleod was presented to him by Daniel Roy, as a captain in his army. Young Lissay and Dr. Macleod had waited, in impatient anxiety, in the boat. When he came, their names were announced to him. He would not permit the usual ceremonies of respect, but saluted them as his equals.

Donald Roy said in Sky, to be in readiness to get intelligence, and give an alarm in case the troops should discover the retreat to Lissay; and Prince Charles was then conveyed in a boat to that island, in the night. He slept a little upon the passage, and they landed about day-break. There was some difficulty in accommodating him with a lodging, as almost all the houses in the island had been burnt by the soldiers. They repaired to a little hut, where some sheep had been killed, and having prepared it as well as they could, and made a bed of heath for the stranger, they kindled a fire, and partook of the provisions which had been sent with him from King'sburgh. It was observed, that he would not take wheat-bread, or barley, while he was broad and wanderer-lad; "but their children are now our country bread and drink." This was they engaged to the Highlanders.

Young Lissay being the only person of the company who did not depart with Lissay, he went in quest of something fresh to them to eat; but though he was permitted to wander, though he was permitted to come, though he was permitted to go, he could not venture to stay with them for fear of a discovery, and was obliged to supply himself by stealth. He

therefore caught a kid, and hid it to the hut in his plaid, and killed and dressed, and furnished a meal which they relished. The distressed Wanderer's health was now a good deal impaired by hunger, fatigue, watching, sleep; a long time seemed to be frequently drowsy. Malcolm told me he was from broken slumbers, as to himself in different languages, French, Italian, and English, however, acknowledge it is highly probable that his friend Malcolm did not precisely the difference between French and Italian. On expressions in English, "God bless Scotland!"

While they were in the boat, M'Kenzie and M'Friar, boatmen, were placed upon different eminences; and an incident happened which is not to be omitted. The man was thinking about the feelings of the people. Nobody knew, and he was suspected to be M'Kenzie came running to him, and that this suspicion was approaching. Upon which these gentlemen, young B. Macleod, and Malcolm, counsel of war upon him, and unanimously of opinion should instantly be put to death. Prince Charles, at once a grave and even severe manner, said, "God forbid I should take away a man's life may be innocent, while we leave our own." They however persisted in their resolution, and he as strenuously could take the merciful side. John, who sat watching at the hut, and overheard

Erse, "Well, well :
ot. You are the king,
e parliament, and will
oose." Prince Charles,
ntlemen smile, asked
n had said, and being
lish, he observed that
ver fellow, and, not-
the perilous situation
was, laughed loud and
uckily the unknown
ot perceive that there
in the hut, at least did
it, but walked on past
ing of risk. It was af-
nd out that he was one
land army, who was
langer. Had he come
y were resolved to dis-
for as Malcolm said to
ou'd not keep him with
durst not let him go.
tuation, I would have
ther, if I had not been
—John M'Kenzie was
ouse, when we were
out eighteen years be-
t one of his legs when
d being obliged to have
now was going about
ten leg. The story of
member of Parliament is
often. I took him out
from the house, and
bidding to drink Rasay's
ed him into a detail of
irs which I have just re-
h less foundation, some
e traced the idea of a
and of the British con-
rude and early times.
s to know if he had real-
understood, any thing
et, which, had he been
n, would probably have

been eagerly maintained. "Why,
John, (said I) did you think the
king should be controuled by a par-
liament?"——He answered, "I
thought, sir, there were many voices
against one."

The conversation then turning on
the times, the Wanderer said, that,
to be sure, the life he had led of late
was a very hard one ; but he would
rather live in the way he now did
for ten years, than fall into the
hands of his enemies. The gentle-
men asked him, what he thought his
enemies would do with him, should
he have the misfortune to fall into
their hands. He said, he did not
believe they would dare to take his
life publicly, but he dreaded being
privately destroyed by poison or
assassination.—He was very particu-
lar in his inquiries about the wound
which Dr. Macleod had received at
the battle of Culloden, from a ball,
which entered at one shoulder, and
went cross to the other. The doctor
happened still to have on the coat
which he wore on that occasion. He
mentioned, that he himself had his
horse shot under him at Culloden ;
that the ball hit the horse about two
inches from his knee, and made him
so unruly that he was obliged to
change him for another. He threw
out some reflections on the conduct
of the disastrous affair at Culloden,
saying, however, that perhaps it
was rash in him to do so.—I am now
convinced that his suspicions were
groundless ; for I have had a good
deal of conversation upon the sub-
ject with my very worthy and inge-
nious friend, Mr. Andrew Lumif-
den, who was under secretary to
Prince Charles, and afterwards prin-

the Scottish member of parliament, I am informed, is still living
cipal

cipal secretary to his father at Rome, who, he assured me, was perfectly satisfied both of the abilities and honour of the generals who commanded the Highland army on that occasion. Mr. Munro has written an account of the three battles in 1745-6, at once accurate and classified.—Talking of the different Highland corps, the gentlemen who were present wished to have his opinion which were the best officers. He said, he did not like comparisons among those corps: they were all best.

He told his conductors, he did not think it advisable to remain long in any one place: and that he expected a French ship to come for him to Lochbroom, among the Macleodians. It then was proposed to carry him in one of Malcolm's boats to Lochbroom, though the distance was fifteen league coastwise. But he thought this would be too dangerous, and desired that at any rate, a vigilant and elevated post should be kept up. Upon which young Bannister wrote to his friend, Mr. Macleod of Applecross, but received no answer, that there was no opportunity of any French ship.

He then concluded that they should go on to Sary, which they did, and landed in a strath, where they rested in a cow-house belonging to Mr. Nicholson of Sarybrack. The house was very rough, and the boat was in a great deal of water. The wanderer asked if there was danger, he was not used to such a voyage. Upon being told there was not, he sang on till being with much vivacity. He lost by this time acquired a good deal of the Erse language.

Young Bannister was now dispatched to where Donald lived, as that they

might get all the intelligence could; and the Wanderer much earnestness, charge Macleod to have a boat ready at a certain place about seven miles, as he said he intended to carry him upon a matter of consequence; and gave him a case, containing a flint knife, and tork, saying, "I shall see you," which was understood to be two days at that time. But all these orders were only bluffs; for he had none in his head, but wisely thought to trust his secrets to persons than was absolutely necessary. Having then desired to walk with him a little way from the house, he soon opened his saying, "I deliver myself to you. Conduct me to the laird of Malcolm's country."—Malcolm told him that it was very dangerous, many parties of soldiers were on the march. He answered, "I know now to be done, danger."—He then said, the boat must be the matter, as a servant; so he took the boat, which his linen was put in, and carried it on his shoulder; saying that his waistcoat was of scarlet tartan, with a twist button, was finer than Malcolm's, which was of a plain navy tartan, he put on Malcolm's waistcoat and gave him his; saying at the same time, that it looked well that the servant should be better dressed than the master.

Malcolm, though an old walker, found himself exceeded by Prince Charles, who told him should not much mind that were looking for him, once but a musket-shot from him, but that he was somewhat

landers who were against was well used to walking pursuit of game; and he now so keen a sportiman, ing observed some par- e was going to take a Malcolm cautioned him observing that the firing heard by the tenders who ring upon the coast.

r proceeded through the , taking many a circuit to houses, Malcolm, to try ion; asked him what they should they fall in with f soldiers: he answered, o be sure!"—Having ask- m if he should be known sent dress, and Malcolm plied he would, he said, I blacken my face with —" That (said Malcolm) cover you at once."— aid he) I must be put in it dishable possible." So off his wig, tied a hand- and his head, and put his over it, tore the ruffles irt, took the buckles out s, and made Malcolm fast- with strings; but still Mal- ght he would be known. o odd a face, (said he) an ever saw me but he w me again."

red unwilling to give cre- horrid narrative of men aered in cold blood, after d declared for the army ed by the Duke of Cum- He could not allow him- k that a general could be ns.

ney came within two miles non's house, Malcolm ie chose to see the laird. id he) by no means. I Kinnon to be as good and XVII.

as honest a man as any in the world, but he is not fit for my purpose at present. You must conduct me to some other house; but let it be a gentleman's house."—Malcolm then determined that they should go to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. John M'Kinnon, and from thence be conveyed to the main land of Scotland, and claim the assistance of Macdonald of Scothouse. The wanderer at first objected to this, because Scothouse was cousin to a person of whom he had suspicions. But he acquiesced in Malcolm's opinion.

When they were near Mr. John M'Kinnon's house, they met a man of the name of Ross, who had been a private soldier in the Highland army. He fixed his eyes steadily on the Wanderer in his disguise, and having at once recognized him, he clapped his hands and exclaimed, "Alas! is this the case?" Finding that there was now a discovery, Malcolm asked, "What's to be done?" "Swear him to secrecy," answered Prince Charles. Upon which Malcolm drew his dirk, and on the naked blade made him take a solemn oath, that he would say nothing of his having seen the Wanderer, till his escape should be made public.

Malcolm's sister whose house they reached pretty early in the morning, asked him who the person was that was along with him. He said, it was one Lewis Caw, from Crieff, who being a fugitive like himself, for the same reason, he had engaged him as his servant, but that he had fallen sick. "Poor man!" (said she) I pity him. At the same time my heart warms to a man of his appearance."—Her husband was gone a little way from home; but was expected every minute to re- turn.

turn. She set down to her brother a plentiful Highland breakfast. Prince Charles acted the servant very well, sitting at a respectful distance, with his bonnet off. Malcolm then said to him, "Mr. Caw, you have as much need of this as I have; there is enough for us both: you had better draw nearer, and share with me."—Upon which he rose, made a profound bow, sat down at table with his supposed master and eat very heartily. After this there came in an old woman, who, after the mode of ancient hospitality, brought warm water, and washed Malcolm's feet. He desired her to wash the feet of the poor man who attended him. She at first seemed averse to this, from pride, as thinking him beneath her; and in the periphrastick language of the Highlanders and the Irish, said wistfully, "Though I wash your father's son's feet, why should I wash his father's son's feet?"—She was however persuaded to do it.

They then went to bed, and slept for some time; and when Malcolm awoke, he was told that Mr. John MacKinnon, his brother-in-law, was a sight. He sprang out to talk to him, before he should see Prince Charles. After saluting him, Malcolm, pointing to the sea, said, "What, John, if the prince should be a prisoner on board one of those vessels?"—"God forbid?" replied John.—"What if we had him here?" said Malcolm.—"I wish we had, (answered John) we should take care of him."—"Well, John, (said Malcolm) he is in your house."—John, in a transport of joy, wanted to run directly in, and pay his obedience: but Malcolm stopped him, saying, "Now is your

time to behave well, and do nothing that can discover him."—John composed himself, and having sent away all his servants upon different errands, he was introduced into the presence of his guest, and was then desired to go and get ready a boat lying near his house, which, though but a small leaky one, they resolved to take, rather than go to the laird of M'Kinnon. John M'Kinnon however thought otherwise; and upon his return told them, that his chief and lady M'Kinnon were coming in the laird's boat. Prince Charles said to his trusty Malcolm, "I am sorry for this, but must make the best of it."—M'Kinnon then walked up from the shore, and did homage to the Wanderer. His lady waited in a cave, to which they all repaired, and were entertained with cold meat and wine.—Mr. Malcolm M'Lea being now superseded by the laird of M'Kinnon, desired leave to return, which was granted him, and Prince Charles wrote a short note, which he subscribed *James Thompson*, informing his friends that he had got away from Sky, and thanking them for their kindness; and he desired this might be speedily conveyed to young Balfour and Macleod, that they might not wait longer in expectation of seeing him again. He bade a cordial adieu to Malcolm, and insisted on his accepting of a silver stock-bush and ten galleons from his pocket, though, as Malcolm told me, it did not appear to contain above four. Malcolm at first begged to be excused, saying, that he had a few galleons at his service; but Prince Charles answered, "You will have need of money. I shall get enough when I come upon the main land."

l of M'Kinnon then con-
to the opposite coast of
Old Rasay, to whom
: had been sent, was
the same time to Sky;
did not know of each
each had apprehensions,
ats kept aloof.

e the particulars which
ected concerning the ex-
concealment and escapes
harles, in the Hebrides.
en in imminent danger.

traced him from the
l, across Sky, to Portree,
ost him."

marks concerning the Sa-
North America. By
ranklin.

Indian men, when
ig, are hunters and
when old, counsellors;
r government is by the
dvice of the sages; there
there are no prisons, no
compel obedience, or
hment. Hence they ge-
ly oratory; the best
ing the most influence.
women till the ground,
ed, nurse, and bring up
, and preserve and hand
osterity the memory of
actions. These employ-
en and women are ac-
tural and honourable.
artificial wants, they
ance of leisure for im-
by conversation. Our
nner of life, compared
they esteem slavish and
the learning on which
rselves, they regard as
d useless.

Having frequent occasions to hold
public councils, they have acquired
great order and decency in conduct-
ing them. The old men sit in the
foremost ranks, the warriors in the
next, and the women and children
in the hindmost. The business of
the women is to take exact notice of
what passes, imprint it in their me-
mories, for they have no writing,
and communicate it to their chil-
dren. They are the records of the
council, and they preserve tradition
of the stipulations in treaties a hun-
dred years back; which, when we
compare with our writings, we al-
ways find exact. He that would
speak, rises. The rest observe a
profound silence. When he has fi-
nished, and sits down, they leave
him five or six minutes to recollect,
that if he has omitted any thing he
intended to say, or has anything to
add, he may rise again, and deliver
it. To interrupt another, even in
common conversation, is reckoned
highly indecent.

The politeness of the Savages
in conversation, is, indeed, carried
to excess; since it does not permit
them to contradict, or deny the truth
of what is asserted in their presence.
By this means indeed they avoid dis-
putes; but then it becomes difficult
to know their minds, or what im-
pression you make upon them. The
missionaries who have attempted to
convert them to christianity, all
complain of this as one of the great
difficulties of their mission. The
Indians hear with patience the truths
of the gospel explained to them,
and give their usual tokens of assent
and approbation: you would think
they were convinced—No such mat-
ter; it is mere civility.

A Swedish minister having as-
sembled

founded the chiefs of the Sauge-
 lauch Indians, made a sermon to
 them, acquainting them with the
 principal historical facts on which
 our religion is founded: he taught the
 Indians the necessity of cultivating
 agriculture, the sowing of wheat to
 grow the bread of life: his tracks, and
 his name were — When he had fin-
 ished, an Indian orator stood up to
 thank him. “What you have told
 us,” says he, “is all very good.
 It is indeed bad to eat apples. It
 is better to make them all into
 cyder. We are much obliged by
 your kindness in coming to far,
 to tell us those things which you
 have heard from your mothers.
 In return, I will tell you some
 of those we have heard from
 ours.

“In the beginning, our fathers
 had only the flesh of animal to
 subsist on; and if their hunting
 was unsuccessful, they were starv-
 ing. Two of our young hunters
 having killed a deer, made a fire
 in the woods to broil some parts
 of it. When they were about to sa-
 tisfy hunger, they behold a beau-
 tiful young woman descend from
 the clouds, and seat herself on
 that hill which you see yonder
 among the Blue Mountains. They
 said to each other, it is a spirit
 that perhaps has melted out of
 the venison, and wishes to eat of
 it: let us offer some to her. They
 presented her with the tongue:
 she was pleased with the taste of
 it, and said, your kindness shall
 be rewarded. Come to this place
 after thirteen moons, and you
 will find something that will be
 of great benefit in nourishing you
 and your children to the latest
 generations. They did so, and to
 their surprise found plants that

“had never seen before
 which from that antient
 have been constantly cul-
 tivated among us, to our great
 advantage. Where her right hand
 touched the ground, they
 realized: where her left hand
 touched it, they found
 beans; and where her back
 had sat on it they found
 corn. The good missionaries
 galled with this idle tale
 What I delivered to you
 are cred truths; but what you
 say is mere fable, fiction, and
 hood.” The Indian o-
 replied, “My brother, if
 your friends have not de-
 livered justice in your education,
 they have not well instructed
 you in the rules of common
 sense: you saw that we, who un-
 derstand and practise those rules,
 do not believe all your stories, why do
 you refuse to believe ours?”

When any of them come
 to our towns, our people are apt
 to crowd round them, gaze upon them,
 and incommode them where they
 wish to be private; this they esteem
 rudeness, and the effect of
 want of instruction in the rules of
 civility and good-manners. “We
 say they, “as much curiosity
 and when you come to our
 towns, we wish for oppor-
 tunity of looking at you; but
 for purpose we hide ourselves
 in bushes where you are to go,
 and never intrude ourselves in
 your company.”

Their manner of enter-
 ing another's villages has like-
 wise rules. It is reckoned un-
 civil in travelling strangers to enter
 abruptly, without giving
 notice of their approach. Therefore
 as they arrive within hearing

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

top and hollow, remaining there till invited to enter. Two old men usually come out to them, and lead them in. There is every village a vacant dwelling, called the strangers house. Here they are placed, while the old men go round from hut to hut, acquainting the inhabitants that strangers are arrived, who are probably hungry and weary; and every one lends them what he can spare of victuals, and skins to sleep on. When the strangers are settled, pipes and tobacco are brought, and then, but not before, conversation begins, with enquiries who they are, whether bound, what news, &c. and it usually ends with offers of service, if the strangers have occasion for guns, or any necessities for continuing their journey, and nothing is exacted for the entertainment.

The first hospitality, offered among them as a principal virtue, is practised by private persons; of which Conrad Weller, our interpreter, gave me the following instance. He, descending into a valley among the Saxons, at length, was the Mischok hunter going through the border county, to carry a message from the governor to the council at Osnabruck. He called at a habitation at Osnabruck, and asked acquaintance, who conducted him, after a short halt, to an inn placed beside him, where he had cans and vessels, and mixed them with water for a drink. When he was well refreshed, and had a nap, Conrad began to converse with him, and asked him for the name of the host. The other, who he thought was not late enough to be there, answered, "I am a son of

and when I told her we were
 fighting the Indians I contradicted
 "Conrad, you have lived long
 among the white people and
 "something of their language
 "have been sometimes at A
 "and have observed that on
 "several days they shut up
 "shops, and I will note all
 "great haste, tell me what
 "it is? What do they do?
 "They meet there," says C
 "to hear and learn good things
 "I don't doubt," says the la
 "that they tell you is, they
 "told me the same. But I
 "the tracks of what they say
 "which tell you my reason. I
 "fitted to Abasco to tell my
 "and my blankets, knives
 "ten, rum, &c. You know
 "nearly used to deal with
 "Hudson, but I was a little
 "indolent as to my land
 "property. I have a few
 "left up of a good stock
 "what I will have for it
 "He told me he had given
 "that good shilling up and
 "says he had not taken on
 "row, this is the day when
 "need to get or to learn good
 "and I am going to the me
 "So I thought I might
 "as good to say both ways to
 "myself well as to the
 "and I went with
 "I went to camp in the morn
 "and then rode to the
 "very angry. I did not
 "stand what he said, but
 "ing that he asked much
 "and that I had no need
 "any more going here
 "went east, but down ne
 "I don't think me, and
 "I was angry, but the m
 "me and break up. I thought

“ that the man had mentioned some-
 “ thing of beaver, and I suspected
 “ it might be the subject of their
 “ meeting. So when they came
 “ out, I accosted my merchant.—
 “ Well, Hans says I, I hope you
 “ have agreed to give more than
 “ four shillings a pound?” “ No,
 “ says he, I cannot give so much;
 “ I cannot give more than three
 “ shillings and six-pence.” I then
 “ spoke to several other dealers,
 “ but they all sung the same song,
 “ three and six-pence, three and
 “ six pence. This made it clear to
 “ me, that my suspicion was right;
 “ and that whatever they pretended
 “ of meeting to learn *good things*, the
 “ real purpose was, to consult how
 “ to cheat Indians in the price of
 “ beaver. Confide but a little,
 “ Conrad, and you must be of my
 “ opinion. If they met so often to
 “ learn *good things*, they certainly
 “ would have learned some before
 “ this time. But they are still ig-
 “ norant. You know our practice.
 “ If a white man, in travelling
 “ through our country, enters one
 “ of our cabins, we all treat him as
 “ I treat you: we dry him if he is
 “ wet, we warm him if he is cold,
 “ and give him meat and drink,
 “ that he may allay his thirst and
 “ hunger; and we spread soft furs
 “ for him to rest and sleep on; we
 “ demand nothing in return. But
 “ if I go into a white man’s house
 “ at Albany, and ask for victuals
 “ and drink, they say, Where is
 “ your money? And if I have none,
 “ they say, Get out, you Indian dog.
 “ You see they have not yet learn-
 “ ed those little *good things*, that we
 “ need no meeting to be instructed

“ in, because our mothers te
 “ them to us when we were
 “ dren; and therefore it is im
 “ ble their meetings should
 “ they say, for any such purp
 “ have any such effect; the
 “ only to contrive *the cheating*
 “ *dians in the price of beaver.*”

Short Account of the Penal L
Russia—Description of the
ment called the Knoot—Fl
press’s Answers to Mr. Cox
ries on the State of the Russ
sons—The Outlines of the m
of Laws established by her
cession. Extracted from
of Travels into Poland,
Sweden, and Denmark. l
 Coxe, A. M. F. R. S. &c.

ON E morning, as I was
 ly strolling thro’ the
 St. Petersburg, near the
 place, I observed a vast c
 people flocking to one pa
 spot. Upon enquiring of r
 sian servant the cause of th
 course, he informed me, t
 multitude was assembled in
 see a felon, who had been c
 of murder, receive the kno
 though I naturally shudder
 very idea of being a spectat
 agonies of a fellow creat
 my curiosity overcame my
 With the assistance of my s
 penetrated through the cro
 ascended the roof of a wood
 of one story, from whence
 distinct view of the dread
 ration, which was already
 The executioner held in h
 a knoot*: this instrume

* The following are the exact dimensions and weight of a knoot, whi
 cured in Russia, and which is now in my possession.

about the thickness of a piece, and about three quarters an inch broad, and rendered extremely hard by a peculiar preparation; it is tied to a plaited whip, which is conveyed by means of an iron ring, a small piece of leather that has a spring, and is fastened to a wooden handle.

The executioner, before every stroke, receded a few paces, and at the same time drew back the hand which held the knoot; then, bound backwards, he applied the flat end of the thong with considerable force against the back of the criminal in a perpendicular line, reaching six or eight inches from the collar towards the feet. He began by hitting the right shoulder, and continued his strokes parallel to each other quite across the left shoulder, nor ceased till he had inflicted 333 lashes, the number prescribed by the sentence. At the conclusion of this terrible operation, the nostrils of the criminal were torn with pincers, his face was marked with a hot iron, and he was conducted to prison, in order to be transported to the mines of Nerzhinsk in Siberia.

Several authors have erroneously described or exaggerated the punishment of the knoot, I have been very particular in relating what I saw for my observation; and I

shall take this opportunity of throwing together a few remarks upon the penal laws of Russia.

By the ancient statutes, felons, as well as traitors, were publicly executed; but by an edict of the empress Elizabeth, certain corporal penalties were, in cases of felony, substituted in the room of capital sentences, a circumstance peculiar to the Russian code.

According to the present penal laws, offenders are punished in the following manner. Persons convicted of high treason, are either beheaded or imprisoned for life.—Felons, after receiving the knoot, having their nostrils torn, and their faces marked, as I have just described, are condemned for life to work in the mines of Nerzhinsk. Petty offenders are either whipped*, transported into Siberia as colonists, or sentenced to hard labour for a stated period. Among the colonists are included peasants, who may be arbitrarily consigned by their masters to banishment†.

All these persons, felons and others, are transported in spring and autumn from different parts of the Russian dominions. They travel part of the way by water, and part by land; are chained in pairs, and fastened to a long rope: at night they are carried to different cottages, and guarded by the soldiers who conduct them.

Thickness of the thong 2 feet; breadth of the top $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; at the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$. Thickness of the knefs $\frac{1}{4}$.—Length of the plaited whip 2 feet.—Circumference of ditto 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Diameter of the ring 1 inch and $\frac{1}{8}$.—Length of the leather spring 1 inch.—Length of the handle 1 foot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Length of the whole 5 feet 5 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$.—Weight 11 ounces.

The reader will judge of the great force which the skilful executioner can give to this instrument, when informed, that if he receives a private order, he can dispatch a criminal by striking him two or three blows upon the ribs.

There are three instruments for whipping in Russia: the knoot, the katze, and the plett, both of which latter are a kind of cat-o'-nine-tails.

Their masters are empowered to inflict this punishment, only assigning the offence.

When the whole troop arrive at Tobolsk, the governor assigns the colonists who have been bred to handicraft trades to different masters in the town, otherwise he disposes as vassals in the neighbouring country. The remainder of the colonists go on to Irkutsk, where they are disposed of by the governor of that town in the same manner. The felons then proceed alone to the district of Nerzhinsk; where they are condemned to work in the silver mines, or at the different forges."

*The Empress's Answers to Mr. Coxe's
Queries on the State of the Russian
Prisons.*

"According to the plans I laid down, I visited the Russian prisons

at Moscow and Petersburg which I have already given ample account in a former publication*. In this place I shall remark in general, that the reports, being informed of the searches in relation to prison a concealment peculiar to that character, permitted me to detain count Ivan Tchernichef, vicar-general of the admiralty, a list of names, with respect to some of which I received information, by orders, from her Majesty's informers†, and others she expressed a desire to answer herself. The latter I shall here subjoin, full conviction, that even at this moment would be considered acceptable by the most so distinguished a character

Queries upon the Russian Prisons, delivered to the Empress.

1. *Is there any general plan for the construction of prisons, and their interior distribution? and are they usually situated in the suburbs, and near the running water?*

2. *What precautions are taken, in order to keep the prisons clean, and to prevent epidemical distempers?*

3. *Is there a separate room for every prisoner?*

4. *Are petty offenders kept apart from the felons, or are the felons also separated from each other?*

Answers directed by the Empress's Secretary, and sent to the Empress.

1. "There has been hit a general plan for the construction of prisons, nor rules for their interior distribution and situation.

2. "There is no more regard for the cleanliness of the prisons than for their construction. By an abuse of the law, the prisoners, though able to the prisoners, there are many places permitted for the baths. It is probable that the cold alone prevents epidemical disorders.

3. "Not every where.

4. "Although it is permitted by the ancient laws that when he is sentenced to death he shall be kept in a separate

* Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

† I have made use of these papers in the treatise mentioned in the last note.

*Are the prisoners permitted to
spirited liquors, and do they
sell them?*

Are female criminals put in

*the state of criminals condemned
hard labour ever mitigated in
reformation? Do they wear
the badge of infamy, and is it taken
upon good behaviour?*

*Are there fixed times and places
several provinces for the trial
of criminals?*

“ called the chamber of repentance,
“ nevertheless, there are now here
“ chambers of that description.

5. “ Every species of food is
“ sold in the prisons, but the jailer
“ cannot sell spirituous liquors, and
“ that for two reasons: First, be-
“ cause spirituous liquors can only
“ be sold by those who farm the
“ right of vending them from the
“ crown; Secondly, what is very
“ extraordinary, there are no jail-
“ ers* to any of the prisons, al-
“ though the laws make mention
“ of them.

6. “ The laws are silent upon
“ this head. So that whenever
“ this custom is practised, it must
“ be reckoned among those innu-
“ merable abuses, which ought to
“ be abolished†.

7. “ Criminals condemned to
“ public labour are transported:
“ for murder they are branded in
“ the face with an hot iron, &c.
“ some are chained, others have
“ their nostrils torn; and unless,
“ upon a general or particular am-
“ nesty, they receive no mitigation.

8. “ The laws settled indeed
“ certain times for this purpose;
“ but, as a great quantity of differ-
“ ent affairs and trials were decided
“ in the same tribunal, the courts
“ of criminal justice were very di-
“ latatory in their proceedings.

“ See the manifesto of 1775, at
“ the head of the regulations‡,
“ &c.”

The prisoners are guarded by soldiers.

The original passage, which is in the French language, does not admit of
a translation:

ces loix passent sous silence ce point: ainsi ce que pourroit se faire à cet
égard pour être compté parmi l'inouïable quantité des abus. Ces abus sont
pour la plupart autant de clous qu'il faut tirer du corps politique de l'état où
les trouve.”

reglements de sa Maj. Imp. pour l'Administration des Gouvernemens, &c.

“ New

“ New Plan for the Russian Prisons,
 “ to be introduced into each go-
 “ vernment.

1. “ To divide the prisons into
 “ civil and criminal. 2. The cri-
 “ minal prison shall be distributed
 “ into three parts. The first, for
 “ criminals before and during trial;
 “ the second, for persons sentenced
 “ to confinement for a stated time;
 “ and the third, for felons capitally
 “ convicted, condemned to perpe-
 “ tual imprisonment, or to the pub-
 “ lic works. 3. Each part shall be
 “ separated, one for the men, the
 “ other for the women. 4. There
 “ shall be an infirmary for sick
 “ prisoners. 5. The prison shall
 “ be constructed without the town,
 “ in an airy situation, and near the
 “ water.”

It cannot be otherwise than a sub-
 ject of pleasing reflection to the
 reader, that this great princess thus
 condescends to contemplate and al-
 leviate the sufferings of even the
 wretched victims of public justice;
 but how much more will the vene-
 ration for her be increased, when he
 considers her as erecting the glorious
 superstructure of national happiness
 on the firm basis of equal legisla-
 tion!

The empress, at her accession,

found the Russian code of
 rude and indigested chaos; at
 the immediate necessity of al-
 ing and reforming it. The co-
 justice were regulated by the
 statutes of Alexèy Michaelovitch
 extremely defective both as
 order and precision, and by the
 or imperial mandates, issued
 Peter and his successors, uncor-
 ly numerous, and in many im-
 points contradictory to each

The vast empire of Russia was
 tributed into a few extensive
 governments: each government
 subdivided into provinces, and
 a province into districts, or
 Over each government was ap-
 pointed a governor; over the pro-
 vince a *vayvode* and his officers
 formed a chancery; and over
 the districts an inferior *vayvod*
 kind of justice of peace. The
 which resulted from this distri-
 bution are sufficiently detailed in
 the following passage, from the
 preamble of the empress, prefixed to
 the first part of the new code.†

“ We find that many gover-
 “ are not sufficiently provided
 “ with tribunals or officers of ju-
 “ in proportion to their exten-
 “ not only the affairs of the
 “ and of the police, but also
 “ and criminal causes, are
 “ the same court in which

* The earliest regular code of written laws was formed, in 1542,
 by Vassilievitch II. from precedents and ancient customs.

The statutes of Alexèy Michaelovitch, alluded to in the text, were
 compiled from the above mentioned code, from the mandates of the sovereigns
 frequent to Ivan Vassilievitch II. from the decisions of the boiars, who
 sometimes presided in the high courts of justice, and from the Byzantine laws
 issued by the Greek emperors of Constantinople. The new statutes,
 compiled from these sources, with a few additions, being in 1650 read in the
 senate, were printed, and a copy sent into each province.

See *Struaz Motchovitica* in *Herberstein's Itin. in Moschoviam*; also *Voyage*
Wesen in *Haygold's Beylagen*, p. 379.

† *Règlement de Catharine II. &c.* p. VII.

“ mini

ration of government is carnal. Nor are the provinces stricts in these same go-
 ents less subject to similar
 eniencies, as the sole chan-
 f the vayvode is the only
 which has cognizance of so
 and such different affairs.
 forders resulting from these
 instances are but too evident:
 : side delays, omissions and
 ons, are the natural conse-
 s of so incongruous and
 ve a constitution; where
 finess impedes another, and
 the impossibility of termi-
 matters so various in the
 hancery of the vayvode,
 ons procrastination, neglect
 y, and admits only a partial
 sh of business; on the other
 hese delays generate chican-
 and encourage the commis-
 f crimes, because the pu-
 ent does not follow the
 rection of the laws with that
 y which is necessary to re-
 ind strike terror into offend-
 while the endless appeals*
 one court to another, are
 nal obstructions to justice."
 ie greatest evil to the lower
 eople was derived from the
 is authority of the inferior
 , who, though usually a per-

son of low birth, and totally igno-
 rant of the laws, yet could not only
 impose punishment for petty of-
 fences, but had even the power of
 ordering the knoot, of inflicting
 torture, and of transporting to Si-
 beria. Hence persons suspected of
 crimes were detained in prison se-
 veral years without being brought
 to a final trial; were applied to the
 torture without sufficient proof, and
 frequently more than once.

Many sovereigns subsequent to
 Alexèy Michaelovitch, and particu-
 larly Peter I. had framed the project
 for amending and reforming the
 Russian jurisprudence but had never
 carried it into execution: the com-
 pletion of this arduous undertaking
 was reserved for Catharine II. who,
 in 1767, summoned deputies to Mos-
 cow from every part of her exten-
 sive dominions, and having ap-
 pointed commissioners for compo-
 sing a new code of laws, delivered
 to them her Grand Instruction†,
 which had been previously com-
 posed by her Imperial majesty in the
 true spirit of genuine legislation.
 In conformity to these instructions,
 the first part of a new code made its
 appearance in 1775, and a second
 part in 1780; and has been re-
 ceived in many of the new go-
 vernments into which the Russian

manifesto of the empress enumerates the following instances of appeal
 airs relative to commerce, as well as all causes of merchants or burghers.
 son, not content with the decision by oral judgment, could carry his
 before the magistrate of the town, from whose sentence he might appeal
 magistrate of the province, from him successively to the magistrate of the
 ment, to the superior magistrate, and lastly to the senate." Ibid. p. VIII.
 nstructions de Catharine II. Pour la Commission chargée de dresser le
 d'un Nouveau Code de Loix." St. Pet. 1769.

instructions have been translated into most modern languages, and into
 y Tatishchef, a Russian gentleman; to which is prefixed, a description of
 ner of opening the commission, with the order and rules for electing the
 onrs appointed to frame a new code of laws. See The Grand Instruc-
 c. printed by Jefferys.

empire has been lately divided. Many of the abuses, as well those above enumerated as others of no less moment, have been removed by these new institutions; and many of them still existing will be abolished, if the emperor has time to complete the system.

As an ample detail of these regulations falls not within the compass of the present work, nor within the capacity of the author, it is to be hoped that the curiosity of the public will be in some measure gratified by the enumeration of the most striking peculiarities in this extensive plan; which has changed and modified the whole system of government.

The empire, which had been divided by Peter the Great into nine extensive governments, is now distributed into a larger number*, each upon an average containing only from 3 to 400,000 souls. One or more of these governments is superintended by a namestnik, or lord lieutenant, and each of them has a vice-governor, a council, civil and criminal courts of judicature, some of whose members are appointed by the sovereign, and the others

are chosen by the nobles. The institution Catharine has, instances, set bounds to her prerogative, by diminishing the power of those tribunals which were only dependent upon the emperor, transferring it to the nobles, vesting them with many additional privileges with respect to the administration of justice. As she introduced likewise into each of her new superior tribunals, where the decision is final, she has procured by these means, frequent access to the imperial college at Petersburg and Moscow, which were attended with considerable expence and delay. By establishing or separating the different boards of finance, &c. from the courts which before impeded each other in the same place, she facilitated the dispatch of business and rendered the administration of justice more speedy. She has increased the salaries of the judges, who before, from the narrowness of their income, were necessitated to almost irresistible temptations from bribery; or, to own expressions to the judges, celebrated edict, "Fora

* The following provinces were divided into governments, according to the new plan, viz. Tver and Smolensk, in January 1776. Those which were created before or during my Residence in Russia, were Novgorod, Novogorod and Tula, in December 1776; Plescosk, and Tula, in December 1777; Polotsk and Mohilev, in May 1778; Kholm, Kholmna, and Orel, in December 1778.

For the first time since from Petersburg, the governments were raised to the following number:

1. Moscow. 2. Petersburg. 3. Wiburg. 4. Tver, 5. Niw
Petrovsk. 6. Smolensk. 7. M. M. 8. Polotsk. 9. Orel.
10. Kholm. 11. Voronezh. 12. Tamboul. 13. Rasan. 14. Tula.
15. Yaroslavl. 16. Vologda. 17. Vladimir. 18. Kostroma.
19. Novogorod. 20. Viatka. 21. Permian. 22. Tobolsk. 23. Ko
24. Irkutsk. 25. Ussuri. 26. Simbirsk. 27. Casan. 28. Penza. 29.
30. Tiumen. 31. Nov. 32. Nov. 33. Little-Russia.
34. Tchernigov. 35. Livonia or Ingria. 36. Esthonia, or Reval.
37. Groenlandia. 38. Orenburg.

ight have induced you attentive to your own country now pays us; and what before of some excuse, from it becomes a crime." tolerably increased the crown in each go- without increasing the she has been enabled y introducing a more into the finances. gulations must be add- tion of torture; the proper boundaries be- several governments, evented many dissen- suits; the appointment of physicians and surgeons, various districts, at the ice; the foundation of education of the no- for children of persons rk; the establishment ion of new seminaries ded for holy orders; of new bodies corpo- dditional immunities; freedom to numberless crown; and facilitat- is of giving liberty to

the Duchess of Queensberry, extracted from the Life of her Grace, written by herself.

likewise, about this pe- ne happiness to acquire on and patronage of he first distinction: the f Montague, then lady d her grace of Queens-

berry. Both these ladies favoured me with their support, so far as to grace the theatre whenever I performed. An attention which was the more flattering, as the latter had not honoured a play-house since the death of her favourite Gay.

"As Mr. Rich could not afford, from the receipts of the theatre, to allow me a salary equal to the success I met with, and the capital parts I performed, he gave me a benefit free of all expences, upon one of his own nights, in order to prevent discord in the company.— Though the public appeared to be much interested in my favour, yet as I had but few friends, except those who out of civility to Mr. Quin espoused my interest, I had very little reason to expect that it would prove lucrative.

"Some days before that fixed for my benefit, I received a message whilst I was at the theatre, to be at Queensberry-house the next day by twelve o'clock. As I thought it likewise incumbent on me to wait on the countess of Cardigan, who had honoured me with equal marks of approbation, I dressed myself early, and taking a chair, went first to Privy-Garden. I had there every reason to be pleased with the reception her ladyship gave me, who joined politeness to every virtue.

"But at Queensberry-house my reception was far otherwise. Her Grace was determined to mortify my vanity, before she promoted my interest. Quite elated with lady Cardigan's flattering behaviour, I ordered the chairmen to proceed to Queensberry-house. Soon after the

ices of the government of Tver amount to £. 24,000 per annum; es to £. 175,000. and when Mrs. Bellamy first came upon the stage.

rat-tat

rat-tat had been given, and my name announced to the porter, the groom of the chambers appeared. I desired him to acquaint her Grace, that I was come to wait upon her. But how was I surprized, when he returned and informed me, that her Grace knew no such person! my astonishment at this message was greatly augmented, by the certainty I entertained of a ready admittance. I assured the domestic, that it was by the duchess's own directions I had taken the liberty to wait on her. To which he replied, that there must have been some mistake in the delivery of it. In this mortifying situation, I had nothing to do but to return home. Ludicrous and humiliating as the foregoing scene must be, I cannot avoid relating it, as it may serve as a lesson to many, who too readily give way to the impulses of vanity. Young minds are naturally prone to it; mine consequently was. And this well-timed rebuke, however grating, was the greatest piece of regard her Grace could have given me.

"I went home with no very pleasing sensations, as I expected to receive the taunts of a female relation upon the occasion, who had lately arrived from Ireland, and on whom my mother doated. As this person will be frequently mentioned in the course of my narrative, and was the cause of many of the inconveniencies I afterwards suffered, it may not be amiss to acquaint you, that her deformed body was a fit receptacle for her depraved mind.

"According to Hogarth's rules, indeed, her person may be said to abound in all the graces annexed to the idea of beauty, as she had not a straight line about her. And her mind was no less crooked than

her body. She had taken to me on her first coming over for what reason I cannot ascertain, and her aversion seemed to increase with my success on the stage. Such a height was it now risen to, that it was the cause of much unhappiness to me; so that I was at length obliged to complain to Mrs. Jackson, who requested my mother to procure her elsewhere, but without success.

"According to my expectation, I had no sooner returned to Queensberry-house, and it was not long before my mother of the reception with there, than this relation persuaded her that the invitation was merely a chimera of my own generation, by my insupportable vanity. So virulent was her belief, that in order to avoid her sight, I pretended business at the theatre in the evening, and went thither.

"Upon my entering the room, I was accosted by Priekowitz, who was then here in the same character, requesting a box for my benefit, for the *corps diplomatique*. After thanking his highness for the honour intended me, I inquired if they might be accommodated with a stage box, and sending for the house keeper, desired he would make an entry in his book to this effect. But how great was my surprise when he acquainted me I had no box to dispose of; every box was except those of the countess of Darnley, the duchess of Leeds, and lady Shaftesbury retained for her grace the use of Queensberry? I could not think but the man was mistaken, as he himself brought me a stage box from her grace the next forenoon, and that I had found the reception. He however still persisted in what he said; and further

ess had likewise sent red and fifty tickets. I more at a loss to account for the cavalier treatment I met with in the morning.

My prince Lobkowitz came to put up with a ball and friends; and I, at once to make my mother my good fortune, to retaliate on my inimi-

To add to my satisfaction, I got home, I found her grace, desiring I should be on her the next morning, such an evident liberality, which it had produced a pleasurable uneasiness to me, I experienced profound pleasure from it.

Notwithstanding, so as to meet with a second time, that I determined to go to the queen's house, to present my being a witness to her grace's appearance. I accordingly went, and was not totally without perturbation when I entered the gate. I was, however, immediately ushered into her apartment, where my reception was as regular as my treatment the day before; her grace said to me: "Well, young man, what business had you yesterday? It was a fine day, and you might have done better." (observing me.) "Nothing is so common as to wear silk in a morning; simplicity best becomes you; you don't stand in need of ornaments. Therefore dress plain, except when on the stage."

Her grace was talking in this manner to me, she was cleaning a picture, which I officiously requesting her permission to do, she hastily replied, "Don't you think I have domestics enough, if I did not chuse to do it myself?" I apologized for my presumption, by informing her grace that I had been for some time at Jones's, where I had been flattered that I had acquired a tolerable proficiency in that art. The duchess on this exclaimed, "are you the girl I have heard Chesterfield speak of?" Upon my answering, I had the honour of being known to his lordship, she ordered a canvas bag to be taken out of her cabinet, saying, "Queen'sberry can give no person less than gold. There are a hundred and fifty guineas, and twenty for the duke's tickets and mine; but I must give you something for Tyrawley's sake." She then took a bill from her pocket-book, which having put into my hands, she told me her coach was ordered to carry me home, lest any accident should happen to me, now I had such a charge about me.

"Though the conclusion of her grace's whim, as it might be justly termed, was more pleasing than the beginning of it, and her munificence much greater than that of the countess of Cardigan, yet I must acknowledge I was much better pleased with the reception I met with from her ladyship; who honoured me with her protection whilst I continued on the stage."

A Prayer directed by the Brahmins to be offered up to the Supreme Being; written originally in the Sanscrit Language, and translated by C. W. Boughton Rouse, Esq; from a Persian Version of Dara Shekoo,

Leo, a Son of Shah Jehan, Emperor of Hindostan. *From the Legends of the Great Timour, improperly called Tamerlane, published by Jos. White, B. D. &c. &c.*

O RUDER, I reverence thee in thy majesty and in thy displeasure. I reverence thy arrows, which convey destruction; and thy bow, thy quiver, and thy arms, which are the givers of victory.—Look toward me with that countenance of benignity, mild like the face of the moon, by which thou bestowest joy, and dost away all sins.

O thou, who art the Lord of mighty mountains, dispel the pains of all mankind; make them joyful, and defend them from harm: and grant that I may remain secure under thy guardianship and protection. Thou art the great physician of physicians! heal thou my infirmities; disperse my vicious and malevolent inclinations, which lead me into the road of evil.

I reverence thee in the sun, which is thy image, whilst it scatters a hundred thousand vivifying rays over the universe; whilst in meditation bright in its eternal splendour is: nor less when at noon or eve its flaming countenance denotes thy approach. Turn away thine anger from me. I reverence Him who is the source of joy to living creatures, whose nature is ever at hand to cheer, and knows not the increase of age. To Him, and in that springs from Him, I owe reverence and homage.

O Ruder, bring thy bow to destruction from all my open and secret enemies. Shoot the arrows of thy quiver to destroy them. When

thou hast destroyed my enemy unstring thy bow, and take the points of thy arrows, and art at ease; then grant that I likewise rejoice. But thy bow is not other bows, nor thy arrows other arrows. Thou needest not string the bow, nor to sharpen the points of arrows. Thou needest not use the sword like other swords to accomplish thy purposes. O thou canst fulfil desires, whose enemy can baffle; guard and protect me on every side, and drive enemies far from me.

O Ruder, thy arm is like gold. Thou art the Lord of armies. All causes of their origin in thee. Thou art the cause of causes. Thou art the verdure of the fields. Thou art Lord of all the earth and the birds, and other creatures. Thou art the living light that shines in all. Thou enterest into all; thou takest all.

O punisher of those who offend. O Lord of life. O purest of beings, not thy creatures, but not, destroy them not: nor let one of them suffer pain from thee, who givest strength to the feeble, and medicines to the sick. Grant me thy support, that I may enjoy health and live. Turn my understanding toward thee, thou art the Lord of perfection: teach me to keep all that is committed to me, whether in quiet and peace. Preserve all the inhabitants of the city. And let them not want; do thou, Ruder, give health, and drive disease from them. We all come before thee in supplication. Grant us all thy blessings, which are

be for us, when they
is of bringing us into
ld men, and young chil-
sants yet unborn, all
fice and prayer unto
u, who art ever young
thou source of joy, be
ard me. O thou, who
ing, who art worthy of
reverence thee. O
mployest thy arms for
who hast thousands of
weapons; scatter my
d destroy them: for
, art supreme in every
re. Exert for my pro-
owers, which are over
e air, and the heavens,
e earth: which shew
the plains, in the ve-
e trees, in the various
ing creatures, in the
in food provided for
of life. Thou, who
which eat the food
he waters; who art
guardians of the high-
the places of worship;
rt the infinite Ruder;
I implore thee to pro-
to disarm my enemies.
I all thy other various
attributes not here enu-
offer reverence. Ten
the east, ten times to-
uth, ten times toward
d ten times toward the
w myself before thy
rs, and invoke their aid
joy health, and see the
of my enemies. Ten
d the east, ten times
outh, ten times toward
times toward the north,
s with my eyes on hea-
bow myself before thy

aerial and heavenly powers, whose
arrows are the wind and rain: I in-
voke their aid, that I may enjoy
health, and see the destruction of
my enemies. Every one of these
is Ruder, whose infinite power I
reverence: Ruder, whose fulness is
in all. All that has been, it is He.
All that is, it is He. All that shall
be, it is He.

*The foregoing Prayer is extracted
from the Judger Bede: to which
it may be curious to subjoin a De-
scription of Ruder, to whom it is
addressed, as contained in another
sacred Book, intitled the Atherbun
Bede.*

THE angels having assembled
themselves in heaven before
Ruder, made obeisance and asked
him, O Ruder, what art thou?—
Ruder replied, Were there any other
I would describe myself by simili-
tude I always was, I always am,
and always shall be. There is no
other, so that I can say to you, I
am like Him. In this Me is the
inward essence, and the exterior
substance of all things. I am the
primitive cause of all. All things
that exist in the east, or west, or
north, or south, above or below,
it is I. I am all. I am older than
all. I am King of Kings. My
attributes are transcendent. I am
truth. I am the spirit of creation;
I am the Creator. I am the know-
ledge of the four Bedes*. I am
Almighty. I am purity. I am the
first, and the middle, and the end.
I am the light. And for this pur-
pose do I exist, that whosoever
knows me, may know all the an-
gels, and all books, and all their

e sacred writings of the Hindoes in the *Sanskrit* language.

VII.

K

ordinances.

ordinances. And whosoever knows the learning of the Bedes, from thence he will learn the duties of life, he will understand truth, and his actions will be virtuous. And

to those who practise virtue, will give fulness and tranquillity.

Ruder having pronounced the words to the angels, was absent in his own brightness.

P O E T R Y.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1784.*By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq, Poet Laureat.*

ENOUGH of arms—to happier ends
 Her forward view Britannia bends,
 'The generous hosts who grasp'd the sword
 Obedient to her awful word,
 Tho' martial glory cease;
 Shall now with equal industry,
 Like Rome's brave sons when Rome was free,
 Resume the arts of peace.
 O come! ye toil-worn wanderers! come!
 To genial hearths, and social home,
 The tender housewife's busy care,
 The board with temperate plenty crown'd,
 And smiling progeny around,
 That listen to the tale of war!
 Yet be not war the favourite theme,
 For what has war with bliss to do?
 Teach them more justly that to deem,
 And own experience taught it you;
 Teach them 'tis in the will of fate,
 Their frugal industry alone
 Can make their country truly great.
 And in her bliss secure their own!
 Be all their songs that soothe their toil,
 And bid the brow of labour smile;
 When through the loom the shuttle glides,
 Or shining share the glebe divides;
 Or, bending to the Woodman's stroke,
 To waft her commerce, falls the British oak!
 Be all their songs that soften the
 Of calm content, and future well-earn'd ease!
 Nor dread, lest inborn spirit die!
 One glorious lesson early taught;
 Will all the boasted pow'rs supply,
 Of practis'd rules, and studied thought?

From the first dawn of reason's ray,
 On the young bosom's yielding clay,
 Strong be their country's love impress'd,
 And let your own example fire their breast;
 Tell them 'tis theirs to grasp the sword
 If Britain gives the awful word;
 To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause,
 And guard, from faction nobly free,
 Their birth-right blessing, liberty;
 True liberty that loves the laws.

ODE *for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, June 4, 1784.*

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

HAIL to the day whose beams, again
 Returning, claim the coral strain,
 And bid us breathe our annual vows
 To the first pow'r that Britain knows;
 The power which, though itself restrain'd,
 And subject to that just controul
 Which many an arduous conflict gain'd,
 Connects, unites, and animates the whole.

Yon radiant sun, whose central force
 Winds back each planet's vagrant course,
 And through the systems holds imperial sway,
 Bound by the same inherent laws,
 Even whilst it seems the active cause,
 Promotes the gen'ral good, as much confin'd as they.

That wond'rous plan, through ages sought,
 Which elder Egypt never taught,
 Nor Greece with all her letter'd lore,
 Nor struggling Rome could e'er explore,
 Though many a form of rule she try'd:
 That wond'rous plan has Britain found,
 Which curbs licentiousness and pride,
 Yet leaves true liberty without a wound.

The fierce Plantagenets beheld
 It's growing strength, and deign'd to yield;
 Th' imperious Tudors frown'd, and felt aggriev'd;
 Th' unhappy race whose faults we mourn,
 Delay'd awhile it's with'd return,
 Till Braunschwick perfected what Nassau had atchiev'd.

From that bright æra of renown
 Astrea walks the world again ;
 Her fabled form the nations own,
 With all the attendant blessings in her train.

Hark ! with what gen'ral loud acclaim
 They venerate the British name,
 When forms of rule are in the balance weigh'd ;
 And pour their torrents of applause
 On the fair isle, whose equal laws
 Controul the sceptre, and protect the spade.

The triple chain, which binds them fast,
 Like Homer's golden one, descends from Jove:
 Long may the sacred union last,
 And the mix'd pow'r in mutual concert move,
 Each temp'ring each, and list'ning to the call
 Of genuine public good, blest source and end of all !

O D E *for the* N E W Y E A R 1785.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq; Poet Laureat.*

DELUSIVE is the poet's dream,
 Or does prophetic truth inspire
 The zeal which prompts the glowing theme,
 And animates th' according lyre ?

Trust the Muse : her eye commands
 Distant times and distant lands ;
 Thro' bursting clouds in opening skies
 Sees from discord union rise,
 And friendship bind unwilling foes
 In firmer ties than duty knows.

Torn rudely from its parent tree,
 Yon scion rising in the west
 Will soon its genuine glory see,
 And court again the fostering breast,
 Whose nurture gave its powers to spread,
 And feel their force, and lift an alien head.
 The parent tree, when storms impend,
 Shall own affection's warmth again,
 Again its fostering aid shall lend,
 Nor hear the suppliant plead in vain ;

Shall stretch protecting branches round,
Extend the shelter, and forget the wound:

Two Britains thro' th' admiring world
Shall wing th'ir way with sails unfurl'd,
Each from the other kindred state
Avert, by turns, the bolts of fate;
And acts of mutual amity endear
The Tyre and Carthage of a wider sphere.

When Rome's divided eagles flew,
And different thrones her empire knew,
The varying language soon disjoin'd
The boasted masters of mankind.
But here no ills like those we fear,
No varying language threatens here:
Congenial worth, congenial flame,
Their manners and their arts the same,
To the same tongue shall glowing themes afford,
And British heroes act, and British bards record.

Fly swift ye years, ye minutes haste,
And in the future lose the past;
O'er many a thought-affecting tale,
Oblivion, cast thy friendly veil;
Let not memory breathe a sigh,
Or backward turn th' indignant eye;
Nor the insidious arts of foes
Enlarge the breach, that longs to close;
But acts of amity alone inspire
Firm faith and cordial love, and wake the willing lyre.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-day, June 4, 1785.

By the Rev. T. WARTON, Poet Laureat.

I.

TRUE glory scorns the pride of war,
Nor sits in conquest's echoing car,
Nor bids the sword her bays bequeath,
Nor stains with blood her brightest wreath;
No plumed host her tranquil triumphs own;
Nor spoils the murder'd multitudes she brings
To swell the state of her distinguish'd kings,
And deck her chosen throne.

On that fair throne, to Britain dear,
 With the flow'ring olive twin'd,
 High she hangs the hero's spear;
 And there, with all the palms of peace combin'd,
 Her unpolluted hands the milder trophy rear.
 To Kings like these, her genuine theme,
 The muse a blameless homage pays;
 To GEORGE, of kings like theſe ſupreme,
 She wiſhes honour'd length of days,
 Nor prostitutes the tribute of her lays.

II.

'Tis his to bid neglected genius glow,
 And teach the regal bounty how to flow.
 His tutelary ſcepter's ſway
 The vindicated arts obey,
 And hail their patron-king;
 'Tis his, to judgment's ſteady line
 Their flights fantaſtic to confine,
 And yet expand their wing:
 The fleeting forms of faſhion to reſtrain,
 And bind capricious taſte in truth's eternal chain.
 Sculpture, licentious now no more,
 From Greece her great example takes;
 With nature's warmth the marble wakes,
 And ſpurns the toys of modern lore:
 In native beauty, ſimply plann'd,
 Corinth, thy tufted ſhafts aſcend;
 The graces guide the painter's hand,
 His magic mimicry to blend.

III.

While ſuch the gifts his reign beſtows,
 Amid the proud diſplay,
 Thoſe gems around the throne he throws
 That ſhed a ſofter ray:
 While from the ſummits of ſublime renown
 He waſts his favour's univerſal gale,
 With thoſe ſweet flowers he binds a crown
 That bloom in virtue's humble vale:
 With rich munificence the nuptial tye
 Unbroken he combines:—
 Conſpicuous in a nation's eye,
 The ſacred pattern ſhines!
 Fair ſcience to reſorm, reward, and raiſe;
 To ſpread the luſtre of domeſtic praiſe;
 To ſofter emulation's holy flame;
 To build ſociety's majeſtic frame;

Mankind to polish and to teach,
 Be this the monarch's aim ;
 Above ambition's giant reach
 The monarch's meed to claim.

The EXORDIUM of Jaumi's Poem, entitled "EUSOF and ZOOLEIKHA." From THE INSTITUTES OF TIMOUR, &c.

By Major DAVY.

IN the name of him whose name is the refuge of the souls *of the faithful*;
 Whose praise is the ornament of eloquent tongues.
 The most high, the only God, the eternal, the omniscient ;
 He who bestoweth strength and *power* on the feeble *and the helpless*.
 The heavens he illumines with multitudes of constellations ;
 And with the human race he decorateth the earth, as with stars,
 He who prepared the vaulted roof of the revolving sphere,
 Who raised up the quadruple fold of the elements,
 He who gives fragrance to the bosom of the rose-bud,
 And ornamenteth the parent-shrub with wreaths of flowers.
 He weaveth the garment for the brides of the spring,
 And teacheth the graceful cypress to erect his head on the border *of the lake*.
 He crowneth with success the virtuous intention,
 And humbleth the pride of the self-conceited.
 He accompanies the solitude of those who watch the midnight *taper* ;
 He passeth the day with the children of affliction.
 From the sea of his bounty issues the vernal cloud,
 Which waters alike the thorn and the jessamine.
 From the repository of his beneficence proceeds the autumnal gale,
 Which bespangles with gold the carpet of the garden.
 It is his presence that enflameth the orb of day,
 From whence every atom derives its light.
 Should he hide his countenance from the two great luminaries of the world,
 Their *mighty* spheres would descend quick into the area of annihilation.
 From the vault of heaven to the centre of the earth,
 Which ever way we direct our thought and imagination,
 Whether we descend, or hasten upwards,
 We shall not discover one atom uninfluenced by his power.
 Wisdom is confounded in the contemplation of his essence ;
 The investigation of his ways exceeds the powers of man.
 The angels blush at their want of comprehension ;
 And the heavens are astonished at their own motion.

Translation of an Hymn to CAMDEO, the Hindoo God of Love.

By Sir WILLIAM JONES.

WHAT potent God, from *Agra's* orient bow'rs,
 Floats thro' the lucid air, whilst living flow'rs
 With sunny twine the vocal arbours wreath,
 And gales enamour'd heavenly fragrance breathe?
 Hail, power unknown! for at thy beck
 Vales and groves their bosoms deck.
 And every laughing blossom dresses
 With gems of dew his musky tresses.
 I feel, I feel thy genial flame divine,
 And hallow thee and kiss thy shrine.

"Knowst thou not me?" Celestial sounds I hear;
 "Knowst thou not me?" Ah, spare a mortal ear!
 "Behold"—My swimming eyes entranc'd I raise,
 But oh! they shrink before th' excessive blaze.
 Yes, son of *Maya*, yes, I know
 Thy bloomy shafts and cary bow,
 Checks with youthful glory beaming,
 Locks in braids ethereal streaming,
 Thy scaly standard, thy mysterious arms,
 And all thy pains and all thy charms.

God of each lovely sight, each lovely sound,
 Soul-kindling, world-inflaming, star-ycrown'd,
 Eternal *Cama*! Or doth *Smara* bright,
 Or proud *Ananga*, give thee more delight?
 Whate'er thy seat, whate'er thy name,
 Seas, earth, and air, thy reign proclaim:
 Wreathy smiles, and roseate pleasures,
 Are thy richest, sweetest treasures.
 All animals to thee their tribute bring,
 And hail thee universal king.

Thy consort mild, *Affection* ever true,
 Graces thy side, her vest of glowing hue,
 And in her train twelve blooming girls advance,
 Touch golden strings, and knit the mirthful dance.
 Thy dreaded implements they bear,
 And wave them in the scented air;
 Each with pearls her neck adorning,
 Brighter than the tears of morning.
 Thy crimson ensign, which before them flies,
 Decks with new stars the sapphire skies.

God of the flow'ry shafts and flow'ry bow,
 Delight of all above and all below !
 Thy lov'd companion, constant from his birth,
 In heaven clep'd *Bessent*, and gay *Spring* on earth,
 Weaves thy green robe and flaunting bow'rs,
 And from thy clouds draws balmy show'rs ;
 He with fresh arrows fills thy quiver,
 (Sweet the gift and sweet the giver !)
 And bids the many-plumed warbling throng
 Burst the pent blossoms with their song.

He bends the luscious cane, and twists the string
 With bees how sweet ! but ah, how keen their sting !
 He with five flow'rets tips thy ruthless darts,
 Which thro' five senses pierce enraptur'd hearts :
 Strong *Cbumpa*, rich in o'rous gold ;
 Warm *Amer*, nurs'd in heav'nly mould ;
 Dry *Nagkeser* in silver smiling,
 Hot *Kiticum* our sense beguiling ;
 And last, to kindle fierce the scorching flame,
Leu shaft, which Gods bright *Bela* name.

Can men resist thy pow'r, when *Krishen* yields,
Krishen, who still in *Matra's* holy fields
 Tunes harps immortal, and to strains divine
 Dances by moonlight with the *Gopia* nine ?
 But when thy daring arm untain'd
 At *Mabuedo* a lovelhaft aim'd,
 Heav'n thook and smit with stony wonder,
 Told his deep dread in bursts of thunder ;
 Whilst on thy beauteous limbs an azure fire
 Blaz'd forth, which never must expire.

O thou for ages born, yet ever young,
 For ages may thy *Bramins* lay be sung !
 And when thy lory spreads his em'rald wing
 To waft thee high above the tow'rs of kings,
 Whilst o'er thy throne the moon's pale light
 Pours her soft radiance thro' the night,
 And to each floating cloud discovers
 The haunts of blest or joyless lovers,
 Thy mildest influence to thy bard impart,
 To warm, but not consume, his heart.

Mrs. SHERIDAN on her Brother's Violin.

" SWEET instrument of him for whom I mourn,
 " Tuneful companion of my Lycid's hours,

" How liest thou now neglected and forlorn,
" What skilful hand shall now call forth thy pow'rs !

" Ah ! none like his can reach those liquid notes,
" So soft, so sweet, so eloquently clear,
" To live beyond the touch, and gently float
" In dying modulations on the ear."

Thus o'er my Lycid's lyre as I complain'd,
And kiss'd the strings where he was wont to play,
While yet in pensive sadness I remain'd,
Methought it sigh'd, and sighing seem'd to say,

" Ah ! me, forlorn, forsaken, now no more
Shall fame and just applause around me wait ;
No power my gentle Master can restore,
" And I, alas ! will share his hapless fate.

" Fled is that spirit, chill'd that youthful fire,
Which taught those strains with harmony replete,
And cold that hand which only can inspire
My senseless form to utter sounds so sweet.

" Those sounds melodious ne'er again shall please,
No tuneful strain from me shall ever flow ;
Save o'er my trembling strings a sighing breeze,
To call one sad, soft note of tender woe.

" Else ah ! for ever mute let me remain,
Unstrung, untun'd, forgotten let me be ;
Guard me from curious eye, and touch profane,
And let me rest in mournful sympathy !

" One fate with thee, dear Master, let me share ;
Like thee in silent darkness let me lie ;
My frame without thee is not worth my care !
With thee alone it liv'd, with thee shall die !"

Her Brother's Lyre to Mrs. SHERIDAN. By Mr. PRATT.

THIS said—a solemn silence breath'd around,
Cecilia wept upon her Lycid's lyre,
The pensive breeze then gave a sighing sound,
And the strings seem'd to tremble and expire.

One hollow murmur, like the dying moan,
Was heard to vibrate then, with pauses slow,

From

From the sad instrument, when thus the tone
Gave modulations of a softer woe:

“ Cease beauteous Mourner ! partner of my grief !
Tuneful associate of my lost despair,
Thou, only thou, canst bring this breast relief ;
Thy sympathy alone can looth my care.

“ What though—ah, stroke severe ! our Lycid's dead,
Nor more, alas ! can ravish mortal ear !
What though the soul of mel dy is fled,
His blest attendant, to th' harmonious sphere.

“ Struck by *Cecilia's* hand I yet may live ;
Her magic touch again can tune my frame ;
Her cherub voice my spirit yet revive,
And sounds of heavenly sorrow grace my fame.

But should nor dulcet song, nor music's art,
Nor social sighs, which mourn the youth we love,
Have power to heal the sisters wounded heart,
Nor to these chords forlorn a solace prove ;

“ Ah ! still together let our sorrows join,
And this sad form yet boast thy gentle aid ;
Lycid's companion sure should still be thine ;
Still shouldst thou kiss the strings where he has play'd.”

L A M O U R T I M I D E.

TO ———

I F in that breast, so good, so pure,
Compassion ever lov'd to dwell,
Pity the sorrows I endure,
The cause—I must not—dare not tell.

The grief that on my quiet preys—
That rends my heart—that checks my tongue—
I fear will last me all my days,
But feel it will not last me long.

S O N G.

C E A S E to blame my melancholy,
Though with sighs and folded arms
I muse with silence on her charms ;
Censure not—I know 'tis folly.

Yet, these mournful thoughts possessing,
Such delights I find in grief,
That, could Heaven afford relief,
My fond heart would scorn the blessing.

VERSES *to the* FEATHERED YOUNG LADIES.

Said to be written by Earl NUGENT:

DEAR, charming girls! in whom I trace
Your once-lov'd mothers thro' their race,
(And still enough of fond desire
Remains to light chaste Friendship's fire)
Attend! nor let the ear of youth
Despise the voice of Age and Truth.

Avoid the wild extremes of dress;
Virtue and Wisdom shun excess;
The bosom bare, the tucker flaunting,
Prove something to that bosom wanting;
And lofty heads, in proud attire,
Seldom to better heights aspire.

With warlike crest let heroes move!
Men are not bullied into love;
Nor Cupid perch'd upon a feather,
Trembling can join two hearts together;
With surer aim his darts are sped,
From modest Nugent's* plumel'd head.

SONNET. *To a Nightingale.*

from CHARLOTTE SMITH'S *Elegiac Sonnets, and other Essays.*

DOOR melancholy bird, that all night long
Tell'st to the moon thy tale of tender woe;
From what sad cause can such sweet sorrow flow,
And whence this mournful melody of song?
By poet's musing fancy would translate
What mean the sounds that swell thy little breath.
When still at dewy eve thou leav'st thy nest,
Thus to the listening night to sing thy fate.
Alas! Sorrow's victims wert thou once among,
Tho' now releas'd in woodlands wild to rove,
Or hast thou felt from friends some cruel wrong,
Or didst thou martyr of disastrous love?
Ah! songstress sad! that such my lot might be,
To sigh and sing at liberty—like thee!

* Now Marchioness of Buckingham.

SONNET.

SONNET. *To the South Downs.*

From the same work.

A H, hills belov'd ! where once, an happy child,
 Your beechen shades, " your turf, your flowers among,"
 I wove your blue-bells into garlands wild,
 And woke your echoes with my artless song.
 Ah, hills belov'd ! your turf, your flowers remain ;
 But can they peace to this sad breast restore ;
 For one poor moment soothe the sense of pain,
 And teach a breaking heart to throb no more ?
 And you, Aruna ! in the vale below,
 As to the sea your limpid waves you bear,
 Can you one kind Lethæan cup bestow,
 To drink a long oblivion to my care ?
 Ah, no !—when all, e'en hope's last ray is gone,
 There's no oblivion—but in death alone !

Extract from THE NEWS PAPER, a Poem by the Rev. G. CRABBE,
lain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

" **B** UT Sunday past, what numbers * flourish then,
 What wond'rous labours of the press and pen !
 Diurnal most, some thrice each week affords,
 Some only once, oh avarice of words !
 When thousand starving minds such manna seek,
 To drop the precious food but once a week.

" Endless it were to sing the powers of all,
 Their names, their numbers ; how they rise and fall ;
 Like baneful herbs the gazer's eye they seize,
 Rush to the heart, and poison where they please ;
 Like idle flies, a busy, buzzing train.
 They drop their maggots in the weak man's brain ;
 That genial soil receives the fruitful store,
 And there they grow, and breed a thousand more.

" Now be their arts display'd, how first they choose
 A cause and party, as the Bard his Muse ;
 Inspir'd by these, with clamorous zeal they cry,
 And thro' the town their dreams and omens fly.
 So the Sybilline † leaves were blown about,
 Disjointed scraps of fate involv'd in doubt :
 So idle dreams, the journals of the night,
 Are right and wrong by turns, and mingle wrong with right.

* Viz. of News-papers.

† ——— In foliis descriptis carmina Virgo——

——— et tunc turbavit iuncta feroces.

VIRG. *Æneid.* Lib.

champions for the rights that prop the crown,
 dy patriots, sworn to pull them down ;
 tral powers, with secret forces fraught,
 or war, but willing to be bought ;
 me to every side and party go,
 y friend, and join with every foe ;
 ly rogues in privateers they strike
 and that, the foes of both alike ;
 crew, who thrive in troubled times,
 their force, and courted for their crimes.

if to the prosperous side the numbers sail,
 d false, they veer with every gale ;
 he chiefs, whom once they choose, lie low,
 ise too slackens, and their aid moves slow ;
 hen leagu'd with rising powers, their rage
 unds th' unwary foe, and burns along the page.

birds that migrate from a freezing shore,
 of warmer climes, come skimming o'er,
 d adventurers first prepare to try
 ot's ' sunshine of the distant sky ;
 the growing summer's certain sun
 ore and more, nor leaves the winter one .
 e early prospect of disgrace,
 incessive troops this fluttering race ;
 e tribes ! their failing food they dread,
 , with timely change, their future bread.

are there those, who ne'er their friends forlook,
 no promise, by no danger thook ?
 lder bribes the venal aid procure,
 den fetters make the faithless sure :
 e who deal in flattery or abuse,
 them where they can the most produce.

h are our guides ; how many a peaceful head,
 be still, have they to wrangling led !
 ny an honest zealot stol'n from trade,
 ous tools of pious pastors made !
 ws like these they tread the maze of state,
 acles explore to learn our fate ;
 with the guides who can so well deceive,
 not lye so fast as they believe.

lend I loth to some sage friend an ear
 who will not speak are doom'd to hear)
 e, bewilder'd, tells his anxious thought,
 as fear from tainted scribblers caught,

Or idiot hope ; for each his mind assails,
As LLOYN'S court-light, or STOCKDALE'S gloom prevails.

“ Yet stand I patient while but one declaims,
Or gives dull comments on the speech he maims ;
But oh ! ye Muses, keep your votary's feet
From tavern haunts where politicians meet ;
Where Justice, Rector, and Attorney pause,
First on each parish, then each public cause ;
Indited roads, and rates that still increase ;
The murmuring poor, who will not fast in peace ;
Election zeal and friendship, since declin'd ;
A tax commuted, or a tythe in kind ;
The Dutch and Germans kindling into strife,
Dull port and poachers vile ! the serious ills of life.

“ Here comes the neighbouring Squire, with gracious air,
To stamp opinions, and to take the chair ;
In private business his commands prevail,
On public themes his reasoning turns the scale ;
Assenting silence soothes his happy ear,
And, in or out, his party triumphs here.

“ Nor here th' infectious rage for party stops,
But flits along from palaces to thops ;
Our weekly journals o'er the land abound,
And spread their plagues and influenzas round ;
The village too, the peaceful, peasant plain,
Breeds the whig-farmer and the tory-swain ;
Brooks' and St. Albion's boats not, but instead
Stares the Red head, and twings the RODNEY'S Head :
Hither, with all a patriot's care, comes he
Who owns the little hut that makes him free ;
Whose yearly forty shillings buy the smile
Of mightier men, and never wile the while ;
Who feel his freedom's war and looks elate,
A little prep and parrot of the state.

“ Here he delights the weekly News to con,
And mingle comments as he blunders on ;
To swallow all their varying authors teach,
To spell a title, and confound a speech :
Till with a muddled mind he quits the News,
And claims his nation's licence to abuse ;
Then joins the cry, “ that all th' courtly race
“ Strive but for power, and party but for place,”
Yet hopes, good man ! “ that all may still be well,”
And thanks the stars that he's a vote to sell.

“ While thus he reads or raves, around him wait
A rattle band, and join in each debate ;

Partake his manly spirit, and delight
 'To praise or blame, to judge of wrong or right;
 Measures to mend, and ministers to make,
 Till all go madding for their country's sake."

be Author of the BALLAD called The CHILDREN in the WOOD.

in the New Edition of Poems in Two Vols. by Mr. JERNINGHAM.

LET others praise the martial song,
 Which rushes as a flood,
 And round the harp attentive throng
 That honours deeds of blood :

Let me that humble Bard revere,
 Tho' artless be his theme,
 Who snatch'd the tale to Pity dear,
 From dark Oblivion's stream.

Say, little MARY *, prattling maid;
 (Whose wit thine age excels)
 Beneath what holy yew-tree's shade
 Thy favourite author dwells ?

Ah ! not on WESTMINSTER's proud ground
 The fond enquiry waste ;
 Go where the meek of heart are found,
 And th' unambitious rest.

Where WALTON's limpid streamlet flows,
 On NORFOLK's rich domain,
 A gently-rising hillock shews
 The hamlet's straw-roof'd fane.

Hard by is seen a marble stone,
 By many a winter worn ;
 Forgetfulness around has thrown
 The rude o'ermantling thorn :

Within this low obscure abode
 Fame says the Bard is laid ;
 Oft have I left the beaten road
 To greet the Poet's shade :

Fame too reports, that when the bier
 Receiv'd the Poet's frame.
 The neighb'ring hamlets hasten'd here,
 And all the childhood came :

the daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, of Langley Park, in Norfolk.

Attir'd in white, an infant band
 Advanc'd in long array ;
 With rosemary-leaves each little hand
 O'erspread the mournful way :

Encircling now the Poet's tomb,
 Thrice on his name they call,
 And thrice into the hallow'd gloom
 Sweet show'rs of violets fall.

Compassion's priest ! oh ! feeling Bard,
 Who melts the heart away,
 Enduring praise shall still reward
 Thy short and simple lay.

Those shall thy praise be found among
 Whom Nature's touch has grac'd,
 The warm of heart applaud thy song,
 And all the pure of taste :

The child shall leave his jocund dance,
 Suppress his frolic mood,
 And bend to hear, in silent trance,
 The story of the wood.

ODE to MELPOMENE.

From HORACE, Book iv. Ode 3. By ANNA SEWARD.

NOT he, O Muse ! whom thy auspicious eyes
 Kind in his natal hour beheld,
 Shall victor in the Isthmian contest rise ;
 Nor o'er the long-resounding field
 The rapid horse his kindling wheels shall roll,
 Gay in th' Olympic race, and foremost at the goal.
 Nor in the Capitol, triumphant shown,
 The victor-laurel on his brow,
 For the proud threats of vaunting kings o'erthrown ;
 But Tiber's streams, that warbling flow,
 And groves of fragrant gloom, resound his strains,
 Whose sweet Æolian grace high celebration gains.
 Now that his name, her noblest bards among,
 Th' imperial city loudly hails,
 The proud distinction guards his raising song,
 When Envy's carping tongue assails ;
 In sullen silence now she hears his praise,
 Nor sheds her livid spots upon his springing bays:

O Muse ! who rulest every dulcet lay
 That floats along the gilded shell ;
 That the mute tenant of the watery way
 Canst teach, at pleasure, to excell
 The softest notes harmonious sorrow brings,
 When the expiring swan her own sad requiem sings.

Thine be the praise, that pointing Romans guide
 The stranger's eye, with proud desire,
 That well he note the man whom crowds decide
 Should boldly string the Latian lyre.—
 Ah ! when I please, if still to please be mine,
 Nymph of th' Æolian shell, be all the glory THINE.

An Emblem of the Shortness of Human Pleasure.

To the GRASSHOPPER.

From CASIMIR, Book iv. Ode 23. By Mr. SAY.

LITTLE insect, that on high
 On a spire of springing grass,
 Tipsy with the morning dew,
 Free from care thy life dost pass :

So may'st thou, companion sole,
 Please the lovely mower's ear,
 And no treach'rous winding snake
 Glide beneath, to work thee fear.

As in chirping plaintive notes
 Thou the hasty sun dost chide,
 And with murm'ring music charm,
 Summer charming to abide.

If a pleasant day arrive,
 Soon a pleasant day is gone ;
 While we reach to seize our joys,
 Swift the winged bliss is flown.

Pain and Sorrow dwell with us,
 Pleasure scarce a moment reigns :
 Thou thyself find'st Summer short,
 But the Winter long remains.

·E P I T A P H, by VOLTAIRE.

*Inscribed on the Monument in his own Chamber at Ferney, his
a Box.*

MES manes sont consolés,
Puisque mon cœur est au milieu de vous.
Son esprit est par-tout,
Mais son cœur est ici !

ACCOUNT of BOOKS.

the Pacific Ocean, and the Command of his making Discoveries in a Hemisphere; perform the Direction of Captains Cook, and Gore, in his ships the Resolution and in the Years 1776, 1778, 1779, 1780; in 3 Vol. 1st and 2d written by James Cook, F. R. S. and Captain James King, F. R. S.

Three centuries since the Europeans began their voyages, with such zeal, and principles, as produced no accessible part of the world explored; and we are now having the opportunity of seeing the world upon the face of this amazing undertaking now under our eyes, which abounds with variety and curious observations. The subject had but the attention of man-

and second volumes are printed by Captain Cook, and with the third volume, we find attention directed to the judiciously, as proves entered into the schemes, able of prosecuting the plan Cook with effect;

and therefore the death of captain King would have been regarded not as a common accident, but as a public misfortune, if our great navigator had not already exhausted the subject; for there is nothing now unknown of this globe, which can intitle any one to the character of a discoverer.

If the time employed in these geographical researches should appear to be long, when compared to the discoveries that have been made; those who think so, should furnish us with an apology for the little progress made in this work by the different nations of antiquity. It ought to be considered, that the fruits of human genius and industry must run the course of other fruits; the seed must be sown in a proper soil, and after being allowed time to take root, it has afterwards to struggle with the inclemency of the seasons, and many unforeseen accidents.

But the different lets and impediments which have tended to retard this great undertaking, give us a more instructive display of the human character, than could have been obtained by the most rapid and uninterrupted progress towards the end in view: for schemes brought to perfection with adequate instruments, neither raise the surprise, nor engage the attention of those who may

may consider themselves only as spectators of what is going forward; but when instruments are wanting, or must be prepared as occasions call for them, the opportunity will often be lost to the greatest industry, perseverance, and abilities, for want of the means necessary to accomplish the end in view. And surely such disappointments in works undertaken for the general benefit of mankind, will rouse our sympathy, and force us to do justice to every separate exertion, which tends to the promotion of any great design.

And this was the situation of our first navigators, whose theories were so very confined and inaccurate, that every day's experience might correct them, and it was only by such an experience that they could be corrected. Thus a double task was imposed upon the navigator, that of making discoveries, and also of improving the art of navigation, the only means by which his discoveries were to be made. Nor were any navigators, before those employed in our late discoveries, ever furnished with the proper means for finding the longitude, that most necessity of all nautical problems.

Besides these unavoidable difficulties, it must be acknowledged that it has fared with those who have been engaged in discoveries, as it is feigned to have happened to Atalanta in her race with Hippomenes, they have been retarded by the golden apples that were thrown in their way; and it may be said with particular propriety of the Spanish nation:

— *Antiquæ capitaneæ pennis*
Declinat curjas, aurumque volabile
tellet;

and that it is the disinterestedness

of the English nation which has enabled it to gain the prize.

But the great national expences incurred by our different expeditions, undertaken upon such liberal principles, and without any selfish view of gain and expence, and which from its nature must be satisfied out of the superfluities of a people, will, joined to our secret exploring unknown regions, give posterity a convincing proof that we have a more decided superiority over the other countries of Europe, than could be derived from the most extensive conquests, and will hold forth to future ages as the most powerful people upon this globe. For, without detracting from the praise due to his majesty, and those immediately under him, who planned the expeditions, it is necessary to observe, that his and their good intentions would have ended in nothing but disappointment, had not the opulence and learning of the nation been answerable to the greatness of the undertaking.

Nor are we less distinguished by the abilities of our navigators, who stand unrivalled for the accuracy with which they have ascertained their discoveries; whilst the feeble attempts of other nations would lead one to suspect, that they had been driven by accident upon objects which they had neither the skill nor the courage to examine.

The discoveries made in this late voyage by Captain Cook, are, both in themselves, and as forming, with his other discoveries, the hydrography of the globe (with a very few exceptions) of the most distinguished and important nature. After re-visiting and giving us the most minute and ample account of the islands already known, and disco-

very

During others in the Southern Pacific, we find him to the north of the equinoctial line, unfolding to our view the new group of islands called after the present Earl of Sandwich, which, to use the words of Captain King in the third volume, "from their situation and production bid fairer for becoming an object of consequence in the system of European navigation, than any discovery in the South Sea."

We next follow him to the western coast of America, which we find him exploring with the greatest exactness, from the latitude of 43° to 70° north, and upwards, an immense tract hitherto unknown, the subject of vague conjecture, and uncertain hypothesis.

After making several discoveries along this coast, of which the most material are, *King George's* (called by the natives *Nootka*) sound; *Prince William's* sound, and *Cook's* river; he proceeds northwards, to the western extremity of America; "ascertains the proximity of the two great continents of Asia and America; passes the straits between them, and surveys the coast on each side to such an height, of northern latitude as to demonstrate the impracticability of a passage in that hemisphere from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an eastern or a western course."

From this indefatigable and laborious search after a passage, he was driven by the rigour of the season, in August 1778, and returned back again to the Sandwich islands, where a melancholy and long to be lamented period was put to his life and his labours; his own words upon retiring so strongly mark how unwillingly he quitted his objects, when even necessity obliged him,

and how eagerly his mind was engaged in the further prosecution of them, that we cannot help laying them before our readers.

"The season was now so far advanced, and the time when the frost is expected to set in so near at hand, that I did not think it consistent with prudence, to make any further attempts to find a passage into the Atlantic this year, in any direction; so little was the prospect of succeeding. My attention was now directed towards finding out some place where we might supply ourselves with wood and water; and the object uppermost in my thoughts was, how I should spend the winter, so as to make some improvements in geography and navigation, and, at the same time, be in a condition to return to the north, in farther search of a passage the ensuing summer."

The account of the death of captain Cook, given by captain King in the third volume, it as follows:

"Next morning, at day-light, I went on board the Resolution for the time-keeper, and, in my way, was hailed by the Discovery, and informed, that their cutter had been stolen, during the night, from the buoy where it was moored.

When I arrived on board, I found the marines arming, and captain Cook loading his double-barrelled gun. Whilst I was relating to him what had happened to us in the night, he interrupted me, with some eagerness, and acquainted me with the loss of the Discovery's cutter, and with the preparations he was making for its recovery. It had been his usual practice, whenever any thing of consequence was lost, at any of the islands in this ocean, to get the king, or some of the principal

principal Erees, on board, and to keep them as hostages, till it was restored. This method, which had been always attended with success, he meant to pursue on the present occasion; and, at the same time, had given orders to stop all the canoes that should attempt to leave the bay, with an intention of seizing and destroying them, if he could not recover the cutter by peaceable means. Accordingly, the boats of both ships, well manned and armed, were stationed across the bay; and before I left the ship, some great guns had been fired at two large canoes, that were attempting to make their escape.

It was between seven and eight o'clock when we quitted the ship together; captain Cook in the pinnace, having Mr. Phillips, and nine marines, with him; and myself in the small boat. The last orders I received from him were, to quiet the minds of the natives, on our side of the bay, by assuring them, they should not be hurt; to keep my people together; and to be on my guard. We then parted; the captain went toward Kowrowa, where the king resided; and I preceded to the beach. My first care, on going ashore, was to give strict orders to the marines to remain within the tent, to load their pieces with ball, and not to quit their arms. Afterward I took a walk to the house, and told Kaoo, and the priests, and explained to them, as well as I could, the object of the hostile preparations, which had exceedingly alarmed them. I found, that they had already heard of the cutter's being stolen, and I assured them, that though captain Cook was resolved to recover it, and to punish the authors of the theft, yet that

they, and the people of the bay on our side, need not be in the smallest apprehension of any evil from us. I desired the priests to explain this to the natives, and to tell them not to be alarmed, but to continue peaceable. Kaoo asked me, with great earnestness, if Terrecoboo was still on board. I assured him, he was not; and he and the rest of his brethren were much satisfied with this assurance.

In the mean time, captain Cook having called off the boat, which was stationed at the North end of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowrowa, landed with the lieutenant and marines. He immediately proceeded into the village, where he was received with the usual respect; the people prostrated themselves before him, and their accustomed offering hogs. Finding that the suspicion of his design, which he was, to enquire for Terrecoboo and the two boys, his sons, who had been his constant guests on the Resolution. In a few days the boys returned along with the natives, who had been sent to find them, and immediately showed captain Cook to the house, where the king had slept. They told him, that the old man just awoke from his sleep, after a short conversation with him, of the loss of the cutter, from which captain Cook was convinced, that he was in no wise privy to the theft. He invited him to return on board, and to spend the day on board the Resolution. To this proposal he readily consented, and I got up to accompany him.

Things were in this train, the two boys being

and the rest of the
 landed near the wa-
 an elderly woman
 sarees, the mother
 one of the king's
 , came after him,
 ears, and entreaties,
 ot to go on board.
 e, two chiefs, who
 a her, laid hold of
 ng that he should
 forced him to sit
 ives, who were col-
 ous numbers along
 had probably been
 firing of the great
 appearances of hos-
 , began to throng
 ook and their king.
 , the lieutenant of
 ing that his men
 close together in the
 incapable of using
 any occasion should
 sed to the captain,
 up along the rocks,
 er's edge ; and the
 aking way for them
 vere drawn up in a
 ance of about thirty
 lace where the king
 e, the old king re-
 ground, with the
 of terror and dejection
 maintenance; captain
 ing to abandon the
 h he had come on
 ng to urge him, in
 g manner, to pro-
 m the other hand,
 ing appeared inclin-
 m, the chiefs who
 n, interposed, at first
 d entreaties, but af-
 recourse to force and
 uted on his staying
 Captain Cook there-
 hat the alarm had

spread too generally, and that it
 was in vain to think any longer of
 getting him off without bloodshed,
 at last gave up the point; observing
 to Mr. Phillips, that it would be
 impossible to compel him to go on
 board, without the risk of killing a
 great number of the inhabitants.

Though the enterprize, which
 had carried captain Cook on shore,
 had now failed, and was abandoned,
 yet his person did not appear to
 have been in the least danger, till
 an accident happened, which gave
 a fatal turn to the affair. The
 boats which had been station-
 ed across the bay, having fired at
 some canoes, that were attempting
 to get out, unfortunately had killed
 a chief of the first rank. The news
 of his death arrived at the village
 where captain Cook was, just as he
 had left the king, and was walking
 slowly toward the shore. The fer-
 ment it occasioned was very conspi-
 cuous; the women and children
 were immediately sent off; and the
 men put on their war-mats, and
 armed themselves with spears and
 stones. One of the natives,
 having in his hands a stone,
 and a long iron spike (which
 they call a *pahoa*) came up to the
 captain, flourishing his weapon, by
 way of defiance, and threatening to
 throw the stone. The captain de-
 sired him to desist; but the man
 persisting in his insolence, he was at
 length provoked to fire a load of
 small shot. The man having his
 mat on, which the shot were not
 able to penetrate, this had no other
 effect than to irritate and encourage
 them. Several stones were thrown
 at the marines; and one of the
Boas attempted to stab Mr. Phillips
 with his *pahoa*; but failed in the
 attempt, and received from him a
 blow with the butt end of his mus-
 quet.

quiet. Captain Cook now fired his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost of the natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was answered by a discharge of musquetry from the marines, and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to the expectations of every one, stood the fire with great firmness; and before the marines had time to reload, they broke in upon them with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

Four of the marines were cut off amongst the rocks in their retreat, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the enemy: three more were dangerously wounded; and the lieutenant, who had received a stab between the shoulders with a *pahoa**, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him just as he was going to repeat his blow. Our unfortunate commander, the last time he was seen distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling out to the boats to cease firing, and to pull in. If it be true, as some of those who were present have imagined, that the marines and boat-men had fired without his orders, and that he was desirous of preventing any further bloodshed, it is not improbable, that his humanity, on this occasion, proved fatal to him. For it was remarked, that whilst he faced the natives, none of them had offered him any violence, but that having turned about, to give his orders to the boats, he was stabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. On seeing him fall, the islanders set up a great shout, and his body was immediately dragged

on shore, and surrounded by the enemy, who snatching it out of each other's hands, savage expressions to have his destruction."

After having visited the Sandwich islands, of which King has given the most description, as also of the customs, habits, and the improvement of the inhabitants, two ships, under the command of Captain Clerk, (captain Cook's successor) on the 15th of March began their second expedition North.

On the 29th of April arrived at the harbour of St. Paul, in Kamtschatka. In the transactions there, their friendly behaviour, and the generous and humane conduct of the governor, major Behm, and the officers towards them, in a manner the most chaste, affecting that can be conceived.

The attempt this year of a passage, proved as that made by captain Cook the year preceding. The ships were stopped by impenetrable ice, frequently floating in masses, not only damaging the ships, but so embayed them, as to render their return a matter of great difficulty.

The author's next word on this occasion, give us a lively description of the situation.

"As it was now come to some determination with respect to the course to be steered, captain Clerk, with the carpenters, and the crew of the *Discovery*, to enquire into the particulars of the damage sustained. They returned

* A sort of dagger.

† Captain Kirk.

g, with the report of captain and of the carpenters of both that the damages they had d were of a kind that would d three weeks to repair; and would be necessary, for that s, to go into some port. s, finding a farther advance northward, as well as a approach to either continent, ted by a sea blocked up with e judged it both injurious to rvicc, by endangering the of the ships, as well as s, with respect to the design voyage, to make any farther ts toward a passage. This, re, added to the representa- of captain Gore, determined Clerk not to lose more time at he concluded to be an nable object, but to sail for a Bay, to repair our damages apd, before the winter should and render all other efforts discovery impracticable, to : the coast of Japan.

ill not endeavour to conceal that brightened the counte- of every individual, as soon ain Clerk's resolutions were : down. We were all heartily a navigation full of danger, which the utmost persever- ad not been repaid with the : probability of success. We re turned our faces toward after an absence of three with a delight and satisfac- which, notwithstanding the voyage we had had to make, : immense distance we had to re as freely entertained, and : as fully enjoyed, as if we en already in sight of the end."

rom the labours, the perils, e natural bad effects arising

from the variation of climates, in a voyage of four years and upwards, chiefly in unexplored regions, and of the wonderful extent of the one in question. It from these necessary and unavoidable evils, we turn our eyes upon the ships with their respective crews returned home, and find the following to be their state and condition, with what a mixture of admiration and gratitude must we look upon the benevolent exertions of captain Cook, in preserving the health of his seamen; exertions which will transmit his name to posterity, amongst the friends and benefactors of mankind!

"On quitting the Discovery at Stromness, I had the satisfaction of leaving the whole crew in perfect health; and at the same time, the number of convalescents on board the Resolution did not exceed two or three, of whom only one was incapable of service. In the course of our voyage, the Resolution lost but five men by sickness, three of whom were in a precarious state of health at our departure from England; the Discovery did not lose a man. An unremitting attention to the regulations established by captain Cook, with which the world is already acquainted, may be justly considered as the principal cause, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of this singular success. But the baneful effects of salt provisions might perhaps, in the end, have been felt, notwithstanding these salutary precautions, if we had not assisted them, by availing ourselves of every substitute, our situation at various times afforded. These frequently consisting of articles, which our people had not been used to consider as food for men, and being sometimes exceedingly noxious, it required

required the joint aid of persuasion, authority, and example. to conquer their prejudices and disgusts.

The preventives we principally relied on, were sour kreut and portable soup. As to the antiscorbutic remedies, with which we were amply supplied, we had no opportunity of trying their effects, as there did not appear the slightest symptoms of the scurvy, in either ship, during the whole voyage. Our malt and hops had also been kept as a resource, in case of actual sickness, and on examination at the Cape of Good Hope, were found entirely spoiled. About the same time, were opened some casks of biscuit, flour, malt, pease, oatmeal, and greats, which, by way of experiment, had been put up in small casks, lined with tin-foil, and found all, except the pease, in a much better state than could have been expected in the usual manner of package.

I cannot neglect this opportunity of recommending to the consideration of government, the necessity of allowing a sufficient quantity of Peruvian bark, to such of his majesty's ships as may be exposed to the influence of unwholesome climates. It happened very fortunately in the *Discovery*, that only one of the men that had fevers in the straits of Sunda, stood in need of this medicine, as he alone consumed the whole quantity usually carried out by surgeons, in such vessels as ours. Had more been affected in the same manner, they would probably all have perished, from the want of the only remedy capable of affording them effectual relief.

Another circumstance attending this voyage; which, if we con-

sider its duration, and of the service in which engaged, will appear so singular than the excellent health of the crews, the two ships never lost sight of each other for a day to except twice; which was first time, to an accident happened to the *Discovery* of Owhyhee; and the the fogs we met with in the straits of Awatka bay. proof cannot be given of the vigilance of our officers, to whom this share almost entirely belongs.

Having given this line of the voyage, and in other parts of this *Annual Register*, given tracts relative to the manners, and customs, of the inhabitants of the different islands explored by captain Cook conclude by selecting from this work of a metaphysical nature and tendency. The first is respecting the circumstances of the captain Cook met with on his voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. After mentioning the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope as given by the watch, as follows.

“Hence we have concluded, that she had gone away from England, at the longitude, thus given, more the truth than any other.

If this be admitted, it is a great measure, enable me to determine the direction and strength of the winds we met with on our voyage from England. For, by the latitude and longitude reckoning, with those by the watch, we shall

we, have, very accurately, the of the ship's reckoning, be use what it will. But as all nable care was taken in heav- id keeping the log, and every ary allowance made for lee- heave of the sea, and other ircumstances, I cannot attri- those errors that did happen, y other cause but currents; ore particularly when the er- as constantly the same way, veral days successively.

the contrary, if we find the head of the reckoning on one and a stern of it on another, ve reason to believe that such are owing to accidental , and not to currents. This to have been the case in our e between England and Te-

But, from the time of our g that island, till the 15th of it, being then in the latitude 1° north, and longitude 24° the ship was carried $1^{\circ} 20'$ of ude to the westward of her ning. At this station, the its took a contrary direction, t to east south east, at the rate elve or fourteen miles a day, enty-four hours, till we arrived he latitude of 5° north, and ude of 20° west; which was most easterly situation after g the Cape de Verde islands, e got to the southward. For is situation the wind came rly, and we tacked and stretch- the westward; and, for two ee days, could not find that ckoning was affected by any it. So that, I judged, we between the current that ge- y, if not constantly, sets to ust upon the coast of Guinea,

and that which sets to the west to- ward the coast of Brasil.

This westerly current was not considerable till we got into 2° north, and 25° west. From this sta- tion, to 3° south and 30° west, the ship, in the space of four days, was carried one hundred and fifteen miles in the direction of south west by west, beyond her reckoning; an error by far too great to have any other cause but a strong current running in the same direction. Nor did its strength abate here; but its course was, afterward, more wester- ly, and to the north of west; and off Cape Augustine, north, as I have already mentioned. But this north- erly current did not exist at twenty or thirty leagues to the southward of that Cape; nor any other, that I could perceive, in the remaining part of the passage. The little dif- ference we afterward found between the reckoning and observations, might very well happen without the assistance of currents; as will ap- pear by the table of days works.

In the account of my last voyage*, I remarked, that the currents one meets with in this passage generally balance each other. It happened so then; because we crossed the line about 20° more to the eastward than we did now; so that we were, of consequence, longer under the in- fluence of the easterly current, which made up for the westerly one. And this, I apprehend, will generally be the case, if you cross the line 10° or 15° to the east of the meridian of St. Jago.

From these remarks I shall draw the following conclusion, That, af- ter passing the Cape de Verde islands, if you do not make above

* Captain Cook's Voyage, Vol. I. p. 14.

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4° or 5° easting, and cross the line in, or to the westward of, the meridian of St. Jago, you may expect to find your ship 3° or 4° to the westward of her reckoning, by the time you get into the latitude of 20° south. If, on the other hand, you keep well to the east, and cross the line 15° or 20° to the east of St. Jago, you will be then as much to the east of your reckoning; and the more you keep to the eastward, the greater will be your error; as has been experienced by some India ships, whose people have found themselves close upon the coast of Angola, when they thought its distance was above two hundred leagues.

During the whole of our passage from England, no opportunity was omitted of observing, with all the attention and accuracy that circumstances would permit, the variation of the compass, which I have inserted in a table, with the latitude and longitude of the ship at the time of observation. As the longitude may be depended upon, to a quarter or half a degree at most, this table will be of use to those navigators who correct their reckoning by the variation. It will also enable Mr. Dun to correct his new Variation Chart, a thing very much wanted.

It seems strange to me, that the advocates for the variation should not agree amongst themselves. We find one* of them telling us, as I have already observed, *that with 8° west variation, or any thing above that, you may venture to sail by the Cape de Verde islands, by night or day, being well assured, with that variation, that you are to the eastward of them.* Another, in his

chart†, lays down this ninety leagues to the west of them. Such a disagreement is a strong proof of the error of both. However, I doubt, the former found well as in other places, as he mentions. But I have considered, that at even on land, the results of accurate observations will always be the same. Different passes will give different results, and even the same compass will differ from itself two degrees, our being able to discover or not being able to remove, the cause.

Whoever imagines he can vary within a degree often sees himself much mistaken. For, besides the imperfectness of the instrument, or in the position of the ship, or attraction of iron-work, or some other yet discovered, will frequently occasion far greater errors. That the variation may with a share of accuracy sufficient to determine course, be allowed; but that it be found so exactly as longitude within a degree miles, I absolutely deny.

These observations are delivered by captains with a precision which shews they considered them as of importance, and if they are not already improved, or enlarged, it is a strong proof that this age is unimprovable, considering the frequent opportunities that the fleet I command furnish for making such observations.

* Nicholson.

† Mr. Dun.

I shall finish these extracts with
in King's opinion upon the
ect of a *north west* or *north east*
re.

Had captain Cook lived to this
d of our voyage, and experi-
in a second attempt, the im-
icability of a North East or
West passage from the Paci-
the Atlantic Ocean, he would
less have laid before the pub-
in one connected view, an ac-
of the obstacles which defeat-
is, the primary object of our
lition, together with his obser-
ns on a subject of such magni-
and which had engaged the
tion, and divided the opinions
ilosophers and navigators for
rds of two hundred years. I
ery sensible how unequal I am
ie task of supplying this defici-
; but, that the expectations
ie reader may not be wholly
pointed, I must beg his candid
itance of the following obser-
ns, as well as of those I have
dy ventured to offer him, rela-
to the extent of the North East
of Asia.

he evidence that has been so
and judiciously stated in the
duction, amounts to the highest
ee of probability, that a North
passage, from the Atlantic into
Pacific Ocean, cannot exist to
southward of 65° of latitude.
hen there exist a passage, it
be either through Baffin's bay,
and by the north of Greenland,
ie western hemisphere; or else
gh the Frozen Ocean, to the
ward of Siberia, in the eastern;
on which ever side it lies, the
gator must necessarily pass
gh Beering's Strait. The im-
icability of penetrating into the
ctic on either side, through this

strait, is therefore all that remains
to be submitted to the consideration
of the public.

As far as our experience went,
it appears, that the sea to the north
of Beering's Strait, is clearer of ice
in August than in July, and perhaps
in a part of September it may be
still more free. But, after the equi-
nox, the days shorten so fast, that
no farther thaw can be expected;
and we cannot rationally allow so
great an effect to the warm weather,
in the first half of September, as to
imagine it capable of dispersing the
ice from the most northern parts of
the American coast. But admitting
this to be possible, it must at least
be granted, that it would be mad-
ness to attempt to run from the ice
Cape to the known parts of Baffin's
Bay (a distance of four hundred and
twenty leagues), in so short a time
as that passage can be supposed to
continue open.

Upon the Asiatic side, there
appears still less probability of suc-
cess, both from what come to our
own knowledge, with respect to the
state of the sea to the southward of
Cape North, and also from what we
learn from the experience of the
* lieutenants under Beering's direc-
tion, and the journal of Shalauoff,
in regard to that on the north of
Siberia.

The voyage of Dethneff, if its
truth be admitted, proves undoubt-
edly the possibility of passing round
the north east point of Asia; but
when the reader reflects, that near a
century and a half has elapsed since
the time of that navigator, during
which, in an age of great curiosity
and enterprize, no man has yet been
able to follow him, he will not en-
ertain very sanguine expectations
of the public advantages that can

* See Gmelin, pages 39, 47 -

be derived from it. But let us even suppose, that in some singularly favourable season a ship has found a clear passage round the coast of Siberia, and is safely arrived at the mouth of the Lena, still there remains the cape of Taimura, stretching to the 78° of latitude, which the good fortune of no single voyager has hitherto doubled.

It is, however, contended, that there are strong reasons for believing, that the sea is more free from ice, the nearer we approach to the pole; and that all the ice we saw in the lower latitudes, was formed in the great rivers of Siberia and America, the breaking up of which had filled the intermediate sea. But even if that supposition be true, it is equally so, that there can be no access to those open seas, unless this great mass of ice is so far dissolved in the summer, as to admit of a ship's getting through it. If this be the fact, we have taken a wrong time of the year for attempting to find this passage, which should have been explored in April and May, before the rivers were broken up. But how many reasons may be given against such a supposition? Our experience at Saint Peter and Saint Paul enabled us to judge what might be expected farther north; and upon that ground, we had reason to doubt, whether the continents might not in winter be even joined by the ice; and this agreed with stories we heard in Kamtschatka, that on the Siberian coast, they go out from the shore in winter, upon the ice, to greater distances than the breadth of the sea is, in some parts, from one continent to the other.

In the depositions referred to above, the following remarkable

circumstance is related. Speaking of the land seen from the Tschukotskoi Nofs, it is said, "that in summer time they sail in one day to the land in baidares, a sort of vessel constructed of whale-bone, and covered with seal-skins; and in winter time, going swift with rein-deer, the journey may likewise be made in a day. A sufficient proof, that the two countries were usually joined together by the ice.

The account given by Mr. Muller, of one of the expeditions undertaken to discover a supposed island in the Frozen Sea, is still more remarkable. "In the year 1714, a new expedition was prepared from Jakutzk, for the same place, under the command of Alexei Markoff, who was to sail from the mouth of the Jan, and if the *Schitiki* were not fit for sea voyages, he was to construct, at a proper place, vessels fit for prosecuting the discovery without danger.

"On his arrival at Ust-janskoe Simovic, the port at which he was to embark, he sent an account, dated February 2, 1715, to the chancery of Jakutzk, mentioning that it was impossible to navigate the sea, as it was continually frozen, both in summer and winter; and that, consequently, the intended expedition was no otherwise to be carried on, but with sledges drawn by dogs. In this manner he accordingly set out, with nine persons on the 10th of March the same year, and returned on the 3d of April, to Ust-Janskoe Simovic. The account of his journey is as follows: that he went seven days as fast as his dogs could draw him, which, in good ways and weather, there

is eighty or a hundred (in a day) directly toward north, upon the ice, without evering any island: that it not been possible for him to proceed any farther, the ice lying there in the sea like mountains: that he had climbed to the top of some of them whence he was able to see to a great distance roundabout him, but could see no appearance of land: that, at last, wanting food for his dogs, many of them died, which obliged him to return."

These arguments, which rest upon an admission of the fact, that the ice in those seas comes from the rivers, there are which give great room to the truth of the hypothesis.

Captain Cook, whose opinion respecting the formation of ice formerly coincided with the theorists we are now overturning, found abundant reason in the present voyage, for altering his sentiments. We found that of each continent to be the soundings gradually deepening toward them, and a striking resemblance between the two;

together with the description of the copiousness of the river, afford reason to believe, that whatever rivers empty themselves into the Frozen Sea, from the American coast are of the same nature with those on the Asiatic side; which are stated to be so shallow at the mouth, as to admit only small boats.

Whereas the ice we have seen lies above the level of the surface of the sea, to the height equal to the depth of the rivers; so that its entire thickness must be at least ten times

The curious reader will also, in this place, be led naturally to reflect on another circumstance, which appears very incompatible with the opinion of those who imagine land to be necessary for the formation of ice; I mean the different state of the sea about Spitzburgen, and to the north of Beering's Strait. It is incumbent on them to explain how it comes to pass, that in the former quarter, and in the vicinity of much known land, the navigator annually penetrates to near 80° north latitude; whereas, on the other side his utmost efforts have not been able to carry him beyond 71°; where, moreover, the continents diverge nearly east and west, and where there is no land yet known to exist near the pole. For the farther satisfaction of the reader on this point, I shall beg leave to refer him to *Observations made during a voyage round the world*, by Dr. Forster, where he will find the question of the formation of ice, fully and satisfactorily discussed, and the probability of open polar seas disproved by a variety of powerful arguments.

I shall conclude these remarks with a short comparative view of the progress we made to the northward, at the two different seasons we were engaged in that pursuit, together with a few general observations relative to the sea, and the coast of the two continents, which lie to the north of Beering's Strait.

It may be observed, that in the year 1778 we did not meet with the ice, till we advanced to the latitude of 75°, on August 17th; and that then we found it in compact bodies, extending as far as the eye could reach, and of which a part or the

whole was moveable, since, by its drifting down upon us, we narrowly escaped being hemmed in between it and the land. After experiencing both how fruitless and dangerous it would be to attempt to penetrate farther north, between the ice and the land, we stood over toward the Asiatic side, between the latitude 69° and 70° , frequently encountering, in this tract, large and extensive fields of ice; and though, by reason of the fogs, and thickness of the weather, we were not able absolutely and entirely to trace a connected line of it across, yet we were sure to meet with it before we reached the latitude of 70° , whenever we attempted to stand to the northward. On the 20th of August, in latitude $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and longitude 184° , we were obstructed by it in such quantities as made it impossible for us to pass either to the north or west, and obliged us to run along the edge of it to the south south-west, till we saw land, which we afterwards found to be the coast of Asia. With the season thus far advanced, the weather setting in with snow and frost, and other signs of approaching winter, we abandoned our enterprize for that time.

In this second attempt, we could do little more than confirm the observations we had made in the first; for we were never able to approach the continent of Asia farther than the latitude of 67° , nor that of America in any parts, excepting a few leagues between the latitudes of 68° and $68^{\circ} 20'$, that were not seen the last year. We were now obstructed by ice 3° lower, and our endeavours to push farther to the northward, were principally confined to the mid space between the two coasts.

We penetrated near 3° farther the American side than on the Asiatic, meeting with the ice both sooner, and in greater quantities on the latter coast. As we advanced north, we still found the ice compact and solid; yet as, in different traverses from side to side, we passed over spaces which before been covered with water, we conjectured, that most of what we saw was moveable. Its height, in a medium, we took to be from six to ten feet, and that of the ice to have been sixteen or eighteen feet. We again tried the currents, and found them unequal, but never to exceed one mile an hour. Comparing the reckoning with our observations, we also found it different to set different ways, yet from the south west than an hour's quarter; but whatever their direction might be, their effect was trifling, that no conclusion respecting the existence of any current to the northward could be drawn from them. We found the temperature in July to be infinitely colder than in August. The thermometer in July was once at 28° , and very rarely at 30° ; whereas the last day in August, it was very rare for it to be so low as the freezing point. In both seasons, we had strong winds, all of which came from the south west. We were subjected to much inconvenience whenever the wind was more from whatever quarter, but attended southerly winds more constantly than contrary ones.

The straits, between the two continents, at their nearest approach in latitude 66° , were about thirteen leagues, beyond which they diverge to north east, and west north west; and in latitude 69° , they become 14° of longitude.

out one hundred leagues, and so on. A great similarity is observable in the appearance of the countries, to the northward of the straits. Both are destitute of mountains. The shores are low, with hills rising to a great height in some parts of the country. The depth of the water in the mid-way between the two shores was twenty-nine and thirty fathoms, decreasing gradually as we approached either continent, with the difference of being somewhat greater on the American than on the Asiatic coast, at the same distance from land. The bottom, in the middle, was a soft slimy mud; and drawing near to either shore, was sand, intermixed with small fragments of bones, and a few shells. We observed but little tide current; what there was, came from the westward."

Is into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, &c. &c. by William Coxe, A. M. F. R. S. Tutor of King's College, Cambridge; and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. In 2 Volumes, 4to.

In this work Mr. Coxe has entered at large into the history, policy, the laws, and the government of the different kingdoms through which he has travelled. His industry and his judgment in deriving information from the best and most respectable authorities, give his book of considerable value. Less elegant than useful, he is sometimes entertaining, but always instructive.

He commences with Poland, and has interwoven into his account of that kingdom, a particular relation communicated to him by Mr. Wraxall, of the attempt made by the confederates to assassinate the present king, in 1771*. He afterwards gives a tolerably circumstantial, and yet not too diffusive, an account of the government of Poland; the legislative part thereof consisting of the king, the senate, and the equestrian order, in a general diet assembled; the executive part, according to the new establishment made by the diet in 1775, being vested in the permanent council, constituted from the three different estates of the king, senate, and equestrian order. Of all these different estates separately, of the permanent council, its departments, and its duties, and of the general diet, he speaks fully and distinctly. His account of the country itself only proves to us how ill adapted and insufficient is its government, to overbalance and restrain the oppressive, indolent, and wasting power of its nobles.

His character of the king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, is the one generally adopted in favour of that monarch; namely, that of an amiable man, a gentleman, and a scholar.

From Poland Mr. Coxe proceeds to Russia, and enters minutely into some particular periods of the history of that kingdom, concerning which historians have not at all agreed. The various accounts given by different authors of the Czar, who reigned under the name of Demetrius, are discussed with great judgment and penetration; and the different authorities concerning his

* See the Miscellaneous Essays, page 97, where this account is inserted.

it being brought to a close, were, to a focus, the reader's interest united to form his own conclusion on the subject. Mr. Coxe inclines to think that the reaction of the emperor Ivan Vasilievich II. With equal admiration Mr. Coxe enters into the history of the princess Sophia Alexievna, sister to Peter the Great, and regent during his minority, and takes great pains to do away the different aspersions thrown upon her character by almost all the historians who have treated of that period.—That the princess Sophia Alexievna excluded Peter from all share in the government as long as she was able, appears evidently to be the case; that she did so without having recourse to any peculiar acts, either of severity or oppression with respect to him, is as evident: “when the genius of Peter acquired the ascendancy,” it is as evident that he did not use his superiority over his rival with equal moderation and temperance. Ferocious and penetrating, the shortest way to his objects, with him, was always the best, and once clearly seeing his way, he pursued it by means so strong, decisive, and powerful, as made art and nice conduct unnecessary in their execution.

We cannot here help observing, that the regular discussion of controverted and detached parts of history, (though extremely useful in itself) is but ill submitted to by readers of travels, voyages, and such like. The mind, easily led on, and interested by the force of narration simply, is with difficulty led out of its road to the consideration of any specific or given subject of magnitude.

But whatever is naturally and intimately connected with the narrative, neither reaching out from, nor returning to it too abruptly, keeps the attention alive and unbroken.

Petersburgh and its environs, the different residences of the present Empress of Russia, her court, her mode of life, her business, her pleasures, and amusements*, are described and treated in an entertaining and easy manner. In the second volume of his work, Mr. Coxe commences with relating the particulars of the Revolution of 1762, which placed the present Empress on the throne of Russia, in exclusion of her husband, Peter III. And the weakness of his conduct enabled her, to his ill behaviour towards her, in some measure justified the steps she took on this occasion. If the intention of imprisoning her can be clearly and satisfactorily brought home to Peter, the conduct of the Empress then stands in a still fairer light, and self defence may be urged as her leading motive.

Here follows the history of prince Ivan, great grandson of the Czar Ivan Alexievitch, elder brother of Peter the Great. This unfortunate prince succeeded his aunt the Empress Anne, when he was only three months old, and in little more than a year afterwards was deposed and imprisoned by Elizabeth, together with his parents, Anne of Mecklenburgh, and Anthony Ulrich prince of Brunswick. A prisoner from his cradle, he was at last killed in his twenty-third year by the officers who guarded him in the fortress of Schlusselfburgh, and who

* See an extract from this part of Mr. Coxe's work, given under the head of Miscellaneous Essays, page 107.

ce to their orders, were that extremity, from an aide by a subaltern officer from his confinement, was upon the point of

ll here lay before our short account of the celestial Munich, which Mr. given in the following

t Burchard Christopher n of a Danish officer, was w Huntorf, in the county argh, on the 9th of May,

. He received an excellition; and, in the 17th s age, entered into the the Landgrave of Hesse-, who, on account of his : in tactics, conferred up- e rank of captain. He first campaign in 1701,

emperor Joseph com- gainst the French; and it at the sieg- of Landaw. e was employed as a ma- Landgrave of Hesse-Cas- earned the art of war un- ke of Marlborough and gene. He distinguished or his cool intre, idity in engagements and sieges, ularly at the battle of et, when, in recompence ivery, he was made lieu- onel. Being, in 1712, ly wounded at the battle , he was taken prisoner nch; and soon after his the ensuing year, raised mand of a regiment.

16, he quitted the Hessian, d the Polish service, un- us II. and was soon pro- he rank of major-general; 72, being insulted by ning, the king's fa- ourite,

he went into Russia, and was re- ceived in the most honourable man- ner by Peter I. Being charged by that great monarch with the exe- cution of several important trusts, both civil and military, he succes- sively filled the highest posts in the army and state. He was created marshal by the empress Anne, and placed at the head of the war de- partment; he obtained the com- mand of the army against the Turks, and proved his military ta- lents by his successes in the cam- paigns of 1737 and 1738.

“ Soon after the death of the em- press, he advised, planned, and ex- ecuted the arrest of Biren; and was rewarded by the regent Anne with the office of prime minister. But as he was discontented at not being appointed generalissimo, and as his power and ambition gave umbrage to the court, he requested permis- sion to resign his employments, and was astonished at the readiness with which his request was granted. In- stead of repairing to the Prussian court, to which he was strongly in- vited, he imprudently remained in Russia, flattering himself with the hopes of being reinstated in his for- mer dignity; and was arrested on the 6th of December, 1741, by or- der of Elizabeth. The ostensible reason of his disgrace was, that he had persuaded the empress Anne to nominate Ivan her successor; but the real cause, as I was informed by a person of veracity, who receiv- ed it from count Munich himself, was that, by order of that empress, he had taken into custody one of Elizabeth's favourites.

“ Munich was brought before a committee appointed to examine the state prisoners; being fatigued with repeated questions, and perceiving

that his judges were determined to find him guilty, he said to them, "Détalez les answers which you wish me to make, and I will sign them." The judges immediately wrote down a confession of several charges, which being subscribed by Monich, his mock trial was concluded. Being thus without further ceremony convicted of high treason, he was condemned to be quartered; but his sentence was changed by Elizabeth to perpetual imprisonment. During that emperor's reign, namely, for the space of twenty years, he was confined at Tobolsk in Siberia, in an oak, or prison, surrounded with palisades, of which, according to Manstein, he had himself drawn the plan, and ordered to be constructed for the reception of Biren. The place of his imprisonment was an area enclosed with high palisades about 170 feet square; within which was a wooden house, inhabited by himself, his wife, and a few servants; and a small garden, which he cultivated with his own hands. He received a daily allowance of 12 r. for the maintenance of himself, his wife, and domestics; which little pittance he increased by keeping cows, and selling part of their milk, and by occasionally instructing youth in geometry and engineering. He behaved, during his long confinement, with the utmost resignation, tranquillity, and even cheerfulness. He was accustomed every day at dinner to drink to his wife "a happy return to Petersburg." He had prayers twice a day, from eleven to twelve in the morning, and from six to seven in the evening: they were read in the German tongue by his chaplain Mertens; and, after his death, which happened in 1749, the

count himself performed: viz. Beside the culture of dais, and the hours he passing instruction, he found leisure for composing by translating several pieces into German verse; writing a treatise upon the war: the latter he proposed he should be released from imprisonment, to present to the Prussia. In the last year of imprisonment, a scutcheon in against Monich's service plying him with pens on the count, in order to per discovery, was obliged to all his writings, the most labours of so many years.

"He had always supported with the expectation of his liberty at the accession of Peter III.; but he was not formed of that event, thus, agitation natural to a perfect state, he began to dread expectation was ill-founded suffered during several most alarming anxiety. He fluctuated between hope and was often heard to doct these few weeks appeared much longer than all the years of his confinement. A on the morning of the 11th bruary 1762, the long-expect senger arrived from Peter with the order for his release. who happened to be in his prayers, did not perceive and his wife made signs to senger not to disturb him bring informed of his was so affected as to faint but soon recovering, he upon his knees, and in the vent manner offered up his for this change in his situ

he departed from Pelim, and at Petersburg on the arch, in the same sheep-which he had worn in his on the 31st, he was admitted an audience by the emperor, after hanging round the order of St. Andrew, and bringing him to his ancient throne. 'I hope that your grace will still permit you to —' Since your majesty,' he counted at the conclusion of his speech, 'has raised me from Siberia to prostrate before your throne, I shall be most willing to expose myself in your service. Neither a moment from the throne of the climate of Siberia, nor able to damp, in the presence, that fire which for ever with such lustre for the Russian empire, and its sovereign.'

He enjoyed the favour of Peter III. and died on the 16th 1763, in the 85th year

having given an account of the impostor Putho who assumed the name of his defeat and subsequent Mr. Coxe returns to the state of Russia, and gives a very particular detail of laws*, punishments, and customs of its present jurisdiction. In treating of these he pays that tribute of respect to her Imperial majesty, justly due to her conduct. The condition of the inha-

bitants of Russia, divided into four orders, viz. the nobles, the clergy, the merchants and burghers, and the peasants, come next into consideration; and afterwards the state of learning in Russia, including poetry and history, with a minute account of the two respective academies of arts and sciences (the first instituted by the empress Elizabeth, the latter by Peter the Great); the state of the revenues, of the army, of the navy, and of the commerce of the country, concludes what is said of Russia. To enter particularly into the different above-mentioned subjects treated of by Mr. Coxe, is far from being within the limits of our work; but let it suffice to say, that they contain much minute, extensive, and authentic information.

From Russia, Mr. Coxe proceeds through Finland into Sweden: his description of Stockholm, and of its situation, we shall lay before our readers.

"During the course of my travels I have seen no town with whose situation I was so much struck as with that of Stockholm, for its singular and romantick scenery. This capital, which is very long and irregular, occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Mæler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. A variety of contrasted and enchanting views are formed by numberless rocks of granite rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood.— The harbour is an inlet of the Bal-

Extracts from this part of Mr. Coxe's Travels, page 119, in the Miscellany.

the water is clear as crystal, and of such depth that ships of the largest burthen can approach the quay, which is of considerable breadth, and lined with spacious buildings and warehouses. At the extremity of the harbour several streets rise one above another in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and, winding among high rocks, disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills, overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views.—The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Riterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town.

“Excepting in the suburbs, where the houses are of wood painted red, the generality of the buildings are of stone, or brick stuccoed white. The royal palace, which stands in the centre of Stockholm, and upon the highest spot of ground, was begun by Charles XI.; it is a large quadrangular stone edifice, and the style of architecture is both elegant and magnificent.”

The chapter relative to the present government of Sweden, as settled by the revolution in 1772, is well written; it gives due praise to, and in general coincides with, what Mr. Sheridan, formerly secretary to the British envoy at Stockholm, has written on that subject, but differs with him on the general conclusions which that gentleman has drawn, respecting the king of Sweden's unlimited authority. This point Mr. Coxe has discussed fairly

and accurately; and certainly clearly shews, that absolute executive power is in effect in the king alone, yet the title is not; but in him joint the states.

“The states consist of four houses: 1st. of nobles; 2^d. clergy; 3^d. of citizens; 4th. of peasants; of each of these respectively, and the manner in which they are represented, Mr. Coxe gives a distinct and accurate account.”

The prerogatives of the king of Sweden are certainly of force and pervading a nature, as the legislative authority has no room for action; and in proportion as the laws and regulations, settled at the revolution in 1772, are adequate to the purposes of government, the legislative authority comes of less account; but ever it should be necessary to amend the laws and regulations now in force, to alter old ones, or propose new ones (on other occasions), the supreme legislative authority must interpose; and perhaps no act of legislation can ever long exist without the necessary intervention of the legislature to amend its own laws, and new ones.

Mr. Coxe has given a very interesting and circumstantial account of the university of Upsala (the metropolis of Sweden, royal residence) of its curiosities, its regulation, characters of the different orders of Sweden who lie buried in addition to his account of the university, he has added his own memoirs, and remarks on the manners, of some of its most

rized of Linnæus, Wallerstedt, and Bergman. The rich speaks of the three above persons, is a comment of Dr. Pulteney's to the

rate description, accompanied by a chart, is given of the navigation of Sweden, in explained the projects for regular-junction of the lake and rivers with the ocean; stating how far, at means, they have been to execution.

He concludes with Denmark although comparatively a small portion of his work is this last object of his tract includes a variety of interesting speaking of the palace of Kilsnour, where the queen Matilda was imprisoned, occasion to relate an interesting anecdote of the unfortunate princess: "In this prison (as she) was imprisoned the unfortunate queen Matilda — her confinement the inhabitant of the governor's apartment, and permission to walk upon the battlements, or upon the leads of the roof.

She was uncertain of what awaited her; and had no time to apprehend, that the vessel had occasioned her arrested still more violent

When the English minister arrived at Copenhagen brought an order of enlargement, which he obtained by his spirited conduct. He was so surprised with the intelligence, that the news burst into a flood of tears, and he was in a transport of joy, to think of his deliverer. After conference, the minister proposed that her majesty should im-

mediately embark on board of a ship that was waiting to carry her from a kingdom, in which she had experienced such a train of misfortunes. But however anxious she was to depart, one circumstance checked the excess of her joy: a few months before her imprisonment, she had been delivered of a princess, whom she suckled herself. The rearing of this child had been her only comfort; and she had conceived a more than parental attachment to it, from its having been the constant companion of her misery. The infant was at that period afflicted with the measles; and having nursed it with unceasing solicitude, she was desirous of continuing her attention and care. All these circumstances had so endeared the child to her, rendered more susceptible of tenderness in a prison than in a court, that when an order for detaining the young princess was intimated to her, she testified the strongest emotions of grief, and could not, for some time, be prevailed upon to bid a final adieu. — At length, after bestowing repeated caresses upon this darling object of her affection, she retired to the vessel in an agony of despair. She remained upon deck, her eyes immovably directed towards the palace of Cronborg, which contained her child, that had been so long her only comfort, until darkness intercepted the view. The vessel having made but little way during night at day-break she observed with fond satisfaction that the palace was still visible; and could not be persuaded to enter the cabin as long as she could discover the faintest glimpse of the battlements.

It is well known that her majesty resided at Zell, where she was carried

ried off, by a scarlet fever, in the sixteenth day of her illness.

“Queen Matilda was naturally of a lively disposition, until her misfortunes brought on a settled melancholy, which preyed upon her mind. In company she endeavoured to dissimble her sorrows, and assume a cheerfulness to which her heart was a stranger. She became extremely fond of solitude; and, when alone, indulged her grief in the most bitter lamentations. She retained, to her last moments, the most unaffected attachment to her children in Denmark. With all the anxiety of a parent she made repeated enquiries after them, and was delighted with receiving the minutest accounts of their health, amusements, and education. Having obtained their portraits from Copenhagen, she placed them in her most retired apartment, often apostrophized them as if they were present*, and addressed them in the tenderest manner.”

The revolution of 1766, which changed the constitution of Denmark, from an elective and limited, to an absolute and hereditary monarchy, is detailed at large, and a succinct account given of its population, finances, army, navy, and clergy. Mr. Coxe has also taken a review of the state of Danish literature, under which head the Icelandic writers in former ages made a considerable figure. The peculiar bent and genius of the various Danish authors, which are now extant, and worthy of our admiration, seem chiefly to turn upon history, natural history, and antiquity.

The intended inland navigation, from the Baltic into the German ocean, across the duchy of Hel-

stein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, of which Mr. Coxe has given an engraving, and an accurate description, is a work of the greatest importance; to use his own words—“The utility of this important undertaking will be evident from a mere inspection of the map of Denmark. At present even the smallest vessels, trading from any part of the Danish dominions in the Baltic to the Northern Sea, must make a circuit round the extremity of Jutland, and are liable to be detained by opposite winds. This navigation is so tedious, that goods shipped at Copenhagen for Hamburg are not unusually sent by sea only to Lubeck, and from thence by land to Hamburg. But the completion of this canal will enable vessels of a certain burden to pass immediately from the Baltic into the German ocean; proceed without unloading to Hamburg; or sail to Holland, which, in times of war, receives great supplies of sugar, and other West Indian commodities, from Denmark.”

Travels in the Two Sicilies, by Henry Swinburne, Esq. in the years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. In two vols. 4to.

THESE Travels have undoubtedly a considerable degree of merit, and prove the author to be a man of letters and of information. A subject which has so much, and for so long time, as Italy, attracted the attention and labours of the learned in all branches, and of all denominations, requires more than ordinary observation and talents to make new, desired, and valuable to the world.

* I received this anecdote from a person at Zell, who had more than once overheard this affecting scene.

the course of his account of the state of the Two Sicilies, Swinburne frequently and happily inserts as well the ancient and classical, as the more modern history of the several places that fall under his observation. His mode of writing is peculiarly adapted, and congenial to the subject treated of, which continually recalls to our memory facts embellished, adorned, and rendered memorable, in the works of ancient poets and historians. The author commences his description of Naples; of which city, and the character and manners of its inhabitants, an account may be seen in an extract from this work, in the Annual Register for 1782, which seems to be drawn from a minute attention to the real conditions of the people, than is usually to be met with in the works of travellers.

In Naples Mr. Swinburne proceeds to Taranto. The Tarentum of the ancients. The relation of this city is interspersed with a variety of physical and historical remarks, at the same time that it contains a considerable degree of information relative to the present state of the city; a few extracts of this latitude, with respect to Taranto and its environs, and inhabitants, shall lay before our readers. As he approaches to Taranto, he next reached a delicious vale,

called Le Citrezze, where a stream rises in a basin about three hundred yards from the sea. The waters occasion a perpetual verdure in the meadows, and groves of aged olive trees defend them from the scorching ray, and from all winds but the soft zephyrs that play upon the surface of the Mare Piccolo. I alighted to enjoy the charms of this sweet sequestered spot, and while my eyes ranged over the beautiful landscape, suffered my imagination to wander into a chain of melancholy reflections on the general vicissitudes in the fate of empires, and on the destiny of Taranto in particular. All was then still in that port, where the trading vessels of half the world rendezvoused. One single fishing boat disturbed the bosom of those waters, where the mighty navy of Carthage once displayed its flag. Of all the temples, gymnasia, theatres, and other monuments of glory and opulence, not so much as a single column rises upon the hill where Tarentum once stood: the paucity of buildings of some mean convents, inhabited by the most insignificant of friars, mark its ancient situation; while the modern city crowded into a narrow island, holds the place of the old citadel, and still resembles a fortress more than an emporium of trade. But in despite of this change in its fortunes, the appearance of Taranto is replete with wonderful beauties. At my feet, the Mare Piccolo rolled its gentle

An account of the Mare Piccolo in the Bay of Taranto, of its shell fish, of the Marina, and of the Tarantula, may be seen in the Ann. Reg. for 1782. The Tarentines call this the Galeus; D'Anville and Zennoni give that to a river that discharges itself into the Mare Grande. The spring of the lake is deep, and therefore answers Virgil's epithet of black. The very extent of its course corresponds with the ancient opinion of its being the first of all rivers; but still I cannot understand how so trifling a rill could be called a river, and be called Eurotas by the Parthenii, from its resemblance to that of Lacedæmon; or how numerous flocks could wander on its banks, and fish in its waters.

waves,

waves, stretching from east to west, in the shape of an oval lake, divided into two unequal bays by a narrow promontory; olive woods clothe the fore-ground on both sides, and the opposite hills appear rich in orchards and corn-fields. Over the city, the *Mare Grande*, or outer port, some ships at anchor, islands, capes; and behind all, the blue mountains of *Basilicata* complete the prospect. A long bridge of seven arches joins the city to the continent on the north side; through them the tide flows with great impetuosity, and nothing now but small boats can be admitted by this passage, which was formerly the entrance of the harbour. But even in the time of the Romans, I think it evident from what Appian says, that there were drawbridges, by which the garrison of the citadel preserved a command over the vessels in port. Had the mouth been quite free, the Tarentine fleet in the second Punic war could not have been so completely blocked up, as to render all attempts to break through utterly fruitless. At each arch is fixed a frame for hanging nets to intercept fish as they run up into the little sea with the flow, or fall back with the ebb; and upon this bridge is carried the aqueduct that supplies the town with water.

"*Tolita* king of the Goths is said to have been the first that erected an aqueduct on this north side; others attribute it to the Emperor *Nicephorus*. It was built in the present form and direction in 1543. The sources lie twelve miles distant from *Taranto*, in the mountains of *Martina*, where many grooves and cuts in the heart of the rock collect the straggling rills and filtrations, and bring them together at a spot

called *Valdenza*; from thence waters run to *Trigli*, and fall into immense reservoirs, then pass under ground in cisterns at *Framis*. As they rise to day, and keep courses for seven miles, they enter an arcade of two rows of three arches, in every bay overgrown with ivy, and at every joint; the water runs through hollow stones, which has a spout that fits into the

"The shape of *Taranto* is likened to that of a ship; and the castle at the east end, the stern, the great elm mast, the tower of *Raimondo* the bowsprit, and the main cable. It stands upon the ancient fortrefs, but I believe pier rather more room; it was formerly joined to the continent by a narrow neck of sand; *William of Paget* thought *Tarentum* would be but for a small rising tide.

Insula mox fieret modicus SITUS

"*Ferdinand* the first apprehensive of an attack from the sea, ordered the isthmus to be cut through and the sea to be deepened. *Philip the Second* caused it to be widened and deepened to admit vessels; but it was choked up with sand, and by the stagnation of the sea became a great nuisance. *Taranto* was grievously afflicted till 1755, when it was cleared out by the king. The streets are very dirty and narrow, especially the one which runs along the coast, and is, without doubt, the most disgusting habitation in Europe; the

ish Ghetto at Rome. The
erable street is a terrace
the steep rocks that hang
Mare Grande, and prevent
is on that quarter. The
l, dedicated to Saint Ca-
whom the legend calls a
"Raphoe in Ireland, has lit-
: it is a melancholy con-
n, that the chapel of the
has been decorated at the
of almost every monument
ncient city. The granite
, taken from its ruined
e awkwardly crouded under
proportioned roof of this
The square near the bridge
ly opening of any extent,
general resort of the citizens
er, when they sit round
tain to enjoy the soft even-
ze, and refresh themselves
fanning of the balmy air.
ern Taranto cannot boast of
ree of salubrity at all sea-
rich rendered the ancient
delight of voluptuaries and
arians. A failure of cul-
and of attention towards
the passages for water
uses some degree of malig-
its climate during the hot
but there is great reason to
se inconveniencies will be
by the patriotic and judi-
deavours of the present
op Monsignor Joseph Ca-
, who has abandoned the
: leads to the purple, and
jects of ecclesiastical ambi-
order to devote his life and
the welfare of his flock,
improvement of his native

as lodged at the Celestine
a neat house, built upon
of a temple. The prior
me with great politeness,
upper treated me with the

most varied service of shell-fish
I ever sat down to. There were no
less than fifteen sorts, all extremely
fat and savoury; especially a small
species of muscle, the shell of
which is covered with a velvet shag,
and both inside and outside is
tinged with the richest violet-
colour. I tasted of all, and ate plen-
tifully of several sorts, without ex-
periencing the least difficulty in the
digestion."

His character of the inhabitants
is as follows:

"The inhabitants neglect the
culture of their field, and turn all
their attention to fishing, a pro-
fession harpered with fewer incum-
brances, less continual labour, and
affording greater certainty of suc-
cess. Their lands are cultivated,
their corn reaped, by Calabrians;
their pastures covered with Abroz-
zese sheep and shepherds; while
the modern Tarentines, as much at
least as their poverty will allow
them, seem to copy the gentle, in-
dolent manners of their forefathers,
citizens of *Molie Tarentum*. They are
still passionately fond of amuse-
ments, and eager only in the pur-
suit of pleasure. Their address is
affable, and pleasing to strangers;
their pronunciation lisping, and
softer than that of the natives of
the neighbouring provinces. Here
women bring forth children with
little difficulty; and treat as a slight
inconvenience those dangers and
pains, which are so dreadful to their
sex in most other countries. Here it
is impossible to cite an instance of a
person's dying in childbed."

The next division of Mr. Swin-
burne's journey is from Taranto to
Reggio, his route lying altogether
along the coasts of the Gulf of
Taranto, and of the Ionian Sea, and
round the southern extremity of Ca-

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Magna Ultra. In this portion of his Travels he passes through the places where the famous Grecian colonies of the Sybarites, the Crotoniates, and the Locrisians flourished, and enters at large into the former grandeur, riches, extent, and power of their respective states. As this coast, from the author's account, still seems to possess, in a great measure, the capability of re-assuming its former consequence and splendor, he cannot but lament that the internal bad government of the Two Calabrias should so completely thwart and render abortive every exertion of kind and luxuriant nature, and that by improvident and inefficacious taxes, and imposts, the industrious husbandmen should be driven back from the fruitful shores into the mountains, and converted into a gang of robbers.

The following extract, relative to a most curious appearance, sometimes reflected from the surface of the sea in the Faro of Messina, we shall lay before our readers:

"I enjoyed several delightful walks along the beach. Wherever a hole is made in the sands, though within a foot of the sea, fresh-water bubbles up. The views on every side are enchanting, equal to the charming ones of the Neapolitan gulf, and superior to all others that I have ever seen. Messina rises out of the waves like a grand amphitheatre; and the Faro, lined with villages and towns, seems a noble river, winding between two bold shores.

"Sometimes, but rarely, it exhibits a very curious phenomenon,

vulgarly called *La Fata*. The philosophical reader, its causes and operations) accounted for in Kircher, and other authors. I shall a description of its appearance from one that was an eye-witness. Father Angelucci is the first who mentions it with any degree of accuracy, in the following terms:

"On the fifteenth of 1643, as I stood at my window, I was surprised with a most singular and delectable vision. The sea that washes the Sicilian coast, swelled up, and became a vast plain, like a mirror, reflecting the dark mountains; while the waters near our Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, as if a magic instant appeared as one polished mirror, reflecting the aforesaid ridge. A glass was depicted, in a circular space, a string of several thousand of pilasters, all equal in distance, and degree of height and shade. In a moment they diminished to half their height, and became like Roman aqueducts. A long cornish was next depicted on the top, and above it a series of castles innumerable, all of the same form and size, equally alike. These soon gave place to towers, which were lost in colonnades the same as the towers, and at last ended in cypresses, and other trees, and similar. This is the appearance of the *Morgana*, which, for twenty years I had thought a mere fiction, many circumstances occur, which are not known

* The name is probably derived from an opinion, that the whole is produced by a fairy or a magician. The populace are delighted when the vision appears, and run about the streets, shouting for joy,—calling out to partake of the glorious sight.

tuation. The spectator with his back to the east, elevated place behind the bay; beyond which hills of Messina rise like darken the back-ground. The winds must be surface quite smoothed; at its height; and the led up by currents to a tion in the middle of the All these events coincident as the sun surmounts hills behind Reggio, high enough to form an forty-five degrees on the re the city,—every ob- g or moving at Reggio peated a thousand fold marine looking-glass; its tremulous motion, is, cut into facets. Each pass rapidly off in suc- the day advances, and carries down the wave it appeared.

the parts of this moving I vanish in the twinkling

Sometimes the air is at ent so impregnated with nd undisturbed by winds, est objects in a kind of een, rising about thirty the level of the sea. In eavy weather, they are the surface of the water, with fine prismatical co-

eggio Mr. Swinburn re- to the Terra de Otranto, el bound to Gallipoli, in nce; and from thence to y Brindisi (the ancient m) and Bari, and after- a more inland route.

ond volume of this work es with Mr. Swinburne's in the neighbourhood of

Naples. His view and description of that city, taken from the castle of St. Elmo, we shall lay before our readers. From this eminence, he says, "the whole city and suburbs, with every object that hitherto had partially engaged my attention, were now brought under my inspection in one collective picture.

"As from an advanced post, I here reconnoitred all the quarters of Naples, and formed an exact idea of its general outline, as well as its particular situations. The sea before it is scalloped into two semi-circles divided by a promontory, and imitating the Arabic figure of three. The promontory runs out from the hill of Saint Elmo, sinking gradually towards the Castel dell' Uovo with a gentle curve. The eastern bay does not approach so near to the hills as that of Chiaia, but leaves a capacious vale for the city and suburbs, which extend very irregularly over the hills, and run up several narrow dales. On this account it is difficult to obtain the just dimensions of Naples. King Roger caused it to be measured, and found it to be two miles and six furlongs in circumference, but it was then only upon a footing with many other cities of his dominions, and not the metropolis. Another measurement was taken in 1500, which amounted to nine miles in circumference. Its walls are no longer of any real defence, and of course the safety of Naples depends upon the force of its armies. To repel hostile attempts by sea, which, from its situation, maritime powers might be tempted to make, it has to the west the Castel dell' Uovo, a confused pile of ancient buildings, and some modern batteries; the rock this fortress stands upon was originally

originally called Megara then Lucullanum, and must have been considered early as a place of strength, for Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman emperor of the west, was shut up here in 475. His father, Orestes, had invested him with the Imperial purple, but Odoacer, king of the Heruli, defeated his army, and put an end to the empire. Hither also the son of king Manfred was transferred from Puglia, and lingered out a tedious life of misery. Along the line of the shore towards the east are some batteries on the points of land, the bastions of the arsenal, and above it the lofty wall of the Castel Nuovo, erected by Charles the First. Its inner gate is decorated with a triumphal arch raised in honour of Alphonfus the Magnificent, a work of great effect, though not perfectly correct in taste and architecture. This fortress has usually been the refuge of the sovereigns and viceroys in all civil wars and tumults, and for that reason they have long fixed their residence near its walls. A block-house and batteries defend the mouth of the harbour, and at the eastern extremity of the town is the Torrione del Carmine, better known by the figure it made in the rebellion of 1647, than by its extent for military strength. The castle of Saint Elmo, where I stood to view the city, commands Naples in every direction, and is in reality calculated rather to annoy and awe the citizens, than to defend them from foreign invaders. King Robert first saw the propriety of fortifying this post, and the emperor Charles the Fifth reduced the old works to a regular pentagonal form.

“ The dock-yard and magazines for the gallies are spacious; the

harbour where ships of merchantmen lie rather fined: it is entirely the work being formed by the project crooked mole first laid by the Second, and after modifications, completed by the king of Spain. A light points out the entrance of the harbour in the night; but a bank behind rises very high, the ships are easily surrounded with the town.

“ Naples contains few squares and large streets. The former the Largo Castello and Santo are the most. Toledo is the principal street, the latter, inferior to few in length and buildings. In the heart of the city the streets are narrow, and, on account of the elevation of the houses grow close; they are paved with stones of dark-coloured limestone out of quarries, or rather torrents formerly vomited out by the Solfatara. It is in this matter must be many years old ere it acquire a sufficient degree of hardness for the paving; but I am inclined to believe it very soon become compact as it ever will be. The stones are contracted for a line a piece, and, in great numbers, must be renewed in three years.

“ All parts of Naples are abundantly supplied with water by a conduit, which has once over-balanced its service by affording a passage for boats to enter the city: through this conduit introduced soldiers surprised the Gothic garrison. Alphonfus the First repeated this success. N.

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Naples are crowned
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cathedral is not suffi-
minent. I scarce know
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ry few in which the
shewn a pure noble
columns of a temple
the Dioscuri and the
les, are the only re-
onuments of ancient
remaining. The por-
ch they belonged was
by an earthquake in
land before the door of
onsecrated to St. Peter
his temple was erected
Julius Varrus, and Pe-
lman of Augustus; the
were united in their
n martyrdom, have been
or the twin brothers
Pollux. Santa Chiara,
astery of noble dames,
king Robert, and the
ulture for the royal
church repaired and
Donca, in so gay and
that it exhibits more
ce of a ball-room than
solemnity of a temple.
/II.

The chancel of Saint Philip Neri
is the best sample of ecclesiastical
architecture in Naples; large co-
lumnns of antique granite divide it
from the isles in a most majestic
manner, though some of the usual
proportions are not critically ob-
served. The Carthusian convent of
Saint Martin, adjoining to the castle
of Saint Elmo, is, I believe, the
best situated monastery in Europe;
every thing appertaining to it cor-
responds with the sublimity of the
view; immense ranges of build-
ings, a stately church, superb halls,
and a noble collection of pictures.
To support this great establishment,
and a large family of ascetic mem-
bers, that neither beg nor earn their
livelihood, the society enjoys a most
princely income; the overplus of it
is employed in the pernicious cha-
rity of feeding beggars, and the
rational one of portioning out the
female relations of the monks; it
is reported, that government in-
tends shortly to take upon itself the
charge of appropriating this ba-
lance. The relics of Saint Janua-
rius form the principal coast of the
cathedral. The Carmine calls to
mind the bloody catastrophe of those
royal youths, Conradine and Fre-
derick of Austria, butchered before
its door; whenever I traversed that
square, my heart yearned at the
idea of their premature fate, and
at the deep distress of Conradine's
mother, who landing on the beach
with her son's ransom, found only a
lifeless trunk to redeem from the
fangs of his barbarous conqueror.
In the cloyster of the Carmine,
Massaniello was murdered by the
companions of his revolt, a victim
to his want of conduct.

“ The sacred edifices of Naples
abound with sepulchral monuments
N of

of distinguished personages; the chapel of the San Severo family exhibits many very extraordinary statues; the art with which the sculptor has surmounted the difficulty of representing human bodies wrapped up in cloths, or entangled in the meshes of a net, is truly wonderful; but the piece of statuary which appeared in my eyes to possess the most real merit, is a Christ in the shroud, by San Martino, a living Neapolitan artist; undoubtedly a fine performance.

“ The dwellings of the nobility are grand. In 1597, when Morrison travelled, there was no glass in any windows of Naples, nor is it above forty years since the use of glass became common. While the Neapolitans languished under the oppressive and almost hostile government of a viceroy, they seem to have felt little for the honour of their country; the comforts of life were imperfectly known, and all emulation appeared dead among them; the revival of elegant arts, the introduction of numberless improvements in public and private life, the adorning of the city, and a more convenient mode of furnishing their dwellings, all date from the æra of the conquest of Naples by Don Carlos. A sovereign of their own then came to reside among them; they felt once more that they were a nation, and had a glory and interests worth consulting.

“ The royal palace, begun in 1600 by the count of Lemos, after the design of Fontana, presents a very handsome front, a staircase in the noblest proportions, and apartments suitable to the rank of the inhabitants; these rooms have, however, lost some of their splendor, by the removal of the Farnesian

collection of pictures; those able paintings are now in the Capodimonte, a palace erected on the hills to the north of the city by the king of Spain, but unfinished, from the difficulty of curing water. The ground on which it stands is under various and numberless disorders; these caverns were either the original formation of the earth, or chiselled into shape by the hand of man, or were quarries originally extended as the materials wanted for building; they are not certain in what manner they were excavated, we know they long served both heathens and Christians as repositories of the dead; they surpass the catacombs in extent, but for many a year seldom been used for funeral purposes; similar vaults in churches in the town, being at hand, are now the usual place of burial. It is a custom on All Souls day, to throw open the charnel-houses, lighted torches, and decked out with flowery pageantry of which the crowds follow crowds into the vaults to behold the coffins and bodies of their friends and relations; the floors are divided into beds, like a garden, and on heaps of earth the corpses lie in regular succession; the vaults are perfectly dry, for the soil is a pounded stone than earth; the bodies are preserved twelve months; when that term is elapsed, the body is taken out in a religious habit, and is placed in a statue in a niche; many a horrid resemblance to what they were when animated, and the strong marks of agony in the distorted features. They are

reserved than the mummies
use, which pass for such
curiosities.

The Albergo de Poveri, in-
a refuge for the poor from
of the kingdom, is an
hospital, but, like most
lanned upon a scale that
the sinews of the public re-
mains unfinished.

The theatre of San Carlo is
the most capacious in the
and when illuminated the
magnificent.

The Studii is a showy edifice
d with ancient statues,
from Cuma. There is a
er consideration at court,
oving the contents of the
hither from Portici, in or-
ace that inestimable collec-
greater distance from Ve-

the day may otherwise
then another stream of fire
y these treasures again for
but is Naples itself a place
ity? Its safety depends up-
wind that blows during an
; if that should happen to
ie ashes to the north-west,
ould be exposed to the fate
eii; besides, its foundati-
on hollow ground, and
ikes may destroy the pillars
port them; were I admit-
counsel on the occasion, I
refer a removal to Caserta,
k it still more adviseable to
antiquities where they are.
ould suffer so much damage
ngement in the package,
ain for so many years un-
ind unclassified, that the pre-
eration of learned and cu-
sons would probably never
ied with a sight of them."

In the course of his excursion to
Mr. Swinburne gives an

account of the celebrated ruins of
Herculaneum and Pompeii.

From Naples. Mr. Swinburne
sails to Palermo, the capital of Si-
cily. Out of the numerous and re-
spectable letters of recommendati-
on given to him at Naples, only two
were here paid any attention to,
viz. those which he brought to
prince Lancelotti, of Torremuza;
and to Monsignor Severino, of Na-
ples, archbishop of the united sees of
Palermo and Monreale. That any
prejudice of this sort should reign
in the Sicilian metropolis, nay, be
confined to it alone, is very extra-
ordinary: for from the kind atten-
tion of the archbishop of Palermo,
Mr. Swinburne seems in every
other part of the country to have
met with the most perfect hospita-
lity.

In this journey through Sicily,
beginning with Palermo, and end-
ing with Messina, Mr. Swinburne
has for the most part kept the sea-
coast, encircling in his route near-
ly the whole island, excepting the
north side of it, towards the Medi-
terranean. Girgenti, with the ru-
ins of the ancient Agrigentum, Sy-
racuse, Mount Ætna, and Messina,
are the chief objects in his account,
and we could wish the limits of our
work admitted of our entering
more at large into his description
of these places.

From Messina, Mr. Swinburne
passes over to Tropea, in South Ca-
labria, and returns by land to Na-
ples; having, to use his own words,
completed a tour, by sea and land,
of 914 computed miles.

The description of his route thro'
the Two Calabrias combines in it
every species of beauty that a coun-
try can possess.—"Sed quantum
mutatus ab illo,"—with what a
mixture

mixture of horror and regret do we turn from such a picture, to the representation of it after the earthquakes in 1783! a short description of which Mr. Swinburne has given in a note; but as Sir William Hamilton's account, which is more at length, is inserted in the Annual Register for the year above-mentioned, we shall refer our readers to that relation.

From Naples, Mr. Swinburne proceeds to Rome; but as he confines himself to the Two Sicilies, says nothing with regard to that city. His Travels conclude with a short excursion from Rome, a little way into the two most northern provinces of Naples, called the Abruzzos; his route lies through Alba, Avezzano, by the lake of Celano, of which he gives a full and minute description, and thro' Sora and Isola.

Near Sora, on the banks of the river Fibreno, stood the house of M. T. Cicero, which, Mr. Swinburne says, still retains some traces of the beauties ascribed to it by that orator; but no vestige or monument of the villa or its appendages remain.

We shall conclude, by giving Mr. Swinburne's account of the present state of the Two Abruzzos, and of the character of its inhabitants.

“As these provinces are the most northern; they are also the coldest in the kingdom, being exceedingly mountainous. The chain of the Apennines, without any interruption, but that of some narrow valleys formed by the waters of the numerous rivers that rush down from the heights, continues in a slight declivity to the edge of the Adriatic sea. But the rigour of the

climate is not so great as to the country from produce abundance every thing requires the support of life. Vegetables, animals, and no other articles of sustenance only furnish ample provision for the use of the natives, but also for exportation. There is so much wheat reaped, that many thousand quarters annually shipped off. Much wheat is sent out, and the wheat of Teramo sells a great deal more than that of Lombardy. Oil is a plentiful commodity and wines are made for exportation on many parts of the coast; but wool has always been and still is, their staple commodity. The flocks, after passing the summer in the fine pastures of the mountains, are driven for the winter into the warm plains of the coast, and a few spots near their borders where the snow does not fall. There are no manufactures of wool in the province, except two of coarse cloth and the greater part of the wool is sent to the north to be wrought. No silk is made, though mulberry trees were well in the low grounds.

“Formerly the territory of Teramo furnished Italy almost entirely with saffron, but since that plant has been introduced into Lombardy, it has been almost entirely abandoned to nothing in Abruzzo. The maritime tracts of cultivation of liquorice have increased of late years, but they export the roots in the state: in the province of Ancona there is a manufactory of ware, for which there is a great demand in Germany, by the name of Teramo, as it is remark-

but even this is going to being abandoned entirely. Ignorance of common work is not to be expected that improvements will be made in manufactures, where the exertment and attention of such is wanting, and no pains are tendered the commodity more sale, or to open better channels for it. The only advantages these provinces enjoy are of benevolent nature; but still greater presents in store, and waits only for the hand of government to promote. This whole coast, one hundred miles in length is utterly devoid of sea-ports; and the only way where the produce can be sold are dangerous inconveniences, at the mouths of rivers, and a lee-shore: the difficulty of shipping, and of loading goods, frequently causes quantities of them to rot on the wharfs which damps industry and all improvements in agriculture. The husbandman is a poor wretched wretch, and wretchedness induces emigration; the unevenness of the country occasions it inhabited by retail, if I may express it, rather than in masses, for there is not a city that contains ten thousand people, most of them would find it to muster three thousand. Pastures, and feudatory estates to be met with in abundance but the numbers of their owners are to be reckoned by hundreds, not thousands; in a word, the political and social system of the province shews no signs of the liberality which nature so remarkably bestows here in all her operations. The antiquary and the natu-

ralist may travel here with exquisite pleasure and profit; the former will find treasures of inscriptions, and undated monuments appertaining to the warlike nations, that once covered the face of the country: the natural philosopher will have a noble field for observation in the stupendous monuments that rise on all sides. Monte-corno and Majella are among the most interesting; the first is like an aged monument of nature, bald, and horribly broken on every aspect; from various appearances, it is evident that its bowels contain many valuable veins of metallic ore, but the great difficulty of access renders the search of them almost impracticable. Majella has other merits, and of a gay kind;—nature has clothed its declivities and elevated fields with an infinite variety of her most precious plants; vulnerary herbs grow there in as great perfection as on the Alps of Switzerland, and are applied by the natives to wounds with equal success.

“ The character of the inhabitants varies a little among themselves, according to situation and climate, but essentially from the disposition of the natives of the more southern provinces. This proceeds from a difference of origin; for the Lombards, who were barbarians, but not cruel; poor, but hospitable; endowed with plain honest sense, though possessed of little acuteness or subtlety; remained peaceable proprietors of these mountainous regions, till the Normans, who were accustomed to a similar climate, came, and dispossessed them. The Greeks, who retained almost every other part of the kingdom under their dominion, never had any sway here. For this reason the

Abruzzesi still bear a great resemblance to their northern progenitors or masters: to this day, one may trace in them the same goodness of heart, but great indolence, and repugnance to lively exertions, a fault that proceeds rather from a want of active virtue, than a disposition to wickedness. Hence it comes that in these provinces, where the proximity

of the frontier almost insures impunity, fewer atrocious and human deeds are heard of, than in other parts of the realm. Remnants of ancient northern customs existed here so late as the beginning of this century, and, among mountaineers, very evident traces of the Frank and Teutonic languages may be discovered."

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